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Sravana 26, 1900 (Saka)

Lok Sabha Debates

(Fifth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 17, 1978/Sravana 26, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Nuclear Base in Pakistani Occupied Kashmir

+

*446. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
PROF. SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported confession by a Chinese trained Pakistani Guerilla that a nuclear base is being planned to be set up by the Chinese in Pakistan occupied Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Government have seen press reports to this effect. Evidence from diverse other sources, so far available, does not confirm the report.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Sir, may I know whether it is a fact that a Chinese trained Pakistani Guerilla was apprehended by Indian forces and whether it is also a fact that at Skardu in Pak. occupied Kashmir the Pakistanis have set up a high altitude war base which is being manned by top Chinese officials?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I think the hon. Member is perhaps basing his questions on the basis of some press reports published. No guerilla has been apprehended, but a person has been apprehended and he is still being questioned by the police. About the other part of the question *viz.*, setting up of a high altitude warfare Centre or something which the hon Member has said, so far we have no evidence about it.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Now there are press reports that the strategic Karakoram Highway, which, our Foreign Minister, Mr. Vajpayee, a few days ago, expected would be used for peaceful purposes, is being used for transporting nuclear and strategic materials to Pakistan, I would like to know whether the Government are aware of this. In view of the fact that the Chinese had been given training to insurgents from North Eastern region of India and in view of our experience, these reports coming from Pakistan occupied Kashmir about the Chinese activity have to be taken up very seriously. I would like to know whether the Government are still continuing their investigation into these press reports and allegations.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Though this question does not directly relate to the question, I would like to assure the hon. Member that we are very much aware of this problem and since the time the construction of the Karakoram Highway came to our knowledge, we have protested both to the Chinese and the Pakistani Government. We consider that this Highway would pose a threat not only to the security of India but to that of the entire region, if it is used for military purposes.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Unfortunately the reply given by the hon. Minister is very unsatisfactory: not only unsatisfactory, it smacks of an attitude of indecisiveness. I desist from using a strong word—callousness. Why do I say so? On the basis of information in regard to the development of nuclear initiative of Pakistan, it is our Foreign Ministry—they have their intelligence and other diplomatic sources—who have to collect information and on the basis of that information, they have to provide information to our Defence Ministry and to our Atomic Energy Commission. If these reports about the development of nuclear energy are really correct, it may have serious repercussions in regard to our strategy of developing our Atomic Energy.

I do not know whether the Foreign Ministry people, those who brief the Ministers, read even newspapers. What have the newspapers given today? There are two news items—one London based and another Karachi based news. First let me read the Karachi based news. I quote:

> "Karachi, August 16: China has offered to provide Pakistan with nuclear technology to reprocess spent nuclear fuel and extract plutonium, reports AFP quoting Urdu daily Jung.
>
> In London datelined story the daily reported that the offer of providing nuclear technology to Pakistan was made by the Chinese Vice Premier Mr. King Piao on his recent visit to Islamabad."

On the same matter, there is another report. I do not want to read out because it will take more time of the House. It is a London based news and it is almost the same thing. This is very important.

Pakistan gets the technology of processing nuclear waste and even if they get plutonium, it is known to everybody—even elementary students of science and ordinary Engineering students—that if they get hold only of an amount of plutonium which is called the 'critical size' he can prepare an atom bomb. Therefore, why I used the words 'very unsatisfactory' is because, while these reports are coming, Government says they have no information and only press reports are there and, therefore, the need for the anxiety expressed in this question does not arise. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether, in view of the reports which have come today and also the earlier reports that the French Government was collaborating—now they have suspended it—and was going to supply nuclear technology to Pakistan, the Government has contacted the Government of Pakistan, the Government of China and the Government of France to ascertain the veracity of the reports and, if so, what are the facts: if not, whether the Government will try to ascertain and collect all the information relating to the development of knowhow and technology in regard to nuclear engineering in Pakistan. I want to know from the Government whether this will be done.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: The Hon. Member referred to some news items published today. We have seen these news reports.

We are also thankful to him, as we always are, for bringing this matter to the notice of the other Members of the House also.

This sort of news is being published from time to time, but the fact is that we do not have authentic and dependable information about the offer of such nuclear technology from China. Therefore, it will be very difficult to hazard a guess on this point. But this is a continuing process...

MR. SPEAKER: You are going to look into the matter?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: That is what I was saying. It is a continuing process. We are collecting information from all sources. Why has he limited it to only two or three sources? We are collecting from all sources and you can rest assured that whatever is possible for us to give, we will definitely give that information.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: When he says it is not 'dependable' I must point out that it is known to everybody that in regard to nuclear technology and nuclear data, everything is done very secretly and in a clandestine way. He has not told the House what type of effort is being made to collect the information.

MR. SPEAKER: That, he cannot do: he won't give you that information at all.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This is a serious matter which is of concern to everybody and to the Government. Nuclear technology and development of research in arms and ammunition in neighbouring countries has always created tension in the name of Kashmir and can even upset the balance of this sub-continent in Asia. Moreover, everyone knows that even big powers like America, for instance, introduced a blockade to Soviet ships once upon a time. Everybody is concerned about insecurity. In this background, we have to view the attitude of the Chinese who are operating for the Americans and others in this Asian region and who are now trying to develop the technology and equip Pakistan with nuclear weapons. This is a serious matter. In this background, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether, when Mr. Vajpayee visits China, this specific matter of the Chinese attempt to arm Pakistan Government with nuclear technology as well as arms will be taken up. Is this on the agenda for discussions when Mr. Vajpayee visits China?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: When the Foreign Minister visited Pakistan, all bilateral matters of mutual interest were discussed...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: This is in our own interest.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Therefore, I want to give him a positive answer: I should not go by default. So, if the Hon. Member wants to insist on knowing whether this matter was discussed, he can give me time and I will let him know.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I seek your protection. The visit to China by the External Affairs Minister of India has already been fixed and everything was ready. It is not a matter which we have raised it now. If you had asked him, he could have explained to you about this matter, because it was already on the agenda. Please tell us. It is a very serious matter.

MR SPEAKER: I am sure he will convey your.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: No, Sir.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Perhaps the hon. Member wants to know that when the Foreign Minister visits China all bilateral matters of mutual interest would be discussed. This matter is obviously a matter of importance and will be discussed.

SHRI SARAT KAR: The hon. Minister has said that he has no authentic report. But may I know whether the lack of authenticity is due to laxity of proper intelligence and whether the Minister proposes to reinforce our intelligence in that area?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I think it is the hon. Member's own presumption. I do not want to answer to his presumption here. But I can assure him that we are very vigilant and very alert.

Unions Working at Kandla Port

*447. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many Unions working at Kandla Port are registered or unregistered;

(b) whether it is true that the membership of each union was verified by the Labour Department; and

(c) if so, the details and strength of each Union?

THE MINISTER OF PRLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Eight registered trade unions of port and dock workers were functioning at Kandla Port as on 31.12.76 with reference to which date the last verification was undertaken. Out of these eight unions, one union, namely, Kandla Port and Dock Workers Union, failed to produce the records in spite of the third notice issued to it by the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) Adipur on the 6th October, 1977. It was, therefore, not subjected to verification. The verified membership of the remaining seven unions is indicated below:—

S. No.	Name of the Union	Verified membership of the union amongst	
		Port Labour	Dock Labour
1.	Transport and Dock Workers' Union	1701	535
2.	Kandla Port Workers' Union	1410	178
3.	Kandla Stevedores & Dock Workers' Union	528	833
4.	Kandla Port and Dock Mazdoor Sangh	16	3
5.	Kandla Port Marine Officers Guild	15	—
6.	Kandla Port Karamchari Sangh	7	—
7.	Kandla Port Trust Engineering Service Association	3	—

2. Verification is not undertaken in respect of unregistered trade unions.

श्री अनन्त दवे : जब मैंने पहले इस विषय में सवाल पूछा था और उसमें फ़िगर्ज मांगे थे, तो वे फ़िगर्ज नहीं दिये गये और कोई स्टेटमेंट भी नहीं दिया गया। इस सवाल में मैंने फ़िगर्ज नहीं मांगे हैं मगर फ़िगर्ज दे दिये गये हैं। मिनिस्ट्री ने इस तरह के सवाल आ रहे हैं। कांडला पोर्ट में जो यूनियन्ज काम कर रही हैं, उनमें कांडला ट्रांसपोर्ट एंड डाक वर्कर्ज यूनियन की मेम्बरशिप 1701 है। जिस यूनियन ने अभी तक कोई रिकार्ड प्रोड्यूस नहीं किया है, वह यूनियन रेकगनाइज्ड है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कांडला ट्रांसपोर्ट एंड डाक वर्कर्ज यूनियन को कब रेकगनीशन किया जायेगा। जब हम इस बारे में शिपिंग मिनिस्ट्री से पूछते हैं, तो वे कहते हैं कि यह मामला लेबर मिनिस्ट्री के पास है, और अगर लेबर मिनिस्ट्री से पूछते हैं, तो वे कहते हैं कि यह केस शिपिंग मिनिस्ट्री में गया है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से साफ़ जवाब चाहता हूं कि इस यूनियन को कब रेकागनाइज किया जायेगा।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, the hon. Member has complained that I have given him figures about the strength of each Union. Perhaps he has overlooked part (c) of his own question which asks us to supply the details and strength of each Union. Therefore, I have only answered his question in giving the figures. Then, Sir, to his question on about recognition, I would like to point out to him that there is a different between the general verification for recognition and verification of membership for the specific purpose of determining the allocation of seats on the Port Trust Board or the Dock Labour Board. I am sure the hon. Member must be aware of this. The different lies in this that as far as the general question of recognition is concerned, there is no Central law which fixes a procedure for according recognition to unions. This is being done under the code of discipline in Industry, and the Kandla Port or any other major Port has not accepted this code of discipline in industry as applicable to them. Therefore, the question of general verification under the code of discipline does not arise. The only verification that was done was meant for the purpose of determining allocation of seats on the Port Trust Board or the Dock Labour Board.

श्री अनन्त दवे : मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, मैं उसे स्वीकार करता हूं। कांडला पोर्ट वर्कर्ज यूनियन ने अभी तक सरकार के सामने कोई रिकार्ड प्रोड्यूस नहीं किया है और उस के रिकार्ड्ज का वेरिफ़िकेशन नहीं किया गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस स्थिति में इस यूनियन को कांडला पोर्ट ट्रस्ट और डाक लेबर बोर्ड में सीट्स क्यों दी गई हैं, और जिस यूनियन की स्ट्रेंथ ज्यादा है, उस को वहां सीट्स क्यों नहीं दी गई हैं।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, I do not know whether the hon. Member has correctly followed my answer to his question. It is a fact that the Kandla Port and Dock Workers' Union failed to produce records. But as far as the membership of the Board is concerned, the Transport and Dock Workers' Union has already been granted recognition by the Port Trust on the grounds of largest verified membership. It also is represented on the port trust, this union was not represented on the Port Trust Board before 1.4.1977. Even now, only one of the two seats has been allotted to this union.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि वेरिफिकेशन करने के बाद ही हम उन्हें मान्यता देते हैं और यह बात भी सिद्ध हो गई कि जिस की सदस्य संख्या बिलकुल थोड़ी है या नगण्य है ऐसी यूनियनों को मान्यता कई स्थानों पर मिली हुई है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक बार यह बात कही थी कि गुप्त मतदान के माध्यम से हम यूनियनों को मान्यता देंगे, तो वह गुप्त मतदान कब से लागू करने वाले हैं जिससे सारे देश में मान्यता को ले कर अलग अलग उद्योगों में कई झगड़े चल रहे हैं वह झगड़े समाप्त हो जायें ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, this is a question about the method for general verification. As I stated earlier, at present, there is a lacuna in the law in that there is no central law which prescribes the procedure for verification. Now the Bill which we hope to introduce very soon in this House will have provisions in this regard.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : आपने जो मान्यता के लिए गुप्त मतदान की बात की है वह कब लाएंगे ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : उस के लिए बिल ला रहे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस सेशन में ला रहे हैं क्या ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: In this session.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: On every question, you have got a supplementary and on supplementary you have got supplementaries and supplementaries. It is not allowed No. no, I will not allow. Do not record.

(*Interruptions*)**

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : जनता पार्टी ने एक फैसला दिया था और सरकार ने भी उस बारे में यहां पर बात कही है कि एक ट्रेड में एक यूनियन होगी। तो उस बारे में सरकार ने कोई पालिसी बनायी है या उस को किस हद तक बनाने में कामयाब हुए हैं या कब तक बनाने का इरादा रखते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह यह तो जनरल क्वेश्चन है। एक ट्रेड में कई यूनियने वहां है और वह उन को लेकर चल रहे हैं जब कि गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी है कि एक ट्रेड में एक यूनियन बने। इस बारे में गवर्नमेंट जानती है, इस के लिए अलग से सवाल करने की जरूरत नहीं है। क्या गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में अपनी पालिसी बताएगी ?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise.

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर : मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि मैं क्या क्वेश्चन पूछना चाहती हूं। मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूं, उन्होंने जवाब में कहा है कि इन्होंने उन की मेम्बरशिप नहीं दी है, तो आप डाक लेबर बोर्ड के ऊपर जो नुमाइन्दगी रखते हैं उस की कसौटी क्या होती है, क्राइटेरिया क्या होता है और जो रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव डाक लेबर बोर्ड का है यूनियन की तरफ से, मेम्बर्स ने कहा है कि उस के ऊपर हमारा विश्वास नहीं है, तब भी आप ने उस को रखा है, इस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Mr. Speaker, as far as the Labour Ministry is concerned, when it is asked by the Port Trust or the Ministry of Shipping & Transport to verify membership the purpose of knowing the strength of the respective unions, we do that for the Ministry. The nomination on the Board is the responsibility of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport. But as the hon. Member knows, there are certain procedures fixed for this verification which include submission of the membership, the names of members, verification of the membership, examination of returns, 100 per cent verification of the membership of each union from the books and 10 per cent verification on the spot by personal enquiry.

मध्य प्रदेश में फेरो-मैंगनीज संयंत्र

+

*448. **श्री गोविन्द राम मिरी** :

श्री कचरूलाल हेमराज जैन: क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश मे मैंगनीज अयस्क के भारी निक्षेपों की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहां फेरो-मैंगनीज संयंत्र लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है।

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Manganese Ore India Limited have been recently given a Letter of Intent for setting up a ferro-manganese plant at Balaghat in Madhya Pradesh with annual capacity of 60,000 tonnes per annum. The Company will utilise fines, low grade ore and high phosphorus ore for production of ferro-manganese.

श्री गोविन्द राम मिरी : मंत्री महोदय की घोषणा के लिए उन्हें बधाई देते हुए मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह लेटर इंटेंट उन्होंने कब दिया है और क्या उस प्लांट के लिए भूमि आदि अर्जित करने के लिए कार्यवाही पूरी कर ली गई है ? यदि नहीं तो वह प्लांट कब तक पूरी हो जाने की संभावना है, यह मैं स्पेसिफिक जानना चाहता हूं।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The location of the proposed unit will be at Balaghat. It is on the property of MOIL itself or near it. There is no problem of land. They have got the letter of Intent. I expect that by 1982-83 this plant will be in production.

श्री गोविन्द राम मिरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा था कि लेटर आफ इंटेन्ट कब दिया है और कब तक प्लांट पूरा हो जायेगा ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Letter of Intent has already been issued. It was issued on 8.8.1978 and I expect that by 1982-83 this plant will be in production.

**Not recorded.

श्री गोविन्द राम मिरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश में बालाघाट और छिंदवाड़ा जिलों के जो मैंगनीज और निक्षेप है वह इस देश में सर्वोत्तम हैं जैसा कि सर्वविदित है, किन्तु इस क्षेत्र का जो मैंगनीज ओर है वह उड़ीसा, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, आंध्र, बिहार आदि राज्यों में फेरो मैंगनीज संयंत्रों में उपयोग में लाया जा रहा है जबकि मध्य प्रदेश में भिलाई स्टील प्लान्ट में इस फेरो मैंगनीज का उपयोग होता है । मैं मंत्री जी से आश्वासन चाहता हूं कि क्या इस संयंत्र की स्थापना होने के बाद मध्य प्रदेश में भिलाई स्टील प्लांट तथा अन्य प्लांटों में आपूर्ति को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता मिलेगी और बचत के भाग को ही अन्य राज्यों में भेजा जायेगा तथा मध्य प्रदेश के साथ किसी प्रकार का अन्याय नहीं होगा ।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: It does not arise out of that. But I can assure the hon. member, since this is a public sector corporation, naturally any public sector steel plant—Bhilai and others—will make full use of the ferro-manganese.

श्री लक्ष्मण राव मानकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश की बहुत सी मैंगनीज माइन्स जिनमें से यह सारी सम्पदा निकाली जाती है उनको 17 साल की लीज देने के बाद भी लोगों ने जैसा का तैसा रखा है इसलिए सारी मांइन्स का काम तुरन्त शुरू हो इसके लिए मंत्री जी क्या प्रयास करने वाले हैं ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I am not aware of it. If he has any specific instance, I shall look into that.

यमुना पार क्षेत्रों में आयुर्वेदिक अथवा होम्योपैथिक अस्पताल

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*450. **श्री गोविन्द मुण्डा :**
श्री सरत कार :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यमुना पार शाहदरा-गौतमपुरी-ब्रह्मपुरी के क्षेत्र में कोई सरकारी आयुर्वेदिक अथवा होम्योपैथिक अस्पताल नहीं है;

(ख) क्या इन बस्तियों के निवासियों को वहां पर कोई अस्पताल न होने के कारण बड़ी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इन बस्तियों में रहने वाले हरिजनों और निर्धन तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के अन्य लोगों की सुविधा के लिए शीघ्र ही एक अस्पताल खोलने का विचार है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख) इस क्षेत्र में पांच आयुर्वेदिक तथा पांच होम्योपैथिक औषधालय कार्य कर रहे हैं । फिर भी यह महसूस किया जा रहा है कि अस्पातालों सेवाएं अपूर्ण हैं ।

(ग) से (ङ) इस क्षेत्र में आयुर्वेदिक अथवा होम्योपैथिक अस्पताल खोलने के बारे में किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है । वैसे, शाहदरा क्षेत्र में 500 पलंगों वाला एक एलोपैथिक अस्पताल-सह-कालेज खोलने सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है । दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 100 पलंगों वाले कुछ एलोपैथिक अस्पताल खोलने के एक प्रस्ताव पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है, जिनमें कुछ अस्पताल जमना-पार क्षेत्र में होंगे ।

SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: This area is of about 50,000 inhabitants. Most of them either belong to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of society. They are not in a position to pay huge sums either to nursing home or to private clinics. Therefore, establishing an Ayurvedic or Homoeopathic hospital will go a long way in eliminating their sufferings. May I know from the hon Minister whether he has received any memorandum from that area? If so, what steps Government has taken in this regard?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन्, मेरी जानकारी में कोई मेमोरेण्डम नहीं है । अगर मेमोरेण्डम मिलेगा, तो हम जरूर विचार कर लेंगे ।

SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Homoeopathic medicines have become more popular than any other medicine because they are within the easy reach of the poor people. What steps Government has taken to open a Homoeopathic Hospital in that area?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन्, मैंने पहले ही बतला दिया है कि पांच-पांच आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथिक डिसपेंसरीज वहां चल रही हैं । होम्योपैथिक डिस्पेंसरीज—कृष्ण नगर, भोलाना,

नगर, शाहदरा, रघुवीर नगर और पटपड़ गंज में चल रही हैं और चूंकि काफी पौपलूर हैं, इसी लिये चल रही हैं ।

SHRI SARAT KAR: The question was related to the opening of Ayurvedic or Homoeopathic Hospital. But the Minister said that Allopathic hospitals are in the proposal stage. It seems that those who are nearer the Church are farther from the God. Shahadara is going to have a big hospital. So, it is advisable to have Ayurvedic or Homoeopathic dispensaries in the rural areas. May I know from the Minister whether they will propose to have an Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Hospital which will help the poor people because the Allopathic hospital is still in the proposal stage?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन्, जहां तक आयुर्वेदिक और होम्योपैथिक अस्पताल खोलने की आवश्यकता का प्रश्न है, अभी तक हमारे पास ऐसी कोई डिमाण्ड नहीं आई है। अगर ऐसी कोई डिमाण्ड आयेगी तो सरकार जरूर उस पर विचार करेगी । लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्यों की जानकारी के लिये बतलाना चाहता हूं—दिल्ली प्रशासन के पास शाहदरा क्षेत्र में मैडिकल कालिज काम्पलक्स के रूप में 17 करोड़ रुपये की लागत का 500 बैड्स का अस्पताल स्थापित करने तथा दिली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 100-100 बैड्स के सात अस्पतालों की श्रंखला जिन की लागत लगभग 10 से 14 करोड़ रुपये होगी, खोलने की योजना है ।

इस लिये, श्रीमन, जहां तक जमना-पार का सवाल है, सरकार निश्चित रूप से विचार कर रही है और जहां पर जितनी आवश्यकता है, उस के अनुसार अस्पताल खोलने की सम्भावना है ।

श्री बी० पी० मंडल : सरकार की पालिसी होम्योपैथिक और आयुर्वेदिक के सम्बन्ध क्या यह है कि गरीबों के लिये होम्योपैथिक और आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पैंसरियों की दवाइयां फायदा करती हैं और अमीरों के लिये, दी० आई० पीज० के लिये, इम्क्लूडिंग मिनिस्टर्ज और एम० पीज०, एलोपैथिक की दवाइयां फायदा करती हैं, इसी लिये उन के वास्ते एलोपैथिक की बड़ी डिस्पैंसरीज खोली जाती हैं ? अगर होम्योपैथिक पद्धति अच्छी है तो फिर मिनिस्टर्ज और वी० आई० पीज के लिये क्यों नहीं खोली जाती हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: The question does not arise.

Increasing Strength at Diego Garcia

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*453. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reported news item that U.S.A. has increased its military strength at Diego Garcia has come to the notice of Government;

(b) whether 10,000 strong combatant troops with latest weapons have been garrisoned on the island; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government does not have any information to confirm the report.

(c) It is the Government's policy that all foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean, including the base at Diego Garcia, should be eliminated. The Government is continually striving to achieve this end, both through bilateral and multilateral diplomacy.

डा० बल्देव प्रकाश : माननीय मंत्री जी ने पार्ट (सी) का जो जवाब दिया है, वह बिल्कुल नान-स्पेसिफिक है । मैंने पूछा था—

Whether Government have taken any action in the matter?

उन्होंने सरकार की नीति बतलाई है—वह कहते हैं।

"It is the Government's policy that all foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean, including the base at Diego Garcia, should be eliminated. The Government is continually striving to achieve this end, both through bilateral and multilateral diplomacy."

मेरा तो सवाल यह था कि क्या इस समाचार के आने के बाद सरकार ने कोई एक्शन लिया है ? यह नीति सरकार की पिछले बीस सालों से चल रही है कि कोई फौजी अड्डा नहीं होना चाहिए और जो फौजी अड्डे हैं, वे खत्म हो जाने चाहिए लेकिन मर्ज बढ़ता गया ज्यों ज्यों दवाकी । हमारी यह नीति भी चल रही है और वहां पर फौजी अड्डे और सैनिक संगठन मजबूत होते जा रहे हैं और एक मिलियन सैनिकों, जिनके पास न्यूक्लियर मिसाइल्स हैं, से वहां पर उन्होंने अपने देश को स्ट्रेंगथन किया है और फिर एक जवाब यह दिया है कि यह कन्फर्म नहीं हो सका है कि यह हुआ भी या नहीं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने उन से पूछा है, और इस खबर के आने के बाद कोई स्पेसीफिक एक्शन सरकार ने लिया है, कोई प्रोटस्ट दिया है या कोई इन्फार्मेशन लिया है ?

श्री समरेन्द्र कुन्डू : माननीय सदस्य को पता है कि जब कोई ऐसा मामला हमारे सामने आता है, तो हम उस बारे में बहुत ज्यादा विजिलेंट हैं और इस बारे में हर तरह का संवाद अखबारों में छपता है । स्पेसीफिक क्वेश्चन जो था वह यह था कि यहां 10 हजार काम्बेटेन्ट फोर्स है या नहीं ? उस बारे में हम ने जितना अनुसंधान किया, हम ने जितनी खबर ली, उस की बेसिस पर मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि यह जो खबर है, उस को सपोर्ट करने के लिए हमारे पास इन्फार्मेशन नहीं है । हमारी जानकारी में यह है कि वहां पर कुछ थोड़े से ट्रूप्स हैं और हम हम बार बार कह रहे हैं कि भारत सरकार यह चाहती है कि इन्डियन ओशन पूरा डी-मिलिटेराइज रहे कोई मिलिट्री प्रेजेन्स वहां पर न रहे । हम अपनी इस नीति पर अभी भी खड़े हुए हैं । . . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . .

DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has replied that Government is continually striving to achieve this end both through bilateral and multilateral diplomacy. I want to ask a very specific question whether after this reported news item Government of India has taken bilateral action with the USA Government or any multilateral action calling a meeting of all the countries concerned, who are affected by Diego Garcia. Have these two specific actions been taken by the Government because now, in the US Budget there is a specific proposal to strengthen the base and it is a fact that they have strengthened the base, military has been added with the most modern weapons? I want to know whether any specific bilateral action, any meeting or letters or protest note, has been taken or any multilateral action has been taken.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: As I said, this is a continuing process.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is not of continuing process. He is specifically asking the question: Have you taken any bilateral or multilateral action after the report?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: When President Carter came here, we had taken up.

DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: After that, this news item has come.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: That is what I said. These sort of news items are being publishing from time to time. The news item to which the hon. Member refers, as I said, is about the position of about 10,000 combatants. We checked up and our information is that it is not true. But on this matter, we are in touch. Whenever information comes, we get in tuch with the USSR, the USA and other countries. Regarding the other matter—to keep this area completely as a zone of peace—we are committed to the United Nations Resolution and we do our best to see that the Indian Ocean is kept as a zone of peace.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I want to know, when our Prime Minister visited USA last time, whether he had a talk with President Carter or USA Government, protesting against the military installation in Diego Garcia and I want to know whether the hon. Minister has any information that Prime Minister had a talk with President Carter in this regard.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: When the Prime Minister visited USA this matter was taken up with President Carter and we have conveyed our deep concern about the presence of military bases in Diego Garcia and Indian Ocean and as the hon. Member says, they have assured us that they are trying to freeze the situation.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a very important issue, because as you know, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which is the bay island and as reported by some of the Bengali papers and also....

MR. SPEAKER: You are going from Diego Garcia to the Andamans.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I am coming to that point. Some sort of signalling is frequently being received by some vessels and it is being received by some naval authorities, etc. In view of the fact that the present question about Diego Garcia very much involves the interest of our nation, I want to know whether the Government is aware of that and I want the hon. Minister to say categorically whether there is any link between Diego Garcia and the bay islands and whether some sort of spying activities are going on.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: About the specific question as to whether there are spying activities going on, it can be presumed that when the presence of some sort of base is there and military presence is there, each country would be trying to find out information about other countries. This can be easily presumed. As I said, we are very much alert and alive to the situation.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: In the course of his replies, he has made a statement. I would request him either to confirm it or correct it if it is wrong. He said that the Prime Minister had taken up the matter with the US President and that we expressed our concern. That is alright. But he has also told—I heard him say so—that they assured us to freeze the military bases. Is it right? If it is so, I would say, it is an achievement. Did he make this statement seriously or was it a mistake?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I know what is in the mind of Mr. Chavan. The position is this. Earlier Mr. Carter had mentioned that they wanted to demilitarise. But of late, we find that their decision is that they want to freeze the position.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: At what level?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: At the level of construction, which perhaps, what they were asked to construct in 1975.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

Primequine Drug for Malaria Proved Fatal

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*454. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been clinically tested and proved that 'primequine' a drug for malaria has been fatal in most of the cases and in other cases it has shown serious side effects;

(b) if so, whether its prescription and administration is being given second thoughts; and

(c) if not, Government's reaction in the matter?

**Not recorded.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ग). निश्चयात्मक (पाजिटिव) मलेरिया के रोगियों को तुरन्त ठीक करने के लिए उपयोग में लाई जा रही एक औषधि, 'प्राइमाक्वीन' को संसार के विभिन्न भागों में तथा राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत भारत में भी बड़े पैमाने पर चिकित्सीय दृष्टि से आजमाया जा चुका है । डाक्टर की देखरेख में निर्धारित मात्रा के सेवन कराने से कोई गम्भीर अहित प्रभाव होने की सूचना नहीं मिली है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह सैयांवाला : मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि इस दवाई को मेडिकल बोर्ड में किसी से टैस्ट करवाया है या किसी लेबोरेटरी से टैस्ट करवाया है कि यह दवाई मरीज के लिये बेहतर है या इससे कितना नुकसान होता है ?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : श्रीमन्, प्राइमाक्विन टैस्टेड है विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के द्वारा और हिन्दुस्तान में जो लाखों लोगों को यह दवाई दी जाती है इससे आज तक, जब तक निर्धारित मात्रा में दी जाती है, कोई बुरा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है। और इसको अगर टैस्ट करने की जरूरत पड़ेगी तो उसका भी विचार कर ।

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह सैयांवाला : मेरी जाती और अखबारों की रिपोर्टिंग है कि इस दवाई से पंजाब में काफी नुकसान हुआ है । मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि इसे रोकने के क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय इसका एक डोज है 15 मिलीग्राम, ऐडल्ट डोज है और 5 दिन तक निर्धारित डोज देने पर कोई भी बुरा परिणाम नहीं हुआ है । लेकिन अगर इसका डोज बढ़ा कर दिया जायगा तो इसका दुष्परिणाम होगा और दिल्ली में भी 1975 के बाद देखने में आया था क्लोरोक्विन के डोज में जब इसको दिया गया । क्लोरोक्विन 600 मिलिग्राम दी जाती है, अगर ज्यादा डोज में दी जायेगी तो इसका बुरा प्रभाव होगा । जब तक इसका ऐक्सेस डोज नहीं दिया जाय तब तक कोई बुरा प्रभाव नहीं ।

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह सैयांवाला : हमारे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया मंत्री जी ने ।

डा० रामजी सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जैसा उत्तर दिया इस से यह पता चलता है कि यदि मात्रा से अधिक दवा खायी जाती है तो इसका घातक परिणाम होता है । क्या मंत्री जी बता सकते हैं कि पंजाब से और समूचे देश के विभिन्न भागों से इन्हें ऐसी सूचना मिली है कि इस प्रकार से ऐसे कुप्रभाव के कारण कितने लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है ? और अगर इस प्रकार का कुप्रभाव होता है तो क्या सम्पूर्ण भारतवर्ष में ऐसा इंतजाम करेंगे ताकि कोई लोग अधिक सेवन न करें और नुकसान न हो ?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : जहां तक मौत के समाचार का सवाल है ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है । मैं ने पहले भी आग्रह किया था 1974 तक यह विभागय दवाई दी जाती थी, इसको कार्यकर्ता देते थे । लेकिन जब अधिक मांग हुई तो 1975 में बाजार में बिक्री की छूट दी गई और 1975 में तत्काल ही इसका ठीक प्रयोग न करने के कारण कुछ ऐक्सीडेंट हुए थे, वह भी मौत नहीं हुई थी । तब इसके बाद इसकी पूरी जानकारी लेबिल पर भी लगा दी गई और डाक्टरों को, प्रोइवेट डाक्टरों को सूचना दी गई कि इसका डोज औसत निर्धारित मात्रा से ज्यादा न दिया जाय । पंजाब के बारे में जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा ऐसी कोई सूचना हमको नहीं मिली है कि प्राइमाक्विन खाने से वहां पर किसी की मौत हुई है । अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई सूचना देंगे या और कहीं से मिल जाय तो मैं इसकी जांच करा लूंगा जहां तक बताने का सवाल है वहां हमने इसको बताया । लेकिन यह दवा इतनी आवश्यक है कि जब रिलेप्स होता है तो बारबार रिलेप्स को रोकने के लिये ही प्राइमाक्विन देते हैं । वैसे विश्व में 14 दिन का डोज है, लेकिन हमने अपने यहां 5 दिन ही रखा है और वही पर्याप्त डोज है ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : मंत्री महोदय को मालूम होगा कि इस देश में बहुत जगह पर सिक्लिंग एक प्रकार का विकार होता है, रैड ब्लड सल में काफी माया में पाया जाता है । सिक्लिंग वाले को प्रेमाक्वीन देने से बहुत खतरनाक डेवलपमैंट हो सकता है और पेशाब में यूरीन में जाकर वह मरने जसी हालत में आ सकता है । मैडिकल साइन्सेज इंस्टीट्यूट में एक डाक्टर का लड़का मरते-मरते बचा है । ऐसी स्थिति में कहां तक उचित है कि बाजार में जाकर लोग प्रोमाक्वीन खरीदें ?

दूसरे आज जो क्लोरोक्वीन बिक रहा है, वह इतनी घटिया किस्म की है कि उसका कई जगह पर असर ही नहीं होता है । कहीं पर इसे लेने के बाद 4, 4 और 5, 5 दिन मरीज सिर नहीं उठा सकता है । क्या इसके बारे में मंत्रालय ने कोई जांच कराई है कि यह क्लोरोक्वीन किस तरह का है, अच्छा है या नहीं है ? ऐसी स्थिति में क्या वह गुड ओल्ड, पुराना क्वनीन हमारा वापस देंगे जिसमें कोई खतरा नहीं रहता मलेरिया के लिये ?

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : जहां तक दिल्ली में डाक्टर के लड़के की जान के खतरे की बात है, उस संदर्भ में मैंने कहा था कि उन्होंने प्रेमाक्वीन क्लोरोक्वीन की जगह पर दी इसमें 15 मिलीग्राम की जगह 600 मिलीग्राम दी जिसके कारण उसकी लाइफ पर खतरा आया । लेकिन वह भी बचा लिया गया है ।

प्रेमाक्वीन देने के बारे में यह बात है कि जहां पर क्लोरोक्वीन देने से आराम नहीं होता, बारबार रिलैप्स कर जाता है वहां प्रेमाक्वीन का यूज करते हैं । उसका रैडिकल ट्रीटमेंट यही है, दूसरा कोई नहीं है ।

जैसे माननीया सदस्या बता रही हैं, जहां आर० बी० सी० एस० में 6 पी० डी० एन्जाय कम होता है, उसमें पेचीदगी पैदा हो सकती है । जहां 30 प्रतिशत बिमारी हो वहां प्रेमाक्वीन देने से भी इसका कोई बुरा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है ।

सवाई माधोपुर में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की इमारत का निर्माण

*455. **श्री मीठा लाल पटेल** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सवाई माधोपुर सिटी और सवाई माधोपुर रिपीटेड स्टेशन (कोटा, राजस्थान) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के लिए नई इमारत के निर्माण की योजना गत कई वर्षों से विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या नए एक्सचेंज की इमारत के अभाव में दूरसंचार सुविधाओं का विस्तार करने, प्रयोक्ताओं को नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने तथा सिटी एवं रिपीटेड स्टेशन के बीच दूरसंचार सेवा का शीघ्र प्रबंध करने के संबंध में बहुत कठिनाइयां अनुभव की जा रही हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो नई इमारत के लिए पर्याप्त जमीन उपलब्ध होते हुए भी उसके निर्माण के लिए मंजूरी न देने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या मंजूरी दे दी गई है ; यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो यह कब तक दी जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) सवाई माधोपुर क्षेत्र में दो एक्सचेंज काम कर रहे हैं । एक सवाई माधोपुर सिटी में है और दूसरा सवाई माधोपुर रेलवे स्टेशन में । इन एक्सचेंजों के लिए नई इमारतें बनवाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : सवाई माधोपुर में दो टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज काम कर रहे हैं । सीनियर आधार पर रेलवे स्टेशन पर एक्सचेंज काम कर रहा है । पिछले 7 बरस से वह बोर्ड बिल्कुल फुल है । 7 बरस में केवल आपने कुछ टेलीफोन रिजर्व कर रखे हैं । आपने वेटिंग लिस्ट में 3 जगहें छोड़ रखी हैं, लेकिन प्राइवेट आदमी को आज तक टेलीफोन नहीं मिला है । शहर का एक्सचेंज आपका फुल है । स्टेशन पर पुरानी बिल्डिंग में जो एक्सचेंज चल रहा है उसकी हालत यह है कि शहर वाले स्टेशन से बात नहीं कर सकते हैं और स्टेशन वाले शहर से बात नहीं कर सकते हैं । दोनों के बीच में निःशुल्क सेवा है । इसलिये उधर से घाटा हो रहा है और एक्सचेंज में जगह नहीं है । आपने नया एक्सचेंज बनाने के लिये 7 बरस पहले एक भूखण्ड खरीदा था, वह भी यों ही पड़ा हुआ है । ऐसी स्थिति में नयी एक्सचेंज की बिल्डिंग बनाने में कौनसी समस्या है, क्यों नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं, इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : सवाई माधोपुर सिटी एक्सचेंज एक्विप्ड कैपेसिटी 100 है, वर्किंग कनैक्शन्ज 87 हैं और वेटिंग लिस्ट में 4 हैं । और सवाई माधोपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के एक्सचेंज में एक्विप्ड कैपेसिटी में सी० बी० एन० एम० 200 हैं, वर्किंग कनैक्शन्ज 138 हैं और वेटिंग लिस्ट निल है ।

इसमें जो परेशानी है उसमें जो एम० एस० का है उसको हम सी० बी० एन० एम० में कन्वर्ट कर रहे हैं । इससे दोनों एक्सचेंजों में हमारी सर्विस इम्प्रूव हो सकेगी । जो 4 वेटिंग लिस्ट हैं, उनको भी हम देखेंगे ।

श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो चार की वेटिंग लिस्ट है, यह पिछले कितने सालों से है । मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि इन दोनों एक्सचेंजों को मिला कर एक एक्सचेंज बनाने में सरकार के सामने क्या दिक्कत है ।

मेरा आरोप है कि जब से जी० एम० टी०, श्री एंडले, राजस्थान में आये हैं, तब से राजस्थान में कोई विकास-कार्य नहीं हो रहा है । वह हर

एक बात को टाल देते हैं । मंत्री महोदय यहां पर जो बात कहते हैं, वह उससे अलग बात कहते हैं और कहते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय ने लोक सभा में जो जवाब दिया है, वह गलत है । इन का तारतम्य क्यों नहीं बैठ रहा है और राजस्थान में विकास-कार्य क्यों रुके हुए हैं ?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : 10-8-78 को प्रश्न संख्या 3717 के उत्तर में बताया गया था कि इन दोनों एक्सचेंजों के बीच में 95 परसेंट कालज इफेक्टिव हैं । इसलिए अभी हम वहां किसी और एक्सचेंज की आवश्यकता नहीं समझते हैं ।

श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : मैंने पूछा है कि यह वेटिंग लिस्ट कितने साल से है और क्या नये नम्बर देने के लिए बोर्ड की क्षमता बढ़ाई जा रही है या नहीं ।

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : हम बोर्ड की क्षमता नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं । सिटी दोनों एक्सचेंजों के बीच में है । मैक्स की कैपेसिटी 100 है । उस को हम सी० बी० एन० एम० में कनवर्ट कर रहे ह । उसके बाद सर्विस अच्छी हो जायेगी ।

Production of HR. Coils in Rourkela and Bokaro

*456. SHRIMATI CHANDRAVATI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Rourkela and Bokaro Steel Plants had record production and exceeded all time targets during the months of May and June, 1978, more specially in the production of HR coils?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): Yes. Sir. Both Bokaro and Rourkela achieved record outputs in some of the units during May and June, 1978. At Bokaro, record output of 71,145 tonnes of HR Coils was achieved in May 1978. In June, 1978, the production of saleable steel, CR sheets and CR Coils was the best achieved. But these figures are below the installed capacity and every effort is being made to further improve the performance.

At Rourkela the output of 73,972 tonnes of HR coils in June, 1978 was the best for any June month since inception. Similar record outputs were also achieved in production of saleable steel, pipes etc. In May, 1978 production of 2112 tonnes of Electrical sheets was the best compared to month of May in previous years.

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि जब इतना प्रोडक्शन हुआ है, तो फिर स्टील की कीमत क्यों बढ़ाई गई है ? क्या उसकी कमी पैदा करने के लिए स्टोर में ज्यादा स्टील रखा गया है ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: It does not arise out of this. Since the lady Member has asked this question, the record production has nothing to do with the costing as such. It is only comparatively in the months of May-June that Rourkela and Bokaro Steel Plants produced more than the previous year. But the cost of production depends on various costs of inputs going into including labour, power, coal and other inputs, cost and transport cost. So, one has no relation with that.

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : स्टील का इतना प्रोडक्शन होने के बावजूद उस की कीमत बढ़ी है । मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि बाजार में स्टील का जो अभाव है, उस को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जायेंगे ।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I think we are importing the necessary tonnage of steel to meet the deficit in the country. The demands have gone up recently because of the new planning and investment done by the Government, and to that extent, we are going to import necessary steel so that market price will not go up unduly.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि बोकारो प्लांट में 1977 में निर्धारित लक्ष्य कितना था और कितना उत्पादन हुआ और 1978 में कितना उत्पादन हुआ ।

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The total output of the plant does not arise out of this. But if you want, I can certainly give it to him.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Patwary, you want to put a supplementary?

SHRI H. L. PATWARY: I want a clarification about question No. 453. Here in the question it is said: whether 10,000 strong combatant troops ....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Supplementary only on this question, not on an earlier one....

(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Kashmir

*449. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir State has sometimes back approached the Central Government to relax restrictions on movement of people across the line of actual control in that State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). The Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir, Sheikh Abdullah, had brought to the attention of Government difficulties being experienced by persons in that State in meeting their relatives from the other side of the Line of Control. Government have also noted statements made by the Chief Minister urging that steps should be taken to facilitate such movement to enable people in the State to meet their relatives.

(c) The inconvenience and hardship involved has received the careful attention of Government. It is our policy to ease restrictions on travel as much as possible.

इस्पात के उत्पादन के लिए कोयले का विकल्प

*451. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोयले की कमी के कारण देश में चालू वर्ष में इस्पात के उत्पादन में कमी होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस्पात के उत्पादन के लिए कोयले के विकल्प की व्यवस्था करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Setting up of Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour

*452. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special Conference on Rural Unorganised Labour held at New Delhi on 25th January, 1978 had recommended setting up of a Central Standing Committee on rural unorganised labour;

(b) if so, whether the said Committee has not been set up as yet;

(c) if so, the details and reasons therefor; and

(d) by when it is expected to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Action has already been initiated to settle the details with regard to the Constitution of the Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour. A decision in this regard is likely to be taken soon.

कर्मचारियों में मतभेद के कारण उज्जैन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का बन्द होना

*457 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत जुलाई के द्वितीय सप्ताह के दौरान डिवीजनल इंजीनियर टेलीग्राफ्स उज्जैन के कर्मचारियों और प्राधिकारियों के बीच मतभेद होने से तनावपूर्ण स्थिति उत्पन्न होने के कारण उज्जैन टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज 7 घंटे के लिये बन्द रहा और रतलाम, मंदसौर तथा नीमच स्थित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज भी कुछ समय तक बन्द रहे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में अब तक कोई जांच नहीं की गई है ; और

(ग) इस घटना का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस बारे में यदि कोई कार्यवाही की गई है तो वह क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि अमृत बुद्धलेच साय) : (क) जी हां । उज्जैन का टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज 7 घंटे और मंदसौर और नीमच के एक्सचेंज 2 घंटे बन्द रहे । रतलाम का एक्सचेंज बन्द नहीं रहा था ।

(ख) भोपाल के जनरल मैनेजर दूरसंचार ने कर्मचारियों की शिकायतों की जांच की है ।

(ग) उज्जैन की टेलीफोन सेवा के बारे में जनता की बार-बार शिकायतें आने पर वहां से जून, 1978 के महीने में 21 टेलीफोन आपरेटरों और 6 जूनियर इंजीनियरों के तबादले दूसरी जगहों में कर दिये गये थे । यूनियन ने तबादलों पर एतराज किया । जनरल मैनेजर ने बाद में यूनियन के प्रतिनिधियों से विचार-विमर्श किया जिसके फलस्वरूप तबादले के आदेशों में संशोधन कर दिये गये ।

Trade Union Rights to Workers of Autonomous Research and Educational Institutions

*459. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the research workers of the autonomous research and educational institutions have demanded scrapping of the existing "master-servants" relations and urged the Centre to frame laws that give them trade union rights; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Government have received a copy of a resolution adopted at a meeting, held on 7 July 1978 in Calcutta, of employees of autonomous research and educational institutions of which the relevant portion reads:

"(1) The Parliament, in the ensuing session, shall by enactment accord protection by law to employees of all categories working in autonomous research and educational institutions against unjust punitive measures by their authorities by enabling appeal to Courts of Law and scrapping the "Master-Servant" relation existing at present in autonomous research and educational institutions. Thus statutory guarantee of security of service should be accorded.

(2) In the light of the recent verdict of the Supreme Court (Rajappa *Vs.* Bangalore Sewerage Board) this meeting urges upon the Centre to frame such rules as will accord Trade Union Rights to all working in autonomous research and educational institutions."

2. The entire issue is under examination of the Government in the over-all context of the comprehensive legislation which is expected to be introduced in the current session of Parliament.

Working of Hospitals in Delhi

*460. SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conditions prevailing in Government hospitals in Delhi

are not conducive to the patients who are admitted in the hospitals;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to maintain cleanliness in hospitals and improve environment and availability of medicines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Despite continual additions of staff and funds scope for further improvement in the functioning of Government Hospitals in Delhi continues to exist. The existing inadequacies are largely due to increasing numbers of patients visiting the Hospitals.

(c) The need for ensuring a high standard of cleanliness and healthy environments in hospitals is continuously emphasised at all levels and this aspect is specially examined during inspections by senior officials. Within the constraints of available resources and increasing numbers of patients requiring treatment, every effort is being made to improve the availability of medicines in the hospitals.

Aid to Sir Ganga Ram Hospital

*461. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH:
SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sir Ganga Ram Hospital and its Trust are receiving donations, aids, grants and loans from various sources under various heads;

(b) if so, the details of aids, grants and loans received in cash and kind during the last three years from the Central Government, Delhi Administration, New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Municipal Corporation; and

(c) how the same have been utilised under various heads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The grants-in-aid were utilised for the purpose for which these were sanctioned.

Statement

Grants in aid given to Sir Ganga Ram Hospital and the purpose thereof for the years 1975-76, 1976-77 *and* 1977-78.

Name	Years 1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare .	54,500	97,000	Nil
	(for meeting 50% of deficit in recurring expenditure of non-administrative nature)		
	2,208	69,245	Nil
	(for equipment)		
	25,750	Nil	Nil
	(for construction)		

Name	Year 1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Delhi Administration .	76,320	73,844 (for Nursing Training)	56,134
	66,340 (Under Family Welfare Programme)	53,800	46,800
New Delhi Municipal Committee .	3,000 (maintenance grant)	Nil	Nil
Municipal Corporation of Delhi . .	85,000 (maintenance grant)	85,000	85,000

NOTE :—Only grants-in-aid in cash were given by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Delhi Administration, New Delhi Municipal Committee and Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

Employment Guarantee Scheme

*462. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many States have formulated their employment guarantee scheme;

(b) whether the provision of an unemployment allowance to every able-bodied person would not mean massive misapplication of scarce resources which could otherwise be used for development purposes;

(c) if so, whether a more constructive approach towards employment guarantee scheme would be devised and jobs generated as rapidly as possible through launching by the State Governments major, medium and minor irrigation, soil conservation, land reclamation etc. projects; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction towards employment guarantee schemes of State Government?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) A comprehensive scheme of Guaranteed Employment or able-bodied manual workers has been taken up only by Maharashtra.

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir. The outlay on public works could, however, be carefully planned over a period so as to lead to faster development and along with other measures ensure full employment.

2. The approach of the Central Government to the problem of employment generation has been outlined in the Draft Five Year Plan (1978—83). The Plan envisages the rapid creation of employment by massive investments in agriculture, rural development and construction works, and a phased approach to full employment through area planning.

Efforts for Liberation of Namibia and Zimbabwe

*463. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state what efforts have been made by India, since January 1978 within the frame-work of the United Nations and outside for the liberation of Namibia (South West Africa) from South Africa's racist imperialism and for ending the White minority regime in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFIARS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): Since January 1978, the Government of India has continued to implement vigorously its policy of providing political, moral and material support to the freedom fighters of Namibia and Zimbabwe.

As regards Namibia, India supported the latest two Resolutions of the Security Council, namely, No. 431 (1978), which, *inter alia*, requests the Secretary General to appoint a special representative for Namibia in order to ensure the early independence of Namibia and to submit a report containing his recommendations for the implementation of the "proposal for a settlement of the Namibian Constitution", and also Resolution No. 432 (1978), which, *inter alia*, declares that "territorial integrity and unity of Namibia must be assured through the reintegration of Walvis Bay within its territory."

As regards Zimbabwe, the Government of India considers the so-called "internal agreement" as illegal and unacceptable. Our Diplomatic efforts are guided by the belief that greater efforts than those made hitherto are necessary for evolving a common approach acceptable to the Frontline states and African Nationalist leaders so as to ensure time-bound and effective transition to constitutional arrangements leading to genuine independence and majority rule. In this connection, our Prime Minister has been in touch with the leaders of the Frontline states and Zimbabwe Nationalist leaders as well as with British and U.S. leaders.

At the World Conference to combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, currently in session in Geneva, I emphatically reaffirmed India's continued commitment to supporting the struggles for liberation in Zimbabwe and Namibia and against racism and racial discrimination.

विदेशों में नौकरियों के लिए चुने गये भारतीय

*464. **श्री राघव जी** : क्या विदेश मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी देने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में (वर्षवार) विदेशों (देशवार) में नौकरियों के लिये चुने गये भारतीयों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) चुने गये व्यक्तियों का श्रेणीवार (कार्य अनुसार) ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) 30 जून, 1978 को विदेशों में विभिन्न श्रेणियों में नौकरियों के इच्छुक व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी थी और ऐसे व्यक्तियों की सेवाओं के लिए मांग की स्थिति क्या थी ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुण्डू) : (क) और (ख). विदेशों में नौकरियों के लिए चुने गये भारतीय दो श्रेणियों में आते हैं ; यानी कुशल कर्मचारी जैसे डाक्टर, इंजीनियर, वित्त विशेषज्ञ, प्रोफेसर, अध्यापक आदि और अर्द्ध कुशल या अकुशल कामगार ।

सदन की मेज पर निम्नलिखित विवरण रखे जा रहे हैं [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए** संख्या एल टी—2663/78]

(1) 1975, 1976 और 1977 के दौरान विदेशों में द्विपक्षीय संविदाओं के आधार पर नौकरियों के लिए कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग के माध्यम से चुने गए विशेषज्ञ ।

(2) पंजीकृत भर्ती एजेन्सियों के जरिए नियोजन के लिए अनुमोदित कामगारों का देशवार विवरण ।

(3) संविदा/उप संविदा के आधार पर विदेशों की परियोजनाओं की परामर्शदात्री/निष्पादन संबंधी कार्य में भारतीय फर्मों के माध्यम से नियोजन के लिए अनुमोदित कामगारों का देशवार वितरण ।

(4) नियोजन के लिए अनुमोदित कामगारों की मुख्य श्रेणियां ।

(ग) कार्मिक एवं प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग के माध्यम से चुने जाने वाले उक्त प्रथम श्रेणी के विशेषज्ञों के लिए कार्मिक एवं प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के विशेषज्ञों की नामिकाओं में 30 जून, 1978 तक 38486 उम्मीदवारों के नाम पंजीकृत थे । विदेशी नियोजकों द्वारा भर्ती एजेन्सियों के माध्यम से जिनकी संख्या 500 से ऊपर है, भर्ती किये गये अर्द्ध कुशल या अकुशल कामगारों के मामले में आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

Admission in Medical Colleges

*465. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Health have taken a decision recently and intimated to State Governments not to make fresh admissions to medical colleges till the next academic term starting in November, 1978;

(b) whether in the said decision Government have advised the State Health Departments to admit about 10 per cent less students in the Medical Colleges hereafter;

(c) if so, the reasons and the logic behind the above decisions; and

(d) whether Government will review the said decision in the interest of the loss of one term of the medical students and growing need of medical seats in the medical colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra had unilaterally admitted 700 extra students in the medical colleges in Maharashtra in November, 1977, although after inspection by the Medical Council of India, only 160 additional students could be admitted. After due consideration, the Government of India have advised the Government of Maharashtra to reduce 108 seats each year for the next five years commencing from 1978-79 in the concerned medical colleges so that the 540 extra seats which have been filled without prior approval of the Government of India may be adjusted against future admissions. The Government of Maharashtra has also been advised that the admissions to 1978-79 session in medical colleges in Maharashtra should take place in October 1978 and not earlier as agreed to by the Government of Maharashtra themselves in 1977.

(c) In order to maintain proper standards of medical education in the country, it is necessary to maintain a proper balance between the number of admissions in a medical college and the facilities by way of staff, bed strength, equipment, etc., that are available. A steep increase in admissions without providing the requisite additional facilities will not be in the interests of students themselves as the quality of medical education will suffer.

(d) There is no question of reviewing this decision which has been taken by Government on a full consideration of relevant factors (in the interest of maintaining proper standards of medical education). However, the Government of Maharashtra have been advised that in case they step up facilities in the medical colleges in question and wish to claim enhancement of the number of admissions, they may approach the Medical Council of India and invite them for a further inspection of the facilities provided and that the Government of India will consider the matter again on the recommendations made by the Council after such inspection.

Jobless Indians brought back from foreign countries

466. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the details regarding the number of jobless Indians who were stranded and brought back to India by the Government of India from Arab and other countries for their not having complied with the provisions of the Emigration Act, during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise; and

(b) what expenditure Government had to incur on that account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). A country-wise statement showing the number of Indians repatriated during each of the years 1975, 1976 and 1977 is placed on Table of the House.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Country	No. of persons repatriated	1975 expenditure	No. of persons repatriated	1976 expenditure	No. of persons repatriated	1977 expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Afghanistan	18	11,007	85	55,011	196	1,37,114
2	Bulgaria	9	45,570	1	6,401	—	—
3	Egypt	6	24,674	1	4,428	6	23,868
4	France	1	4,794	—	—	—	—
5	Germany (Federal Republic)	—	—	1	5,934	—	—
6	Iran	4	3,500	15	10,719	—	—
7	Iraq	—	—	—	—	2	5,667
8	Italy	10	14,058	3	14,874	7	38,616
9	Laos	1	2,050	—	—	—	—
10	Lebanon	—	—	—	—	40	1,19,780
11	Malaysia	—	—	—	—	1	1,046
12	Oman	148	74,158	1	2,000	—	—
13	Saudi Arabia	2	2,579	2	4,065	1	3,401
14	Switzerland	—	—	1	6,200	2	12,388
15	Syria	—	—	—	—	107	3,26,815
16	Turkey	67	64,650	21	20,334	70	1,32,197
17	United Arab Emirates	—	—	—	—	1	1,998
18	United States of America	1	8,004	—	—	—	—
19	Yugoslavia	19	80,384	4	19,736	—	—
	TOTAL	286	3,35,428	135	1,43,702	433	8,02,820

भागलपुर में इस्पात की बिक्री

4339. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भागलपुर में इस्पात के घोटाले के सम्बन्ध में मामले सामने आये हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में किन-किन बातों का पता चला है और सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) क्या भविष्य में इस प्रकार के घोटाले को रोकने के लिए सरकार का विचार जिला स्तर पर कोई निगरानी संगठन बनाने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) निकट भूत में इस प्रकार का कोई भी मामला प्रकाश में नहीं आया है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Agents for HSL Stockyard, Calcutta

4340. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GHOSAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the firms registered as agents for HSL Stock yard in Calcutta;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a deficit of Rs. 2 crores of any firm;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the names of the officers involved in this case and the action taken up-to-date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Presumably the question refers to the storage and handling contractors at Calcutta operating on behalf of SAIL, successor to Hindustan Steel Limited.

As on 1st August, 1978 following six firms were working as storage and handling contractors for SAIL (Successor to Hindustan Steel Limited) at Calcutta:—

1. M/s. Aditya Iron & Steel Company.
2. M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra.
3. M/s. Tata Scob Dealers (Calcutta) Ltd.
4. M/s. Feroz and Sons.
5. M/s. Soorajmull Baijnath, and
6. M/s. Pig Iron Supplying Syndicate.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Outstandings from Calcutta and Gauhati Stockyard of H.S.L.

4341. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the outstanding from the Calcutta and Gauhati H.S.L. Stock-yard upto-date firm-wise, amount-wise;

(b) the amount realised up-to-date firm-wise during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that number of officials are involved in this case;

(d) if so, the names of the officials and the action taken against them up-to-date; and

(e) the details of the action taken up-to-date for recovering the outstanding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a), (b) and (e). As on 30th June, 1978, the outstanding amounts due to the Calcutta and Gauhati stockyards of HSL (now SAIL) were Rs. 1.41 crores and Rs. 1.59 lakhs respectively. SAIL is making all efforts to realise the outstanding dues expeditiously. As a result of these efforts, the outstandings have considerably come down. It will not be in the commercial interest of SAIL to disclose the party-wise break-up of outstandings.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Bokaro Steel Ltd.

4342. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pelased to state:

(a) whether the top officials of Personnel Department including CPM, Managers and Deputies of the Bokaro Steel Ltd. attended a party given by a leader of a political party;

(b) whether such mingling with political leaders has degraded the position of the Bokaro Steel Ltd. officials in the eye of the workers; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take against such officers maintaining link with political leaders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Presumably, reference is to the marriage ceremony held sometime back of the grandson of Shri P. N. Tripathi, a trade union leader and working President of the Bokaro Steel Workers' Union (recognised union affiliated to INTUC). Some officers of the Personnel Department of the Bokaro Steel Plant were also among the invitees. Attending a marriage is purely a matter of social obligation and observance of normal courtesy and such acts cannot be considered to degrade the position of the officials in the eyes of the workers.

(c) Does not arise.

Vehicular fleet in P & T Department

4343. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number and nature of vehicular fleet of

(i) Telecom/Telephone and Postal Circles/District-wise separately (ii) Research wing of P & T Department, and

(iii) Companies of P & T Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (i) The requisite information is given in Statement I.

(ii) The requisite information is given in Statement II.

(iii) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House shortly.

Statement—I

Number and nature of vehicular fleet of :

(1) Telecom Circles		Telephone Districts
(a) Trucks	95	45
(b) Pick-Ups	471	158
(c) Cash Vans	—	2
(d) Buses	13	60
(e) Standard 20 (utility (vans etc.)	157	71
(f) Bajaj Tempo/Matador	88	24
(g) Jeeps	430	91
(h) Station Wagons	10	31
(i) Inspection Cars	15	2
(j) Staff Cards	38	10
(k) Motor Cycles	184	45
TOTAL	1493	539

(2) Postal Circles	
(a) Mail Vans	679
(b) Cash Vans	62
(c) Mobile Post Office Vans	27
(d) Buses	6
(e) Jeeps	39

(1) Telecom Circles	Telephone Districts
(f) Three Wheeler Scooters . .	22
(g) Breakdown Vans . (Recovery Bans)	2
(h) Station Wagons .	3
(i) Motor Cycles	7
(j) Cars .	18
TOTAL . .	865

Statement II

Number and nature of vehicular fleet of :

Research Wing of the P&T Department :

(a) Station Wagon	2
(b) Pick-up .	1
(c) Tempo Viking .	1
TOTAL . .	4

Study of Bauxite deposits in Kerala by GSI

4344. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India completed the study of the Bauxite deposits in Kerala; and

(b) if so, what are the findings and how do Government propose the mining of Bauxite?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Preliminary exploration for bauxite carried out by Geological Survey of India in parts of Cannanore, Trivandrum, Alleppey, and Quilon districts of Kerala has indicated a total of 15 million tonnes of bauxite containing 40 to 50 per cent alumina and about 1 to 12 per cent silica; in a number of pockets.

There is no proposal under consideration of the Government at present for exploitation of these deposits. However, the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., a State Government undertaking is examining the possibility of commercial utilisation of these deposits.

Study on Cost of Medical Education

4345. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Study on the Cost of Medical Education in India has been conducted by Government;

(b) if so, the salient findings thereof;

(c) per student cost found in a Government Medical College, Government-aided and private Medical Colleges;

(d) whether the Study has since been finalised and if so, the national average cost worked out to train a doctor; and

(e) if not, when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A preliminary study was conducted by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence of the Govt. of India in respect of Medical College, Simla and the Jawaharlal Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry.

The Medical College, Simla imparted only under-graduate medical education whereas the JIPMER, Pondicherry also imparted training in post-graduate medical education.

Accoring to the study, the cost of training a medical graduate works out

to Rs. 92,000 and Rs. 1,35,000 at Simla and Pondicherry respectively based on the expenditure incurred by the medical colleges in 1975-76.

No study has been conducted in respect of a Government-aided medical college and a private-aided medical college.

(d) and (e). At present, there is no proposal to conduct a study on nation-wide basis.

CGHS facilities in important cities

4346. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of important cities in the country have no CGHS facilities;

(b) if so, which are the cities having the CGHS facilities at present;

(c) the criterion of providing CGHS facilities; and

(d) steps being taken, if any, to provide these facilities in the cities where there is no CGHS station at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes.

(b) CGHS is at present functioning in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras; Hyderabad, Meerut, Kanpur, Nagpur; Allahabad, Bangalore, Patna, Pune and Jaipur.

(c) Subject to availability of funds and accommodation for housing the CGHS dispensaries, cities having concentration of 7,500 or more of Central Government Employees are considered for extension of the C.G.H. Scheme.

(d) Sanction has been accorded to the extension of CGHS to Ahmedabad and Lucknow. It has also been decided to extend CGHS to Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Gurgaon and Bahadurgarh. It is proposed to cover the following new cities during the period 1978-79 to 1982-83, subject to availability of funds and clearance of Planning Commission:

1. Jabalpur
2. Jhansi
3. Gorakhpur
4. Ajmer
5. Agra
6. Tiruchirapalli
7. Dehradun
8. Bikaner
9. Amritsar
10. Chandigarh.

सूरत में डिलीजनल कार्यालय

4347. **वी छोटू भाई गामित :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार गुजरात के सूरत जिले में एक अन्य डिवीजनल कार्यालय खोलने पर विचार कर रही है क्योंकि डाक तथा तार विभाग का वर्तमान डिवीजनल कार्यालय में काम बहुत अधिक है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या डाक तथा तार विभाग का दूसरा डिवीजनल कार्यालय सूरत जिले के वयारा अथवा सोनेगढ़ के आदिवासी क्षेत्र में खोला जायेगा जिससे आदिवासियों को डाक सुविधायें उपलब्ध हो सकें ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह नया डिवीजनल कार्यालय कब से काम करना आरम्भ कर देगा और आदिवासियों को आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में ये सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने के लिये सरकार ने क्या ठोस उपाय किये हैं या करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरिहर प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी: नहीं । मौजूदा मानदण्डों के अनुसार सूरत में काम करने वाले डाक डिवीजन को दो भागों में बांटने का औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं होता ।

(ख) और (ग). ऊपर (क) में बताई गई स्थिति को मद्देनजर रखते हुये प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Progress of Postal facilities in Tribal areas

4348. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry prepared a statistical report on the progress made so far in tribal areas of the country in postal and telecommunication services, State-wise; and

(b) if so, total number of Post Offices and telephone and telegraphic facilities provided and programmes for 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected. The same will be pleased on the Table of the House later.

Pay scale of Doctors appointed in P&T Dispensary, Bihar

4349. SHRI SURENDRA JHA SUMAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some doctors were appointed in Bihar by a constituted Selection Board from amongst the candidates who had applied in response to the advertisement to run the P&T Dispensaries in Bihar;

(b) whether these doctors are getting the prescribed pay scale of Rs. 650—1200 as per advertisement;

(c) whether these doctors will be brought at par with Central Health Services Class I in the scale of Rs. 700—1300 as they have put in more than 2-3 years of service in the Department or they will continue to be in the time scale of Rs. 650—1200;

(d) whether the doctors of the P&T Dispensaries in the scale of Rs. 650—1200 are replaced by the doctors of Central Health Services Class I in the scale of Rs. 750—1200 recruited through U.P.S.C. and if so, what will be the fate of existing doctors of P&T Dispensaries who have served for more than 2-3 years and are now over age; and

(e) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to merge the scale of Rs. 650—1200 with that of Rs. 700—1300 to give benefit to doctors in the scale of Rs. 650—1200 of the higher scale of Rs. 700—1300?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Some of the Doctors seleced by the Selection Committee for appointment on ad-hoc basis, are getting the prescribed scale of pay of Rs. 650—1200. However, in a few cases, the doctors could not be appointed in the scale of pay as, in the meantime, the Government had decided not make ad-hoc appointments in the scale.

(c) and (d). There is no question of giving the scale of Rs. 700—1300 to the doctors who had been appointed in the P & T Dispensaries in the scale of Rs. 650—1200 on ad-hoc basis. Services of doctors appointed on ad-hoc basis are liable to termination when regular doctors of Central Health Service Class I, recruited through U.P.S.C., are available.

(e) No, Sir.

Help to Naturopathic Hospitals

4350. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to sanction grant-in-aid to Naturopathic Hospital College managed by private and local bodies;

(b) if so, where the Naturopathic Hospitals and Colleges are functioning and what is the total number of students, patients in each hospital,

dispensary and college for Naturopathy; and

(c) what is the proposed amount going to be sanctioned as grant-in-aid and help during 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Under a scheme for the "Development of Nature Cure" the Central Government had been giving financial assitance to the Nature Cure institutions. Institutions registered under the Socities Registration Act or registered Public or Charitable Trusts with at least three years standing in the field and are non-profit making were eligible to receive this assistance. The administration of this scheme has since been transferred to the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy with effect from the current financial year (1978-79).

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha. It may, however, be mentioned that there are a number of Naturopathy institutions in the country. During 1977-78, the Central Government provided grants-in-aid to 24 such institutions for training purposes and maintenance of study beds. A list of these institutions is enclosed.

(c) An amount of Rs. 4.50 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for 1978-79. As stated in part (a), the financial assistance will be granted by the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy after completing the formalities.

Statement

Names of the Nature Cure Institution sanctioned grants-in-aid during 1977-78.

	Name of the Institution	Amount sanctioned	Purpose
1	Rajasthan Prakritik Chikitsa Kendra, Gangasher Road, Bikaner, Rajasthan	20,000	Study bed
2	Prakritik Chikitsa Mandir, Tikamgarh, Madhya Pradesh	10,000	—do—
3	Nature Cure Institute, Rajgir, Nalanda District, Bihar	8,000	—do—
4	Akhil Bharat Manav Satsang Mandal, Anand Niketan, Niktya, Bareilly U. P.	60,000	—do—
5	Prakritik Chikitsalaya, Bapunagar, Jaipur-32004	10,000	—do—
6	Prakritik Chikitsa Kendra, Pattikalyan, Karnal, Haryana	20,000	—do—
7	Shri Krishan Adarsh Prakritik Chikitsalaya, Smalkha Mandi, Karnal Harayana	12,000	—do—
8	Haryana Prakritik Chikitsalaya, Bhiwani, Haryana.	14,000	—do—
9	Kakateeya Nature Cure Hospital, Fort Road, Warangal, A. P.	16,000	—do—
10	Shri Sanatam Dharam Prakritik Chitkitsalaya, Cantt. Road, Ambala Cantt., Haryana	14,007	—do—
11	Jeevan Prakritik Chikitsalaya, Galibpur, Distt. Muzaffarnagar	4,000	—do—
12	S. L. Swamy Nature Cure Hospital, Tulsivaram, Nalgonda, A. P.	4,000	—do—
13	Shri Choday Apparow Prakriti, Chikitsalayam, Kakinada-3	14,000	—do—
14	Prakritik Chikitsa Ashram, Amravati Road, Nagpur	10,000	—do—

	Name of the Institution	Amount sanctioned	Purpose
15	Nature Cure Hospital, Sastry Nagar, Guddapah	20,000	Study bed
16	Nature Cure Hospital, Tammadapally, Warangal, A. P. .	16,000	—do—
17	Nature Cure Hospital, Jaganyan, Bangalore . . .	16,000	—do—
18	Kasturba Nature Cure Hospital, Shivarampalli, Hyderabad .	10,000	—do—
19	Shantikuti Prakriti Chitkitsalaya, Gopuri, Wardha, Maharashtra	12,000	—do—
20	Prakritik Chikitsalaya, Ranipatra, Purnea Distt, Bihar .	40,000	—do—
21	Nature Cure Hospital, Visakhapatnam, A. P. .	12,000	—do—
22	Gandhi Nature Cure College, Hyderabad . .	60,000	Four year Training Course.
23	Gandhi Nature Cure Hospital, Hyderabd . .	40,000	Study bed
24	Shri Barkat Ram Vidyawati Ghai Nature Cure Centre, Ambphalla Jammu	8,000	—do—
	TOTAL . . .	4,50,000	

Call charges from Nagvadar to Dhoraji, Rajkot District

4351. SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shree Nagvadar Juth Multi-purpose Cooperative Society Limited Nagvadar of Upleta Taluka in Rajkot District of Saurashtra Region in Gujarat submitted any application on 22nd May, 1978 to the telephone authorities at Rajkot, Dhoraji etc. in regard to trunk call charges and certain other matters;

(b) the amount charged at present for ordinary call from Nagvadar to Dhoraji and the charges suggested for such call in the demand as well as the reason given for lowering the charges; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard and if any action is proposed to be taken when and how it will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Doctors in Andaman Nicobar Islands

4352. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Doctors in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands who were provided Central reserve seat for the students of Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands till now;

(b) the total amount spent by the Administration in the tune of stipend etc. as on upto date;

(c) how many of those doctors left the Union Territory without serving the Administration; and

(d) whether Government propose to depute the local doctors for

specialisation courses, if so, the details, and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE: SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Shortage of staff at Ambalpuzhe Telephone Exchange

4353. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Telephone Exchange in Ambalpuzhe (Kerala) is short of staff and other facilities which are creating problems to the users; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide these facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) There is no shortage of facilities. However, there is shortage of one Telephone Operator and one Lineman. This shortage is made good by employing staff on overtime. The exchange is working satisfactorily and no problem is caused to the subscribers.

(b) Necessary action to post one Telephone Operator and one lineman is being taken.

Impounding of passports of Indians in Kuwait

4354. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received an appeal against the impounding of passports of a few Indians living in Kuwait;

(b) whether this action was taken without sufficient reasons;

(c) if so, what action has been taken on the appeal; and

(d) when the passports were restored to these applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (d): The Government did not in the recent past order impounding of the passports of any Indians living in Kuwait and no appeal has been received from them. In July 1975 orders were issued impounding passports of several persons in public interest for economic offences. Out of these, five Indian were resident in Kuwait. On subsequent reviews of such cases passports of three Indians were Ordered to be restored on 4th June, 1977 and the passports of one more Indian was ordered to be restored on 5th September, 1977.

पुनर्वास बस्तियों में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा औषधालय

4355. **श्री पीयस टिर्की** : स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सुल्तानपुरी, नागलोई, मंगोलपुर पूठगांव, नागलोई तथा पुनर्वास बस्ती संख्या 1, 2, 3 और 4 जैसी पुनर्वास बस्तियों में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा के कोई औषधालय खोलने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ;

(ख) क्या बहुत बड़ी संख्या में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा औषधालय न होने के कारण चिकित्सा सुविधा से वंचित रहना पड़ता है तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें बीमारी के लिये छुट्टी लेने के मामले में बहुत कठिनाई उठानी पड़ती हैं ; और

(ग) यदि इन बस्तियों में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सेवा औषधालय खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) पुनर्वास कालोनियों में रहने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय सेवा (चिकित्सा परिचर्या) नियमावली, 1944 के

अन्तर्गत उनके द्वारा चिकित्सा पर किया गया खर्च उन्हें वापस किया जाता है । केन्द्रीय सेवा (चिकित्सा परिचर्या) नियमावली, 1944 के अधीन प्राधिकृत चिकित्सक उन्हें चिकित्सा छुट्टी देने की सिफारिश भी कर सकते हैं ।

(ग) इन क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालय खोलने के प्रश्न पर विचार कहां रहने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की संख्या, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालय खोलने के लिए निर्धारित मानदण्डों और इस प्रयोजन के लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि उपलब्ध है अथवा नहीं, इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए किया जाएगा ।

Health facilities in Meghalaya

4856. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the Assam Tribune on the 25th July, 1978 under the caption "health facilities in rural Meghalaya not satisfactory";

(b) If so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) measures being taken to provide medical facilities in rural Meghalaya; and

(d) whether civil hospital at TURA, the only hospital in the East and West Garo Hills and other dispensaries are without medicines for the last many years; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government is keen on extending the service in the rural areas and covering as many susceptible cases as possible.

(c) The Government of Meghalaya have decided to have an Engineering Wing under the Health Department for construction of buildings for Primary Health Centres, Sub-centres, Dispensaries, etc. They have also taken the following measures:

(i) 21 Primary Health Centres have been opened. It is intended to open another 31 Primary Health Centres by the end of the Sixth Plan.

(ii) It is proposed to establish 82 more sub-centres during the Sixth Plan. At present there are 40 Sub-centres in the State. The State Government also propose to convert all the dispensaries in the Rural Areas into subsidiary Health Centres to be manned by doctors. It is also proposed to open 20 more subsidiary Health Centres.

(iii) As a part of the national policy all the National Small-pox Eradication Programme Staff are being trained in immunization and malaria control so that they can be usefully utilised till the district is taken by Multi-purpose Workers Scheme. In Meghalaya, 50 Medical Officers, 3 PMA's and 116 National Small-pox Eradication Programme staff have been trained so that they can contribute in expanding the immunization programme.

(d) A hospital of 50 beds at TURA has every facility including medicines and equipments. Another civil hospital of 100 beds is being opened at TURA in the next few years.

Ratnagiri Aluminium Project

4357. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any other reasons except the alleged financial constraints in starting Ratnagiri Aluminium Project;

(b) is it not a fact that costs of construction of Ratnagiri Aluminium Project are escalating every year due to delay in construction of this plant so as to make the construction of the plant impossible;

(c) what Government propose to do in the matter; and

(d) whether Government would consider at least the construction of aluminium plant at Ratnagiri and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (d). The Project was approved by Government in April, 1974 but due to constraints of resources its implementation had to be postponed. In the meantime, the estimates of cost have gone up and these have now been updated. The constraint of resources for taking up capital-intensive and long-gestation Projects still continues. No final decision on the project, one way or the other, has been taken so far.

Post Office in Janakpuri

4358. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 5882 on the 6th April, 1978 and state;

(a) whether the possession of the plot earmarked for the building of Post & Telegraph Office in A-3 Block Shopping Centre in Janakpuri, New Delhi has since been obtained;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to take up the construction of the said building in hand at an early date; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in Starting the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c): No Sir, although one plot each in Block 'A', 'B' and 'C' of Janakpuri has been allotted for post Offices by D.D.A., the possession has not been handed over as yet by D.D.A. despite best efforts. The case regarding obtaining possession of the plots in question is being pursued vigorously. Construction can start only after possession is taken over by the P & T Department.

गांवों में पी० सी० ओ० सुविधा वाले डाकघर

4359. श्री मोठा लाल पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे सभी गांवों और कस्बों में सब डाकघर खोलने का है जिनमें पी० सी० ओ० की सुविधा उपलब्ध है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख). यह निर्णय किया गया है कि जिन विभागेतर शाखा डाकघरों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर काम कर रहे हैं, उन्हें विभागेतर उप-डाकघरों में बदल दिया जाए।

Ex.gratia Payment to Estate Workers by Sri Lanka

4360. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri Lanka Government has decided to make an *ex-gratia* payment of Indian Rs. 500 each to certain categories of estate workers of Indian origin; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir. However, the amount involved is (Sri Lanka) Rs. 500 each.

(b) The Government's appreciation of the gesture has been conveyed to the Sri Lanka authorities.

Nuclear Medicine X-Ray Machine

4362. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a machine EMI Scanner or CAT used by Nuclear medicine X-Ray unit for screening and temography of human brain was imported from Britain at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs in October, 1977 by AIIMS and within two months of its installation in December, 1977 it went out of commission;

(b) whether approximately Rs. 7.5 lakhs annually is paid to a foreign firm towards maintenance of this Unit;

(c) whether it is the only brain screening machine in the region but owing to careless handling and lack of proper supervision people are not getting any benefit out of it; and

(d) if so, what action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Expansion of Sangli Telephone Exchange

4363. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an urgent need to fulfil the promised expansion of Sangli Telephone exchange, Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the broad details of the expansion programme for the current year planned to meet the demand of the people on the waiting list for new telephone connections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). 300 lines expansion from 2,100 to 2,400 lines was carried out on 15th March, 1977, and demands upto middle of 1977 have generally been met.

Consistent with the availability of equipment and need to allot it equitably between different stations, further expansions in two phases, from 2,400 to 2,700 lines and 2,700 to 3,300 lines have been planned. It is hoped these will be commissioned during 1979 and 1980 respectively.

Pay of Delivery Agents Mail Carriers etc.

4364. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether monthly salary of about Rs. 100 is being paid to the Delivery Agents, Mail-carriers and Branch Postmaster of the Branch Post Offices in rural areas of the country particularly hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh are not commensurate to the national wage policy;

(b) if so, whether Government is contemplating to bring their wages at par with the national wage policy and pay them at least Rs. 150 per month according to climatic and topographical conditions; and

(c) if not, the reasons for subjecting such lowest paid employees to social injustice and denying them the benefit of national wage policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No National wage policy has been laid down by the Government as yet.

(b) There is no such proposal. The allowances are revised once in two years due to increase in cost of living

and periodically due to increase in workload Allowances as on 1st September, 1977 are given in the attached statement.

(c) Allowances are reasonable. The Extra Departmental Agents are part-time employees and expected to have other avocations.

Statement

Statement showing the rates of Remuneration of the Extra Departmental Agents with effect from 1st Sept., 77.

Category of Extra Departmental Agents	Rates of Allowance	
	Minimum	Maximum
1 Extra Departmental SPM / Sorter/Sub Record Clerk	Rs. pm. 140	Rs. p.m. 170
2. Extra Departmental Branch Postmaster	100	120
3. Extra Departmental Stamp Vendors	10 0	120
4. Other Extra Departmental Agents :—		
(a) Below 2 hours	85 (Fixed)	
(b) 2 hours and above	100	115

टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज अलीगढ़ की सफाई पर खर्च की गई धनराशि

4365. **श्री बचाराम शाक्य** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टेलीफोन केन्द्र, अलीगढ़ की फरवरी/मार्च, 1977 में जो सफाई की गई थी, उस पर 30,000 रुपये की धनराशि का खर्च दिखाया गया था, परन्तु प्राक्कलन की तुलना में कम काम किया गया और खेलफल अधिक दिखाया गया है ।

(ख) क्या मंडल अधीक्षक ने बटरों की सफाई के लिये नगर पालिका अलीगढ़ से संपर्क नहीं किया और इस पद पर 10,000 रुपये की धनराशि का खर्च दिखाया है और मोटर गैराज के निर्माण पर लगभग 16,000 रुपये की धनराशि का प्राक्कलन बनाया गया था और बाद में उक्त राशि घटाकर 11,000 रुपये कर दी गई थी और इस प्रकार काफी धनराशि का गोलमाल किया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस बारे में जांच करेगी और संबंधित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद पुरुषैया साय) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसे यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

Lock-out in Jay Engineering, Kanoria Jute Mill and Baranagar Jute Mill, West Bengal

4366. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that lock-out has been declared in four factories in West Bengal *i.e.* Jay Engineering two workshops, Kanoria Jute Mill and Baranagar Jute Mill rendering thousands of workers jobless; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to get these lock-outs lifted?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The matter falls within the State sphere. It is learnt that the Government of West Bengal are making every effort to settle the dispute in the Usha Fan Industries and the Usha Sewing Machine Works of Jay Engineering as also the dispute in the Kanoria Jute Mill.

The Baranagar Jute Mill where a lockout had been declared is reported to have resumed production since the 26th of July 1978.

Inquiry against Employees of Delhi Trunk Exchange

4367. PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVERTY Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a vigilance inquiry is continuing with regard to some employees of the Delhi Trunk Exchange and of the Special Services of Delhi Telephones;

(b) the subject matter of the inquiry; and

(c) how long it will take for the submission of the final report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise in view of (a) above.

कृषि श्रमिकों की मजदूरी

4368. **श्री लालजी भाई** : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रममंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में खेतिहर मजदूरों को निर्धारित मजदूरी का भुगतान नहीं किया जाता है और उन्हें उचित मजदूरी के भुगतान को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार के पास कोई तंत्र नहीं है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संबंध तंत्र के अधिकारियों द्वारा उन फार्मों का निरीक्षण किया जाता है जिनके संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार 'समुचित सरकार' है। ऐसी ही एक फार्म के संबंध में यह सूचित किया गया है कि निर्धारित न्यूनतम मजदूरी का 'भुगतान' नहीं किया गया है। इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

Payment of Gratuity to Labourers at Pashoke Tea Garden, Darjeeling

4369. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of labourers whose payment of gratuity is pending at Pashoke Tea garden in the District of Darjeeling after the take over of the garden by Government;

(b) the total number and names of labourers died before receiving their gratuity after the take over;

(c) whether the Tea Trading Corporation of India had sanctioned Rs. 9000 per month for the payment of gratuity on instalment basis;

(d) whether the same was stopped immediately after making the payment for only a month; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) to (e). Information is being collected.

डाक-तार कर्मचारियों का बहाल किया जाना

4370. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपातकाल के दौरान उनके मंत्रालय के सेवा से निकाले गये बहुत से कर्मचारियों को अभी तक बहाल नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मंत्रालय और डाक तथा तार विभाग में ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या पृथक-पृथक कितनी-कितनी है ; और

(ग) उनके बहाल न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इन्हें कब तक सेवा में वापस लिय जाने की आशा है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उसे लोक सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

पंत और जे० पी० अस्पताल में डॉक्टरों की हेरा-फेरी

4371. श्री सुभाष आहूजा :
श्री लल्लजी भाई :
श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के जे० पी० अस्पताल में डॉक्टरियों की हेरा-फेरी के समाचार सरकार के ध्यान में लाये गये है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के क्या परिणाम रहे ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Observance of Mass Action Week by AITUC

4372. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether AITUC observed a week of "mass action" including demonstrations and dharanas all over the country to focus attention on its demand for early settlement of bonus issue, refund of compulsory deposit scheme money, correction in the consumer price index and rejection of the Bhoothalingam Committee report;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to consider their demands sympathetically?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). A resolution is reported to be have been passed by the Working Committee of AITUC about a month ago, urging mass campaign by its affiliated unions to back up demands relating to bonus and other matters. Government have taken note of the demands.

Recruitment by Shop, Establishments and Industrial Units in Delhi

4373. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shops, establishments and other industrial units in Delhi recruit persons in an unorganised manner and pay small wages;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken for recruitment by these units through organised way?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Recruitment to shops and estabishments and other industrial units in Delhi is generally made by the employers themselves. Minimum rates of wages for those employed in such establishments and units have been fixed under the Minimum Wages Act; the employers are, therefore, required to pay the prescribed wages.

(c) The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 requires employers in the private sector employing more than 25 persons to notify their vacancies to the Employment Exchanges. However, even in such establishments there is no statutory obligation on the employers to recruit persons through the Employment Exchanges.

निरस्त्रीकरण के लिये चीन का सुझाव

4374. श्री शरद यादव : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान निरस्त्रीकरण के बारे में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में दिये गये चीन के सुझाव की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुन्डु) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) भारत सरकार इसे एक स्वागत योग्य बात मानती है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र के निरस्त्रीकरण संबंधी विशेष अधिवेशन में निरस्त्रीकरण के संबंध में हुए विचार-विमर्श में चीन ने भी हिस्सा लिया और अपने विचार तथा सुझाव पेश किए ।

लाइमस्टोन क्वायरीज बोलिया, बिहार के सेवा मुक्त कार्मिकों को ग्रेच्युटी का भुगतान

4375. श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोनवैली पोर्टलैण्ड सीमेंट कंपनी लिमिटेड, जपला, पलाम (बिहार) के लाइमस्टोन क्वायरीज बोलिया के सैकड़ों सेवामुक्त श्रमिकों को अभी तक ग्रेच्युटी का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त ग्रेच्युटी का भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार सोनवैली, पोर्टलैण्ड सीमेण्ट फैक्टरी, जपला की बोलिया लाइमस्टोन क्वारी के 159 कर्मचारियों में से 88 कर्मचारियों को दिसम्बर, 1977 तक ग्रेच्युटी का भुगतान नहीं किया गया था ।

(ख) ग्रेच्युटी का भुगतान न किए जाने की सूरत में असन्तुष्ट कर्मचारी उपदान भुगतान अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 7 के अधीन "नियंत्रण प्राधिकारी" को आगे आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए आवेदन पत्र दे सकता है । यह सूचित किया गया है । कि 88 कर्मचारियों में से 23 कर्मचारियों ने सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) पटना को लिखा है जो इस मामले में नियंत्रण प्राधिकारी हैं । तथापि, इनके आवेदन पत्र अपूर्ण/त्रुटिपूर्ण पाए गए और इन्हें त्रुटियों को दूर करने के बाद पुन: आवेदन-पत्र भेजने की सलाह दी गई ।

USA & USSR talks regarding Indian Ocean

4376. SHRI AMAR ROY-PRADHAN:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the talks on the demilitarisation between the USA and USSR have been suspended; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) USA and USSR have held four rounds of talks in 1977 and 1978 to exchange views regarding approaches leading to arms limitation in the area. The fourth round of the USA-USSR bilateral talks on Arms Limitation Measures in the Indian Ocean was held in Switzerland in February, 1978. There is no indication regarding the dates for resumption of these talks.

(b) In recent talks with the representatives of U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., the Government of India has expressed disappointment at the suspension of these talks and hope that the talks would be resumed soon and would result in an agreement which could lead to the eventual removal of the military presence of the big powers from the Indian ocean.

Benefit of Labour Laws Construction Workers

4377. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the grievances of the millions of construction workers in the country engaged in small as well as major construction works under various constructions companies both private and public sector; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to enact laws enabling them to enjoy the benefits extended to the factory workers and also to ensure security of jobs to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) and (b). There have been representations to Government from time to time concerning such grievances. The protection and machinery provided for in the Industrial Disputes Act is equally available to workers in the construction industry. The other Labour Laws which are at present applicable or can be extended to the workers in the Building and Construction industry are:

1. Minimum Wages Act, 1948

2. Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970

3. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923

4. Employees State Insurance Act, which can be extended to the Building and Construction Industry by State Governments under Section 1(5) of the Act. This has however not been extended by any State Government so far. Government are also considering the question of a separate legislation to regulate safety of workers in the Building and Construction Industry, and details regarding the proposed legislation are being worked out in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

Signing Convention of Prohibition of Biological Weapons

4378. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the India have signed the convention for the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of biological and toxin weapons and their destruction; and

(b) if so, the details of other signatories who are the depository powers in this regard alongwith the names of the new countries who have come forward to support this move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Depositaries of the Convention are the Governments of the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States. A list of countries that have signed and ratified the Convention is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

List of Countries which have signed and ratified/acceded to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin weapons and on Their Destruction (BW Convention).

S. No.	Name of Country	Signature	Ratification/Accession
1	Afghanistan	Yes	Yes
2	Argentina	Yes	—
3	Australia	Yes	Yes
4	Austria	Yes	Yes
5	Barbados	Yes	Yes
6	Belgium	Yes	—
7	Benin (Dahomey)	Yes	Yes
8	Bolivia	Yes	Yes
9	Botswana	Yes	—
10	Brazil	Yes	Yes
11	Bulgaria	Yes	Yes
12	Burma	Yes	—
13	Burundi	Yes	—
14	Byelorussian SSR	Yes	Yes
15	Cambodia	Yes	—
16	Canada	Yes	Yes
17	Cape Verde	—	Yes
18	Central African Empire (Republic)	Yes	—
19	Chile	Yes	—
20	Colombia	Yes	—
21	Costa Rica	Yes	Yes
22	Cuba	Yes	Yes
23	Cyprus	Yes	Yes
24	Czechoslovakia	Yes	Yes
25	Denmark	Yes	Yes
26	Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes
27	Ecuador	Yes	Yes
28	Egypt	Yes	—
29	El Salvador	Yes	—
30	Ethiopia	Yes	Yes

S. No.	Name of Country	Signature	Ratification/Accession
31	Fiji	Yes	Yes
32	Finland	Yes	Yes
33	Gabon	Yes	—
34	Gambia	Yes	—
35	German Democratic Republic	Yes	Yes
36	Germany, Federal Republic of	Yes	—
37	Ghana	Yes	Yes
38	Greece	Yes	Yes
39	Guatemala	Yes	Yes
40	Guinea-Bissau	—	Yes
41	Guyana	Yes	—
42	Haiti	Yes	—
43	Honduras	Yes	—
44	Hungary	Yes	Yes
45	Iceland	Yes	Yes
46	India	Yes	Yes
47	Indonesia	Yes	—
48	Iran	Yes	Yes
49	Iraq	Yes	—
50	Ireland	Yes	Yes
51	Italy	Yes	Yes
52	Ivory Coast	Yes	—
53	Jamaica	—	Yes
54	Japan	Yes	—
55	Jordan	Yes	Yes
56	Kenya	—	Yes
57	Korea, Republic of	Yes	—
58	Kuwait	Yes	Yes
59	Laos	Yes	Yes
60	Lebanon	Yes	Yes
61	Lesotho	Yes	Yes
62	Liberia	Yes	—
63	Luxembourg	Yes	Yes

S. No.	Name of Country	Signature	Ratification/Accession
64	Madagascar	Yes	..
65	Malawi	Yes	..
66	Malaysia	Yes	..
67	Mali	Yes	..
68	Malta	Yes	Yes
69	Mauritius	Yes	Yes
70	Mexico	Yes	Yes
71	Mongolia, People's Republic of	Yes	Yes
72	Morocco	Yes	
73	Nepal	Yes	..
74	Netherlands	Yes	..
75	New Zealand	Yes	Yes
76	Nicaragua	Yes	Yes
77	Niger	Yes	Yes
78	Nigeria	Yes	Yes
79	Norway	Yes	Yes
80	Pakistan	Yes	Yes
81	Panama	Yes	Yes
82	Paraguay	..	Yes
83	Peru	Yes	..
84	Philippines	Yes	Yes
85	Poland	Yes	Yes
86	Portugal	Yes	Yes
87	Qatar	Yes	Yes
88	Romania	Yes	..
89	Rwanda	Yes	Yes
90	San Marino	Yes	Yes
91	Saudi Arabia	Yes	Yes
92	Senegal	Yes	Yes
93	Sierra Leone	Yes	Yes
94	Singapore	Yes	Yes
95	Somalia	Yes	..
96	South Africa	Yes	Yes
97	Spain	Yes	..

S. No.	Nome of Country	Signature	Ratification/Accession
98	Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	Yes	..
99	Sweden . .	Yes	Yes
100	Switzerland	Yes	Yes
101	Syrian Arab Republic . . .	Yes	..
102	Tanzania, United Arab Republic of	Yes	..
103	Thailand . . .	Yes	Yes
104	Togo .	Yes	Yes
105	Tonga	--	Yes
106	Tunisia	Yes	Yes
107	Turkey . .	Yes	Yes
108	Ukranian S.S.R . .	Yes	Yes
109	Union of Soviet Socialist Republic.	Yes	Yes
110	United Arab Emirates	Yes	
111	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Yes	Yes
112	United States of America . . .	Yes	Yes
113	Venezuela.	Yes	..
114	Vietnam, Socialist Republic of. . .	Yes	
115	Yemen, Arab Republic of . .	Yes	
116	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of (Southern Yemen)	Yes	..
117	Yugoslavia	Yes	Yes
118	Zaire	Yes	Yes
		118	76

Vacancy of Inspectors RMS in U.P. Cricle

4379. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two vacancies reserved for SC/ST for the post of Inspector Railway Mail Service in U.P. Circle remained vacant in the year 1975 for want of qualified candidates from these communities;

(b) if so, what happened to those reserved vacancies left unfilled after the August 1975 Examination and under what circumstances the same could not be included in the vacancies circulated for 1976 examination; and

(c) how many candidates qualified (SC/ST) in I.R.M. Examination, 1976 and how many were selected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There was no vacancy in IRMS cadre in U.P. Circle during the year 1976. However, only one unreserved token vacancy was announced in accordance with the practice prevailing at that time. The reserved vacancies

were however carried forward and the same were filled up by qualified candidates during the year 1977.

(c) Four candidates belonging to SC community qualified in IRM Examination 1976, but none was taken as only one unreserved token vacancy was announced for that year.

Villages with Telecommunication facilities in Orissa

4380. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages which have telecommunication facilities in the State of Orissa; and

(b) the names of the villages where such facilities are proposed to be provided during the year 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) In Orissa State, 624 villages have been provided with telegraph facility and 419 villages with telephone facility as on 31-3-1978.

(b) It is proposed to provide telecom. facilities at 40 villages in Orissa State during 1978-79. Telecommunications facilities have already been provided at Ulunda and Naktideul. The names of the remaining 38 places are yet to be finalised.

Payment of Bonus

4381. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how long Government will take to give decision on bonus issue as promised by him in Lok Sabha on July 20, 1978;

(b) whether Government have got any view to scrap the maximum limit of 20 per cent bonus permitted presently; and

(c) what sort of firm policy the Government is trying to have on the controversial issue of bonus?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). A decision on the question of bonus for the accounting year commencing on any day in the year 1977 is expected to be taken and announced soon.

Deaths due to Diseases

4382. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total deaths in the country year-wise during 1975, 1976 and 1978 together with the number under each following heads (i) tuberculosis. (ii) heart, (iii) cancer, (iv) stomach aliments, (v) liver aliments and (vi) malaria;

(b) the preventive and curative measures adopted with the techniques, if any; and

(c) any perceptible results due to the new National Health Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) These diseases are not notifiable and as such no reliable data of total number of deaths in the country due to these diseases is available.

(b) Since there are a large number of heart diseases, cancer, stomach and liver ailments, preventive and curative measures to be adopted will depend upon the individual diseases. For example, certain heart diseases are caused by high blood pressure while some others are caused by the stress and strains of modern living, other are caused by excessive smoking. Stomach aliments such as dysentery, gastreenterities can be prevented by avoid-

ing taking of infected water and food. Liver ailments are due to malnutrition and excessive consumption of alcohol. Prevention would, therefore, be directed towards reducing/avoiding the causes related thereto.

The two main methods which have been employed under the National T.B. Control Programme for providing preventive and curative measures to check the spread of the disease are:

(i) Mass application of BCG Vaccination to susceptible infant and paediatric population.

(ii) To diagnose as large number of patients as possible suffering from Tuberculosis with mass X-Ray Radiographic detection and sputum examination and when so detected treat both groups effectively with modern anti-TB drugs.

Following curative measures have been adopted for the treatment of cancer:—

Three Regional Cancer Research and Treatment Centres at Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi are being developed with central assistance. Central assistance has been provided to the State Governments/ Voluntary Organisations for the setting up of a Cobalt Therapy Unit which will provide radiation treatment to Cancer patients. A number of cancer institutes and hospitals provide facilities for the treatment of cancer in the country.

Preventive and curative measures in respect of Malaria are contained in the attached Statement (I).

(c) It is too early to indicate the results of the Rural Health Scheme, which was introduced in selected Primary Health Centres in the country on 2nd October, 1977. The preliminary survey and a detailed evaluation of the working of the scheme, have, however, been carried out by a few institutions, who were assigned this job by the Government of India. Their reports give a positive indication that the scheme provides an answer to the health problems facing the rural areas. The scheme, according to their reports, has been received well by the people.

Statement

The salient features of the Modified Plan of Operations are as follows:—

1. The existing NMEP units have been reorganised to conform to the geographical boundaries of the district. Previously the Chief Medical Officers of the districts were not involved in the programme, but with the re-organisation of the Units, they are primarily responsible for the programme in the district.

2. Increased quantity of various insecticides DDT, BHC, Malathion have been/are being applied to the States. Alternative insecticides are also being provided to the Units/ districts where the vector has become resistant to DDT/BHC.

3. Insecticidal spray operations have been undertaken in all rural areas which have incidence of 2 or more cases per thousand population.

4. Adequate quantity of antimalaria drugs have been/are being supplied to the State/Union Territory Governments. About 1.36 lakhs Drug Distribution Centres/ Fever Treatment Depots have been established to make the drug freely available. In areas where resistance to chloroquine by parasites has been notified, alternative antimalarials like quinine have been supplied.

5. Anti-larval operations under Urban Malaria Programme have been intensified. The Scheme has been extended to 33 more towns besides the 66 existing towns existing earlier during 1978.

6. Supervision of the field staff has been tonned up.

7. Steps have been taken for undertaking both fundamental and operational research in the field of Malaria Eradication Programme. 14 research schemes i.e. 8 for operational field research and 6 for laboratory research on malaria has been associated by Government of India to ICMR.

8. For early examination of blood smears and quick treatment of positive cases, laboratory services have been decentralised to the PHC level.

9. With a view to control the spread of plasmodium farciperum infection which accounts for death to Cerebral malaria with the help of World Health Organisation, and intensive programme was started in 18 districts, the States of North Eastern Region of the country. It is being extended to 37 more districts.

10. The following steps for imparting health eduation regarding the disease and seeking public co-operation and participation for controlling have been taken.

(i) Panchayats and school teachers have been involved in the distribution of chloroquine tablets.

(ii) Drug Depots have been opened in inaccessible tribal areas. In some States this have been done in collaboration with the Tribal Welfare Departments.

(iii) A film 'The Threat' recently made has been released all over the country in fourteen regional languages.

(iv) Posters in regional languages 'Fever May be Malaria: Take Chloroquine tablets' have been supplied to the States for display in Panchayat Ghars, Schools, Primary Health Centres and sub-centres.

(v) A pamphlet in regional languages 'Malaria—what to do' giving the signs, symptoms dose schedule of chloroquine, indication of Centra-indication has been supplied to the States for distribution to Panchayats, school teachers and other voluntary agencies.

(vi) It is also proposed to orient the presidents and the secretaries of the Panchayats on Malaria.

(vii) Folder on the rule of the Medical Practitioners has been supplied to the States for distribution to medical practitioners. Similarly, a pamphlet 'Why Malaria again' has been supplied, to the States for distribution to the Deputy Commissioners; Chief Medical Officers and Block Development Officers for apprising them about the existing problems of malaria and the action proposed to be taken.

(viii) To disseminate the anti-malaria message, special postal stationery has been released by Posts and Telegraphs Departments.

(ix) A.I.R. and Doordarshan have started programmes to educate public on prevention and Cure of Malaria.

Verification of Membership of Paradip Port

4383. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the 12 MPs of the Janata Party from Orissa submitted their complaints to Government alleging unfairness in the verification of membership of the trade unions operating at Paradip Port Undertaken in early part of the current year;

(b) the Specific Allegations made in that Complaint;

(c) the date on which the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Bhubaneswar, the Chief Labour Commissioner (C) and the Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Labour submitted their reports on those allegations;

(d) what were the specific observations made by each of those officers on each of the allegations; and

(e) will he lay the copies of the reports submitted by the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Bhubaneshwar, the Chief Labour Commissioner (C) and the Joint Secretary, on the allegations made by the 12 MPs on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The 25th of April 1978.

(b) Verification at Paradip Port had not been done properly.

(c) to (e). Government are looking into the complaints and expect to be able to take a decision shortly.

बेरोजगार ग्रामीण लोगों को प्रशिक्षण

4384. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा** : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बेरोजगार ग्रामीण लोगों को गांवों में ही प्रशिक्षण देने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के सामने है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार कब और कितने लोगों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाएगा ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). बेरोजगार ग्रामीण लोगों को गांव में ही प्रशिक्षण देने का कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय सरकार के समक्ष नहीं है ।

तथापि, यह बताया जाता है कि सरकार ने संकल्प संख्या डी जी ई टी-3(4)/78-टी0 सी0 दिनांक 25 अप्रैल, 2978 द्वारा एक विशेषज्ञ मितिति नियुक्त की है, जिसके विचारार्थ विषयों में से एक विषय है-"देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति में सहायता करने और ऐसे क्षेत्रों से आने वाले व्यक्तियों के कौशलों को ऊंचा उठाने के लिए औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का पुनर्विन्यास करने के लिए अध्ययन करना और उपाय सुझाना ।"

इस के अतिरिक्त उपयुक्त प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम बनाने की दृष्टि से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की कौशल संबंधी विशिष्ट अपेक्षाओं को निर्धारित करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण आयोजित करने हेतु उपाय किए गए हैं ।

Nature Cure Hospital in Hyderabad

4385. SHRI SHANKAR DEV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have forwarded a scheme of Rs. 60 lakhs to develop the present 125 beded Nature Cure Hospital and the only affiliated Gandhi Nature Cure College of Hyderabad;

(b) what has happened to the Scheme; and

(c) what has happened to National Institute of Naturopathy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, has recently received a scheme to this effect and the matter is receiving the attention of the Council.

(c) The proposal to set up a National Institute of Naturopathy is receiving the attention of the Government.

वियतनाम स्थित भारतीय दूतावास द्वारा भारतीयों को अपना दालान खाली करने से रोका जाना

4386. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 20 जुलाई, 1978 के इस आशय के समाचारों की ओर

दिखाया गया है कि विएतनाम के शरणार्थियों ने मद्रास शिविर में यह बताया है कि भारतीय दूतावास ने उन्हें अपनी निजी वस्तुएं लाने की अनुमति नहीं दी जबकि विएतनाम सरकार ने उन्हें इस सम्बन्ध में अनुमति दे दी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने विएतनाम स्थित अपने दूतावास से इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी मांगी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में तथ्य क्या हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुण्डू) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां, परन्तु राजदूतावास से विस्तृत रिपोर्ट अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ग) विएतनाम में रहने वाले भारतीय मूल के लोगों की निराश्रित व्यक्ति के रूप में विशेष चार्टर्ड विमानों द्वारा प्रत्यावर्तित किया गया था । प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को 20 कि० ग्रा० निजी सामान ले जाने की अनुमति दी गयी थी । भारत पहुंचने पर वहां से आने वाले किसी भी व्यक्ति ने भारत सरकार को इस आशय का अभ्यावेदन नहीं दिया कि सामान के लिए दी गयी छूट अपर्याप्त थी और उसे कोई कीमती निजी सामान छोड़ने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ा ।

विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों के लिये विशेष सैल खोलना

4387. **श्री एस० एस० सोलंकी** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों में रह रहे/बसे भारत मूलक लोगों की समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय में विशेष सैल खोलने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुण्डू): (क) और (ख). पिछले वर्ष विदेश मंत्रालय के नीति निर्धारण प्रभाग में विदेशों में भारतीय एकक स्थापित किया गया था । यह एकक विदेशों में भारतवंशी समुदायों से संबंध मसलों का अध्ययन करता है ।

Revision of Price of Steel purchased by Individual Buyers

4388. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have during the last 16 months reviewed/revised the price-structure of different types of steel made available for purchase by individual buyers and/or marchants;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) reasons for the said decision/revision;

(d) whether Government are aware that the individual hunchaser or consumer is still obliged to pay high prices and at the same time the merchants also are forced to buy steel at high prices; and

(e) if so, steps being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) It is true that the price structure has been reviewed/revised during the last sixteen months.

(b) and (c). Individual buyers and merchants normally purchase material from the stockyards of main producers. Prices were revised with effect from 5-6-1978 to (i) cover cost escalations in the production of iron and steel (ii) ensure fair return to producers (iii) meet the increased incidence of freight burden on account of increase in the lead distance over a period of time and (iv) to find adequate resources for modernisation, rehabilitation and development of steel industry and to lessen its dependence on budgetary support. Earlier the main producers used to fix stockyard prices themselves taking into account ex-

penses of stockyards, demand for the different categories and escalations in their input costs etc. which used to be substantially higher than the JPC prices. From 5-6-78 stockyard prices have been fixed at a uniform level of Rs. 35 per tonne higher than the corresponding JPC prices to cover the handling expenses etc. of the stockyards.

(d) and (e). Prices of main producers are uniformly applicable to all customers whether they are individual buyers or merchants. The States Small Industries Corporations have, however, been asked to supply small scale units at a price of Rs. 40 per tonne less than the stockyard prices as a measure of help to the Small Scale sector.

India's Membership of U.N. Security Council

4389. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move in the United Nations to accord India and some other countries permanent membership of the U.N. Security Council; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

मलेरिया

4390. **श्री युवराज** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मलेरिया रोग से ग्रसित व्यक्तियों की संख्या में अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) क्या विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन ने यह आशंका व्यक्त की है कि 1980 तक लगभग 1.25 करोड़ लोग इसकी चपेट में आ जायेंगे और 4 लाख लोग इस रोग से मौत के शिकार हों ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो चेचक की तरह इसके उन्मूलन के लिए कब तक व्यवस्था की जायेगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ प्रसाद दास): (क) 1965 से मलेरिया का प्रकोप बढ़ रहा था परन्तु 1977 में मलेरिया के पाजीटिव रोगियों की संख्या में 1976 की तुलना में लगभग 25 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है। अब तक प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर 1977 की इसी अवधि की अपेक्षा 1978 के दौरान देश में मलेरिया के पाजीटिव रोगियों की संख्या में और कमी हुई है। तथापि, हिमाचल प्रदेश, पंजाब, केरल, मेघालय और संघशासित क्षेत्र चंडीगढ़ और दिल्ली में मलेरिया के प्रकोप में वृद्धि की सूचना मिली है।

(ख) विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन से इस प्रकार की कोई चेतावनी नही मिली है।

(ग) तकनीकी कारणों से यह पहले बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि मलेरिया का कब तक उन्मूलन कर दिया जाएगा तथापि 1-4-77 से एक संशोधित कार्य योजना आरम्भ कर दी गई है। यद्यपि इसका अंतिम उद्देश्य इस रोग का उन्मूलन करना है तथापि फिलहाल इसका उद्देश्य इस रोग की रोकथाम करना है। मलेरिया का मुकाबला करने के लिए चेचक की वैक्सीन की तरह अब तक कोई गुणकारी वैक्सीन उपलब्ध नहीं हुई है।

झालावाड़ जिले में डाकघर

4391. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के झालावाड़ जिले में 15 जुलाई 1978 के दिन कितने डाकघर, उपडाकघर तथा अस्थायी डाक घर हैं और व कहां कहां पर स्थित हैं तथा क्या उनकी पूरी सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी

(ख) झालावाड जिले में कितने डाकघर, उप-डाकघर गैर-सरकारी इमारतों में स्थित हैं और 15 जुलाई, 1978 को कितने डाकघरों एवं उप-डाकघरों के लिये सरकारी आवास उपलब्ध कराया गया है और अथवा मंजूर किया गया है और उक्त जिले में वे कहां-कहां पर स्थित हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में पूर्ण ब्यौरे देने वाली एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि अम्बाव सुखदेव राव) :

(क) मुख्य डाकघर	1
उप-डाकघर	21
शाखा डाकघर	130
योग	152

डाकघरों के स्थानों का उल्लेख सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण 'क' में किया गया है ।

(ख) प्राइवेट इमारतों में काम करने वाले डाकघरों की संख्या	13
सरकारी इमारतों (जो डाक-तार विभाग की नहीं हैं) में काम करने वाले डाकघरों की संख्या–	9
योग	22

शाखा डाकघर, शाखा पोस्टमास्टरों द्वारा व्यवस्था की गई जगहों में रखे जाते हैं ।

(ग) इन स्थानों का उल्लेख सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण 'ख' में किया गया है ।

[ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT-2664/78] सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण ।

एलोपैथिक और आयुर्वेदिक डाक्टरों के वेतनमानों में अन्तर

4392. **श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एलोपैथिक डाक्टरों तथा आयुर्वेदिक विशेषज्ञों एवं मेडिकल कालेज के प्राध्यापकों और आयुर्वेदिक महाविद्यालयों के प्राध्यापकों के वेतनमानों में बहुत अधिक अन्तर हैं जबकि एम०बी०बी०एस० तथा बी० ए० एम० एस० के अध्ययन में समान समय लगता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके वेतनमानों में इस असमानता और अन्तर को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है और इस अन्तर को कब तक दूर किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या ऐलोपैथी स्नातकों को, जो हाउस जॉब करते हैं, जो छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है उसकी अपेक्षा हाउस जॉब करने वाले आयुर्वेदिक स्नातकों को (बी०एस० एम०एस०) बहुत कम छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है और यदि हां, तो इस अन्तर को कब तक दूर किया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अमलम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) से (ग) . सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी

Implementation of Recommendations of Conference on Agricultural Labourers

4393. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any step has so far been taken for the implementation of the recommendations of the conference on the problems of agricultural labourers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The implementation of the recommendations of the Conference on the problems of agricultural labour is detailed below:—

(i) Government have ratified ILO Convention 141 which calls for legislative and administrative measures to promote the establishment and growth of rural workers' organisations.

(ii) A proposal for Central Legislation on Agricultural Labour is under consideration. Consultation with State Governments and Central Departments concerned in this regard is in progress.

(iii) A Rural Workers' Cell has been set up at the Centre to examine the problems of rural workers and organisations and also to provide secretariat service to their Standing Committee meetings.

(iv) A Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour is proposed to be constituted.

(v) State Governments have been advised to set up Standing Committees on Rural Unorganised Labour and Rural Workers' Cells.

(vi) Central Board of Workers' Education has 40 centres in different parts of the country. These centres have conducted more than 150 camps for education and organisation of rural workers during 1977-78.

(vii) The National Labour Institute has held Rural Labour education camps in about 20 districts, where approximately 100 participants attended each camp from amongst the rural workers, under a programme of training and development of leadership skills.

(viii) A Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for the Rehabilitation of released Bonded Labour has been approved and one crore of rupees provided in the budget for the current year.

(ix) States/Union Territories have been urged to provide protection and to look into the cases of victimisation of those who organise rural workers.

(x) Necessary machinery has been set up both in the Centre and the States for the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 in respect of agricultural labour. The State Governments/ Union Territories have been advised from time to time to take steps to strengthen the enforcement machinery to ensure effective implementation of the notified minimum wages for agricultural labour. Some of the measures that have been taken by the State Governments/Union Territories include strengthening of the administrative set up, utilising the services of staff of Departments like Revenue, Agriculture, Rural Development, in addition to those of Labour Departments, increasing the number of claims authorities and giving wide publicity to the notified minimum wages.

Goodwill Mission to China

4394. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had permitted a goodwill Mission to visit under the leadership of Shri B. G. Verghese to China;

(b) whether any members of the Mission have stayed behind;

(c) whether the Mission has submitted any report to Government and made any observations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) A five-member team of Indian Journalists led by Shri B. G. Verghese visited China from May 22 to June 10, 1978, at the invitation of the New China News Agency. The team consisted of:

(1) Shri B. G. Verghese.

(2) Shri Ranjit Roy.

(3) Shri Dharamvir Bharti.

(4) Shri K. R. Malkani.

(5) Shri A. N. Sivaraman.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d): The Indian journalists who went to China did not visit China as a governmental delegation. However, on their return, they have con-

veyed their impressions. It seems they were cordially received and had usefull discussions with their counterparts and Chinese officials. The team was received by a Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress of China. Visits were arranged to industrial, agricultural and other establishments in various cities of China. During the visit the Chinese authorities expressed desire to improve relations with India.

Recognition to Unions by General Insurance Corporation of India

4395. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the General Insurance Employees All India Association with its five Zonal Unions which are registered trade Unions is seeking recognition from the General Insurance Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, Government's attitude towards the recognition of trade unions of General Insurance and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The General Insurance Employees All India Association as well as other un-recognised unions have been seeking recognition from the General Insurance Corporation of India. The matter is under consideration of the Corporation.

मलेरिया

4396. **श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी, 1978 से 31 जुलाई, तक की अवधि में विभिन्न राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों म मलेरिया से पीड़ित लोगों की संख्या में काफी वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मलेरिया की रोकथाम के लिए वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कितनी-कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई और 1978-79 के दौरान उनके द्वारा इस मद पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) 1 जनवरी, 1978 से 31 जुलाई, 1978 तक की अवधि में मलेरिया से पीड़ित लोगों की संख्या पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में कितनी थी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) 31 जुलाई, 1978 तक प्राप्त हुई महामारी रोग संबंधी रिपोर्टों से यह पता चलता है कि देश भर में 1978 के दौरान मलेरिया के रोगियों की संख्या में 1977 की इसी अवधि की तुलना में 3.5 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है । यद्यपि, कुछेक राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों अर्थात्, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, केरल, मणिपुर, नागालैण्ड, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, पश्चिम बंगाल, अरूणाचल प्रदेश, चंडीगढ़, दिल्ली और मिजोराम में रोगियों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रचालन लागत और सामग्री एवं उपकरणों पर किया गया कुल अनुमानित खर्च इस प्रकार रहा है :-

1976-77	45.46 करोड़ रुपये
1977-78	59.24 करोड़ रुपये
1978-79 (बजट अनुमान)	74.05 करोड़ रुपये

(ग) 31 जुलाई, 1978 तक प्राप्त हुई रिपोर्टों के अनुसार मलेरिया रोगियों की संख्या 14,99,832 थी जब कि पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि के दौरान ऐसे रोगियों की संख्या 15,54,809 सूचित की गई थी ।

Administrative Control of a Telegraph Office in the State Capital

4397. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Departmental Telegraph Office at Bhubaneswar; having about 100 employees, is placed under a non-gazetted charge;

(b) whether it is a satisfactory arrangement for an office at the State Capital which works for 24 hours; and

(c) if not, when the D.T.O. will be placed under a Superintendent's charge even in relaxation of norms, in the interest of proper operational and administrative control as has been done at other State Capitals in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Bhubaneshwar, De-

partmental Telegraph Office is at present under a non-gazetted charge.

(b) and (c). Orders regarding upgradation of Bhubaneshwar D.T.O. to gazetted charge have been issued on 7-8-1878. In other words, a post of Telegraph Traffic Service-B (which is a gazetted post) has been sanctioned for this D.T.O. as a special case as Bhubaneshwar is a State Capital. Other important factors have also been taken into account while taking a decision for its upgradation to Class II (Group-B) charge.

मलेरिया

4498. **श्री मनोहर लाल :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपात स्थिति के पश्चात् मई 1978 तक कुल कितने व्यक्ति भयंकर मलेरिया के रोगी हुए हैं ;

(ख) मलेरिया के रोगियों की बढ़ती संख्या को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने मलेरिया के रोगियों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए वर्ष, 1977-78 में एक समिति गठित करके और डाक्टर नियुक्त करने का निर्णय किया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1977-78 में कितने डाक्टर नियुक्त किए गए हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) आपात स्थिति के पश्चात अर्थात मार्च, 1977 से मई, 1978 तक विभिन्न राज्यों/संघशासित क्षेत्रों से मलेरिया के कुल 55,46,307 (अनन्तिम) पाजीटिव रोगियों की सूचना मिली है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने मलेरिया की रोकथाम के लिए एक संशोधित कार्य योजना स्वीकृत की है । देश में यह योजना पहली अप्रैल, 1977 से कार्यान्वित की जा रही है । इस संशोधित कार्य योजना के मुख्य उद्देश्य इस प्रकार है :—

(क) मलेरिया से होने वाली मौतों को रोकना ;

(ख) बीमारी की अवधि को कम करना ;

(ग) औद्योगिक और हरित क्रान्ति को बनाये रखने के लिए इन इलाकों में मलेरिया रोधी गहन उपाय करना ; और

(घ) अब तक की उपलब्धियों को समेकित करना ।

संशोधित कार्य योजना की मुख्य-मुख्य बातों तथा मलेरिया के पाजीटिव रोगियों की संख्या पर नियन्त्रण पाने के लिए जो अन्य उपाय किए गये हैं, उनका एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) और (घ). ऐसा कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है लेकिन जैसा कि भाग (ख) के उत्तर में बताया गया है, पहली अप्रैल, 1977 से एक संशोधित कार्य योजना चलाई जा रही है । उक्त योजना के कार्यान्वयन के फलस्वरूप कोई अतिरिक्त डाक्टर नियुक्त नहीं किये गये हैं । तथापि, विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की सहायता से सितम्बर, 1977 में उत्तरी-पूर्वी राज्यों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के 18 जिलों में पी०फाल्सीपरम मलेरिया की रोकथाम करने के लिए एक विशेष कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया गया था । यह कार्यक्रम 37 ऐसे और जिलों में भी आरम्भ किया जाएगा जिनमें पी०फाल्सीपरम मलेरिया अधिक जोर से फैला हुआ है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक जोन के लिए एक-एक वरिष्ठ कीट विज्ञानी, चार या पांच जिलों के लिए एक विशेष कीटविज्ञानी तथा प्रत्येक जिले के लिए एक-एक जिला कीटविज्ञानी थोड़ी अवधि के लिए उपलब्ध किए गये है । इस समय देश के उत्तरी पूर्वी जोन में उक्त परियोजना के अन्तर्गत एक वरिष्ठ कीटविज्ञानी, 5 विशेष कीटविज्ञानी और 10 जिला कीटविज्ञानी कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

विवरण

संशोधित कार्य योजना की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम की वर्तमान यूनिट का जिले की भौगोलिका सीमा के अनुरूप पुनर्गठन किया गया है । पहले जिलों के मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारियों को इस कार्यक्रम में शामिल नहीं किया गया था लेकिन इन यूनिटों का पुनर्गठन हो जाने के कारण उन्हें जिले में इस कार्यक्रम के लिए मुख्य रूप से जिम्मेदार बताया गया है ।

2. राज्यों को विभिन्न कीटनाशी दवाइयों डी०डी०टी०, बी०एच०सी० मलेथियन की अधिक मात्रा सप्लाई की गई है/की जा रही है । जहां रोग वाहकों पर डी०डी०टी०, बी०एच०सी० का कोई असर नहीं होता, उन यूनिटों/जिलों को वैकल्पिक कीटनाशक दवाइयां भी उपलब्ध की जा रही हैं ।

3. उन सभी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, जहां प्रति हजार जनसंख्या के पीछे दो या इससे अधिक रोगी हैं, कीटनाशी दवाइयों का छिड़काव किया गया है ।

4. राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को मलेरिया-रोधी दवाइयां पर्याप्त मात्रा में सप्लाई की गई हैं/ की जा रही है । औषधियां आसानी से उपलब्ध करने के लिए लगभग 1.36 लाख औषधि वितरण केन्द्रों/ज्वर उपचार केन्द्रों की स्थापना कर दी गई है । जिन क्षेत्रों में परजीवियों पर क्लोरोक्विन का कोई असर नहीं हुआ वहां पर कुनीन जैसी वैकल्पिक मलेरिया-रोधी दवाई सप्लाई की गई है ।

5. नगरीय मलेरिया कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लार्वा-रोधी कार्यों को तेज कर दिया गया है । 1978 में इस योजना को वर्तमान 66 शहरों के अलावा 33 और शहरों में लागू कर दिया गया है ।

6. क्षेत्रीय स्टाफ के निगरानी कार्य को तेज कर दिया गया है ।

7. मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के क्षेत्र में सैद्धान्तिक और व्यावहारिक अनुसन्धान करने के लिए कदम उठाए गए हैं। भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद के तत्वावधान में 14 अनुसंधान योजनाएं अर्थात् 8 आपरेशन अनुसन्धान के लिए और 6 मलेरिया के प्रयोगशाला अनुसंधान के लिए आरम्भ की गई हैं।

8. ब्लड स्मीयरों का तत्काल परीक्षण तथा सक्रिय रोगियों पर तत्काल इलाज करने के लिए प्रयोगशाला सेवाओं को प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र स्तर तक विकेन्द्रीकृत कर दिया गया है।

9. प्लासमीडियन फल्सीफेरम के संक्रमण को, जिसके कारण मस्तिष्कीय मलेरिया हो जाने से मौत हो जाती है, फैलने से रोकने के लिए विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की सहायता से देश के उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के राज्यों के 18 जिलों में सघन कार्यक्रम आरम्भ कर दिए गये हैं। यह कार्यक्रम 37 और जिलों में चालू किया जा रहा है।

10. रोग के बारे में स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा देने के लिए और इसके नियंत्रण के लिए जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं :—

(1) क्लोरोक्विन की गोलियों के वितरण के लिए पंचायतों और स्कूल अध्यापकों को शामिल किया गया है।

(2) दूर-दराज वाले पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में दवाइयों के डिपुओं को खोल दिया गया है। कुछ राज्यों में यह कार्य जनजाति कल्याण विभाग के सहयोग से किया गया है।

(3) "दि फ्रंट" नामक एक फिल्म जो हाल ही में तैयार की गई थी उसे चौदह क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में सारे देश में दिखाया जा रहा है।

(4) इस आशय के पोस्टर "बुखार—मलेरिया हो सकता है—क्लोरोक्विन गोलियां लीजिए" पंचायतघरों, स्कूलों, प्राइमरी हैल्थ सैंटरों और सब सब-सैंटरों में प्रदर्शित करने हेतु राज्य सरकारों को सप्लाई किए गए हैं।

(5) क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में "मलेरिया में क्या-क्या करना चाहिए" नामक एक पैम्पलेट भी तैयार किया गया है, जिसमें मलेरिया के लक्षणों, क्लोरोक्विन की मात्रा, आदि का उल्लेख है और उसे पंचायतों, स्कूलों अध्यापकों और अन्य स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों में वितरित करने के लिए राज्यों को सप्लाई किया गया है।

(6) पंचायतों के अध्यक्षों और मंत्रियों को मलेरिया के बारे में विषय-परिचायक प्रशिक्षण देने का भी विचार है।

(7) चिकित्सा व्यावसायिकों के क्या-क्या कार्य होने चाहिएं, इसके बारे में भी फोल्डर तैयार करके राज्यों को सप्लाई किए गए हैं ताकि वे उन्हें चिकित्सा व्यावसायिकों में बांट दें। इसी प्रकार एक और पैम्पलेट "मलेरिया फिर क्यों" ? भी तैयार किया गया है और उसे उपायुक्तों, मुख्य चिकित्सा अधिकारियों और खण्ड विकास अधिकारियों में बांटने के लिए राज्यों को सप्लाई कर दिया गया है ताकि उपर्युक्त अधिकारियों को मलेरिया सम्बन्धी मौजूदा समस्याओं और प्रस्तावित कार्यवाई करने के बारे में जानकारी दिलाई जा सके।

(8) मलेरिया-रोधी संदेश का प्रचार करने के लिए डाक और तार विभाग द्वारा विशेष पोस्टर स्टेशनरी रिलीज की गई है।

(9) मलेरिया की रोकथाम तथा इसके इलाज के बारे में लोगों को जानकारी दिलाने के लिए आकाशवाणी तथा दूरदर्शन ने भी कार्यक्रम शुरू कर दिए हैं।

बी० फार्मा और एम० फार्मा के लिए प्रमाणपत्र

4399. **श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् के समान ही, केन्द्रीय फार्मेसी परिषद् को फार्मेसी अधिनियम, 1948 के अधीन बी० फर्मा और एम० फार्मा के अध्ययन पाठ्यक्रम संचालित करने, परीक्षा लेने और प्रमाण पत्र देने का सांविधिक अधिकार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो इतने वर्षों से इसके लिए सांविधिक प्रावधान होने के बावजूद केन्द्रीय फार्मेसी परिषद् को यह अधिकार प्रन्यायोजित न करने के क्या कारण हैं, जिससे लोगों को काफी परेशानी हो रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Confirmation of Temporary Employees

4400. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees in the Labour Ministry who have put in more than 5 years of service but are still working on temporary basis by category class I to class IV;

(b) if so, what effective measures have been taken to grant them status of permanency and the number of persons declared permanent during 1977-78; and

(c) what effective steps are taken to regularise the temporary/casual staff?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). The requisite information in respect of Ministry of Labour (Secretariat) is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2665/78]. Information in respect of Attached/Subordinate Offices is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

उत्तर प्रदेश में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाना और तारघर खोलना तथा रामपुर को दिल्ली और लखनऊ से जोड़ना

4401. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा** : क्या संचार मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में 1977-78 में कितने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाये गये और तार घर खोले गये ;

(ख) क्या जिला रामपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) को टेलीफोन के द्वारा दिल्ली और लखनऊ से जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में काम कब प्रारम्भ किया जायेगा ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार जिला रामपुर के महत्व को देखते हुए ऐसे प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद पुरुदेव साय) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान 383 लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर और 400 तारघर खोले गए थे ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) रामपुर को उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग के लिए बरेली के ट्रंक आटोमैटिक एक्सचेंज से जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है । यह काम शुरू कर दिया गया है और आशा है कि ट्रंक आटोमैटिक एक्सचेंज वर्ष 1980 में चालू कर दिया जाएगा ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Cases Pending at Labour Court, Ahmedabad

4402. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) How many cases are pending in the Labour Court at Ahmedabad;

(b) the break-up of cases pending for ten years, seven years, five years and three years; and

(c) the average time taken for deciding a case?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Labour Courts at Ahmedabad are under the administrative control of the State Government of Gujarat. According to information furnished by the State Government there are 7148 cases pending in these Labour Courts on 1-7-1878.

(b) The break-up of these cases is :—

(i) Cases pending for ten years	Nil
(ii) Cases pending for seven years	21
(iii) Cases pending for five years	85
(iv) Cases pending for three years	83
(v) Cases pending for less than three years . . .	6995

(c) The average time taken for deciding a case is between 1½ years and 2 years.

Amount not invested by Provident Fund Commissioner

4403. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether crores of rupees collected by the Provident Fund Commissioner were not invested further;

(b) if so, the exact amount which was not invested during 1977 and 1978;

(c) the reasons for not investing the aforesaid amount; and

(d) has Government pin down the responsibility for not investing this amount and whether any action has been taken against any Officer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Appointment of a Study Team regarding use of contraceptives

4404. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Study Team was appointed by Government to go into the details regarding the use of contraceptives;

(b) whether the report has also been submitted to the Government; and

(c) if so, the details regarding its recommendations, suggestions and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). No, however there is a standing Technical Committee in the Department of Family Welfare to advice the Government on all Technical problems connected with Family Welfare Programme including various methods of contraception. The last meeting of the Committee held on 10th July, 1978 made the following recommendations, which have been accepted by the Government and necessary action is being taken to implement them.

(i) Oral Contraceptive Pills may be distributed by para-medical personnel amongst the acceptors. However, the acceptors must be examined by a doctor wthin 3 months of acceptance of pills.

(ii) Experienced and properly trained A.N.Ms. may be allowed to insert Lippes Loop in selected sub-centres with proper facilities of insertion.

(iii) Insertion of Cu 'T' may be done by L.H.Vs. under supervision of doctors in Post Partum Centres and the results reviewed before extending this facility lower down.

(iv) Results of trials on vaginal ring as a method of Contraception is quite encouraging, but the studies have not yet reached the stage, when simultaneous field trials may also be initiated.

(v) The committee took note of the use of injectable contraceptives in S.E. Asian countries and reviewed the

latest technical reports available on the subject. Clinical trials on injectable contraceptive undertaken in India had shown discouraging results. Further trials on these appear unnecessary at this stage.

Dialogue with ASEAN

4405. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to take initiative to start a dialogue with ASEAN soon; and

(b) if so, the points on which the dialogue will be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). The Government have proposed to the ASEAN that a regular dialogue should be instituted for economic co-operation and for exchange of development experience between India and the ASEAN. The areas of co-operation are in the process of being identified.

Casual workers in P & T Awaiting Regularisation

4406. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casual mazdoors awaiting regularisation in the P&T Department, Orissa Circle, Office-wise;

(b) the number of years put in by these casual mazdoors;

(c) number of casual mazdoors regularised so far; and

(d) the reasons for not regularising such casual mazdoors who have put in more than 240 days of service in accordance with the Home Ministry's instructions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected, and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as received.

राज्यों द्वारा बेरोजगारी भत्ता दिया जाना

4407. **श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर** : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने बेरोजगारी भत्ता देना आरम्भ कर दिया है, इस योजना का आधार क्या है और कितना रुपया मासिक प्रति व्यक्ति दिया जा रहा है ।

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : उन राज्य सरकारों जिन्होंने बेरोजगारी भत्तें की अदायगी के लिए योजनाएं आरम्भ करन का निर्णय किया है, के बारे में उपलब्ध सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

विवरण

केरल सरकार

इस योजना में ऐसे उम्मीदवारों की 400 रु० प्रतिवर्ष की दर पर बेरोजगारी राहत के भुगतान की की व्यवस्था है जो 5 वर्षों या उससे अधिक अवधि तक वैध रूप से रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत हैं तथा जिन्हें अब तक कोई रोजगार प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है बशर्ते कि उनके परिवारों की वार्षिक आय 4000 रु० से अधिक न हो । इसके एवज में लाभानुभोगियों को सरकार द्वारा तैयार किए गए कार्यक्रमें जैसे कि साक्षरता अभियान, ग्रामीण पुनर्निमार्ण और ढाऊन भुधार कार्यक्रम में दो माह के लिए काम करना अपेक्षित है । अनुमान है कि इस योजना से 2.5 लाख व्यक्तियों को लाभ पहुंचेगा । राज्य सरकार ने बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को भत्तों का भुगतान करने के लिए 1978–79 बजट में 10 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान रखा है ।

पंजाब सरकार

राज्य सरकार ने ऐसे सभी बेरोजगर व्यक्तियों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता प्रदान करने का निर्णय किया है, जिनके नाम राज्य के रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर पर 5 वर्षों से अधिक समय से हैं । भत्ते की दरें निम्नलिखित होंगी :–

मैट्रिकुलेट या समकक्ष योग्यताओं वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए : रु० 40 प्रतिमास ।

स्नातकों तथा स्नातकोत्तरों और इसके समकक्ष योग्यताओं वालों के लिए रु० 50 प्रतिमास ।

पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार

राज्य सरकार का 1978–79 से बेरोजगारों की सहायता करने की एक सीमित योजना लागू करने का प्रस्ताव है । पहले वर्ष में यह योजना 1.5 लाख व्यक्तियों पर लागू होगी । इस योजना के अधीन सहायता के पात्र व्यक्तियों का चयन उन व्यक्तियों में से किया जाएगा जिनके नाम रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टरों पर लगातार पांच वर्षों से अधिक अवधि से विद्यमान होंगे तथा जिनकी परिवारिक आय रु0 500 प्रतिमास से कम है । प्रस्ताव है कि ऐसे व्यक्तियों को रु0 50 का मासिक भत्ता तब तक दिया जाएगा जब तक कि वे लाभप्रद कार्य प्राप्त नहीं कर लेते, या तीन वर्षों के लिए, इनमें से जो भी कम हो । उनके लिए यह अपेक्षित होगा कि वे सप्ताह में दो दिन के लिए किन्हीं अनुमोदित सामाजिक कल्याण परियोजनाओं में भाग लें, जैसे कि प्राइमरी शिक्षा, सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य और गन्दी बस्तियों संबंधी सुधार । बेरोजगारी सहायता योजना के लिए 1978–79 के बजट में 9 करोड़ रुपये की राशि आरक्षित रखी गई है ।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार

वर्तमान रोजगार गारंटी योजना के उपबन्धों को विस्तारित करने का राज्य सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है जिसके अधीन राज्य सरकार 9 अगस्त 1978 से एक रुपया प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से बेरोजगारी भत्ता देगी, यदि राज्य सरकार योजना के अन्तर्गत ऐसे रोजगार चाहने वालों को रोजगार देने में असमर्थ है, जिनके नाम विशिष्ट प्राधिकारी के पास रोजगार के लिए पंजीकृत हैं ।

Minimum Wages for Bidi Workers

4408. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Central Government to introduce minimum wages for Bidi Industry workers have been accepted by all States;

(b) if not, the States who have not done so so far; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to introduce any legislation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) and (b). Fixation of minimum wages for Bidi Industry workers falls within the jurisdiction of State Governments. Such minimum wages have already been introduced in all the major bidi manufacturing States, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(c) No such proposal is presently under consideration.

Condition of Indian Doctors in Nigeria

4409. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that High Commissioner of India in Nigeria wrote a letter to the Medical Council of India regarding working and living conditions of Indian Doctors in that country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) It is a fact that an official of the Indian High Commission, not the High Commissioner himself, wrote a letter to the Secretary, Medical Council of India, New Delhi, regarding the living conditions of Indian doctors in Nigeria.

(b) The letter, which was unauthorised, gave an unfavourable account of the living and working conditions of Indian doctors in Nigeria. The Government of India does not associate itself with or share all the views expressed in that letter.

Montosh Sondhi Committee's recommendations

4410. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of expert committee on steel headed by Shri Mantosh Sondhi, which submitted its report recently; and

(b) which of those recommendations have been accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Presuambly the question refers to the Working Group on "Iron and Steel" set up by the Planning Commission in September, 1977, for formulation of policies and programmes for steel development for the Five Year Period 1978—83 with Shri Mantosh Sondhi, Secretary, Ministry of Steel and Mines, as Chairman and with representatives from Steel Authority of India Ltd., Ministry of Railways, Department of Coal and the Planning Commission as members.

The main recommendations in this approach for planning for steel during the period 1978—83 centered around:—

(i) build up of production in the existing plants through maximum capacity utilisation;

(ii) expeditious completion of schemes already under implementation;

(iii) modernisation, rehabilitation, introduction of technological improvements to reduce cost of production, improve productivity, optimisation of the consumption of inputs, etc;

(iv) augmentation of captive power generating capacity so that plants can work without interruptions; and

(v) creation of nucleus for subsequent development into large integrated steel plants.

(b) Based on the above recommendations, the Planning Commission has reconstituted the Working Group on Iron and Steel in May, 1978 under the Chairmanship of Shri Montosh Sondhi, Secretary, Ministry of Steel and Mines. Some of the important terms of reference of this Working Group include:—

(i) comparing the estimates of demand production and capacity by end of 1977-78, analysing causes of major deviations, suggesting remedial measures;

(ii) assessing the demand in 1982-83, 1983-84, 1987-88 and 1988-89 and recommending levels of capacity and production;

(iii) assessing likely imports and exports yearwise upto 1983-84;

(iv) assessing investments, funds for working capital etc. required year-wise;

(v) formulating estimates of physical inputs as well as investments in the complementary sectors;

(vi) considering the potential for recovery of various by products;

(vii) review of distribution policy, subsidies, etc;

(viii) recommending policy for production and export of various ferro alloys etc.; and

(ix) to assess the requirements of coking coal, the likely supplies from indigenous sources and the quantum of imports, yearwise upto 1983-84.

बड़ौत (मेरठ) में तार की सुविधा

4411. **श्री रामजी लाल सुमन :**

श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास :

क्या संचार मंत्री बड़ौत, उत्तर प्रदेश से तार भेजने में होने वाली कठिनाई के बारे में 27 जुलाई, 1978 को अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 1719 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उपरोक्त प्रश्न के भाग (ग) में तार सेवा के बारे में की गई शिकायत को और ध्यान दिलाया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें और ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उपरोक्त प्रश्न के भाग (ख) में बड़ौत डाकघर के विरुद्ध की गई शिकायत के संबंध में मेरठ डिवीजन के डाकघरों के वरिष्ठ अधीक्षक ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ;

(घ) आपात स्थिति के बाद नेहरु रोड डाकघर, बड़ौत से तार भेजने में होने वाली कठिनाइयों के बारे में लोगों और यूनियनों से कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और मेरठ डिवीजन के वरिष्ठ अधीक्षक ने उन पर क्या कार्रवाई की है ; और

(ङ) बड़ौत डाकघर से अधिकारियों का तत्काल स्थानान्तरण करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव राव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) तार सेवा के संबंध में निम्नलिखित मुद्दे उठाए गए थे :–

(1) तारों की प्राप्ति और वितरण में विलम्ब (लाइन में सुधार कर दिया गया है)

(2) कुशल टेलीप्रिंटर आपरेटरों की व्यवस्था करना (अब तैनात कर दिए गए हैं)

(3) तार फार्मों का उपलब्ध न होना (पर्याप्त फार्मों की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है)

(4) फोनोग्राम सुविधा चालू करना (इसकी व्यवस्था शीघ्र ही कर दी जाएगी)

प्रश्न सं० 1719 के भाग (ख) का संबंध काम के घंटों से था ।

(ग) बड़ौत संयुक्त उप डाकतारघर में विलम्ब शुल्क की अदायगी वाले यातायात का निपटारा करने की व्यवस्था का पुनरीक्षण किया गया है और उसे और मजबूत बना दिया गया है ।

(घ) नेहरु रोड डाकघर में तार सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि निकटवर्ती डाकघर बड़ौत (उपडाकघर) में आवश्यक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Mineral in Arunchal

4412. SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether dolomite, limestone, graphite, zinc, copper and Nickel etc. have ben found in different areas of Arunachal and hilly areas of Assam by the Geological Survey of India;

(b) if so, the quantities of each of these and other items found in the region;

(c) whether the Geological Survey of India has completed its survey or may continue in the near future;

(d) what steps are being taken to complete the prospecting for more mineral wealth lying under the surface in the region; and

(e) whether traces of gold has been found anywhere in the Suvarnashri region of Arunachal whether from pre-British Kings of Assam used to pick gold for their treasury?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Significant mineral deposits so far located in Arunachal Pradesh include about 378 million tonnes of dolomite of flux grade, 140 million tonnes of limestone of cement grade, 91 million tonnes of coal, about 10 million tonnes of low grade graphite and a few minor occurrences of sulphide mineralisation one of which indicates presence of some copper, zinc and nickel. Important mineral deposits located in the hilly areas of Assam include 240 million tonnes of limestone in the Cachar hills and 114 million tonnes of imestone in the Karbi Anglong, of cement grade; 277 million tonnes of coal and substantial quantities of building materials.

(c) and (d). Geological Survey is continuous process; and will therefore continue. The annual field season pro-

gramme of the Geological Survey of India for 1978-79 include investigations for dolomite and base metals in Arunachal Pradesh and for coal in Assam

(e) Occurrence of placer gold in the Subansiri river gravels has been reported, but not in economically viable concentration.

Memorandum from Government of Kerala regarding Payment of Bonus.

4413. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Government of Kerala regarding the payment of bonus;

(b) if so, what are the suggestions; and

(c) the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA). (a) and (b). A communication has been received from the Government of Kerala on the issue of payment of bonus and certain associated matters.

(c) A decision on the question of bonus payments for the accounting year commencing on any day in 1977 would be announced soon.

हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड के बेरोजगार हुए पांच हजार श्रमिक

4414. **श्री रामानन्द तिवारी** : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र की उत्पादन क्षमता में कमी के कारण हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड के लगभग पांच हजार श्रमिक बेरोजगार हो गए हैं;

(ख) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप लगभग तीन हजार श्रमिकों का भिलाई में तबादला कर दिया गया था;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने उन्हें इस कारखाने में काम करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जिससे उन श्रमिकों को बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र एच0एस0सी0एल0 में वापस भेज दिया गया तथा उन्हें वहां नियुक्त किया गया; और

(घ) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप बोकारो एच0 एस0 सी0 एल0 में हजारों श्रमिकों की छंटनी किए जाने की आशंका है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री करिया मुण्डा) : (क) से (घ). हिन्दुस्तान स्टीलवर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि0 बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने का निर्माण-कार्य कर रही है। निर्माण कार्य का अधिकतर भाग पूरा हो जाने से बोकारो में हिन्दुस्तान स्टीलवर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि० के कामगारों की आवश्यकता घट गई है। अभी हाल में बोकारो स्टील सिटी में हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि0 के 14,800 कामगार थे और लगाए गए अनुमान के अनुसार इस कार्य के लिए लगभग 8,300 विभागीय कामगारों की आवश्यकता थी और इस प्रकार 6,500 कामगार फालतू थे (जिनमें 2,500 अकुशल कामगार भी शामिल हैं)

जब बोकारो में उपर्युक्त फालतू श्रमिकों की समस्या विचाराधीन थी, भिलाई में इस्पात कारखाने के विस्तार के लिए 4,000 अतिरिक्त कामगारों की आवश्यकता पड़ गई थी। कुद्रेमुख में भी कुछ अतिरिक्त कामगारों की आवश्यकता थी। इस संबंध में बोकारो में छंटनी किए जाने वाले कामगारों की कम से कम छंटनी के प्रयत्न में 2,500 कुशल कामगारों को भिलाई भेजने के अवसर का लाभ उठाने का निर्णय किया गया था।

अक्तूबर-नवम्बर, 1977 में हिन्दुस्तान स्टीलवर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि0 ने सबसे पहले लगभग 1,235 कुशल कामगारों को बोकारो से भिलाई भेजे जाने के आदेश जारी किए जिनमें से 730 कामगारों ने अपने नये पदों का कार्यभार सम्भाल किया था। परन्तु जैसे ही ये कामगार बोकारो से भिलाई के हिन्दुस्तान स्टीलवर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि0 के यूनिट में पहुंचे, वहां के स्थानीय लोगों ने इन कामगारों के आने के विरोध में जोरशोर से आन्दोलन शुरू कर दिया। वे लोग मध्य प्रदेश के स्थानीय लोगों की भर्ती की मांग कर रहे थे। स्थिति को मद्देनजर रखते हुए यह फैसला किया गया था कि जिन कामगारों को भिलाई नहीं भेजा गया है उनके बदली के आदेश रद्द कर दिए जायं और कामगारों का बोकारो से भिलाई जाना स्थगित कर दिया जाए। जिस किसी कामगार ने भिलाई के हिन्दुस्तान स्टीलवर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि0 के यूनिट में अपना पद सम्भाल लिया है उसे बोकारो वापिस नहीं भेजा गया था।

आरम्भ के 6,500 फालतू कामगारों में से बोकारो में अब तक लगभग 1,800 कामगारों को हिन्दुस्तान स्टीलवर्क कन्स्ट्रक्शन लि० की अन्य यूनिटों में लगा दिया गया है और इस प्रकार बोकारो में शेष 4,700 (जिनमें लगभग 2,000 अकुशल कामगार भी शामिल हैं) फालतू कामगार रह गये हैं। अभी हाल में इस बात पर सहमति हो गई है कि कुछ फालतू कामगारों को प्रावस्था-आजित ढंग से दलों में बोकारो से भिलाई भेजा जा सकता है और इसके साथ-साथ स्थानीय लोगों को भी भिलाई में रोजगार दिया जाता रहेगा। भिलाई में राज्य सरकार के स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों की सलाह से इस योजना को कार्यरूप देने हेतु हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी लि० द्वारा कार्रवाई की जा रही है। हिन्दुस्तान स्टीलवर्क्स कंस्ट्रक्शन लि० कुछ फालतू कामगारों को सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्य निर्माण संगठनों में लगाने के बारे में प्रयत्न कर रही है। फिर भी, कुछ कामगारों मुख्यतः अकुशल / अर्द्ध-कुशल श्रेणी के कुछ कामगारों की छंटनी करनी पड़ेगी।

Donation by Dutch Government

4415. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 8 lakhs were given by Dutch Government as donation to the organisation for development of a cluster of 28 villages in Bankura District of West Bengal;

(b) has an enquiry been instituted into the alleged loss of Rs. 7 lakhs donated by the said Government to a voluntary organisation in West Bengal; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that about Rs. 40,000 have been spent before announcing the completion of the Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Overtime Allowance to Employees of CGHS Dispensaries

4416. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employees of the CGHS Dispensaries who had attended emergency duties on National Holidays like Independence day, Republic Day etc., have not been given overtime allowance for the last three years;

(b) whether the employees have been representing for the grant of overtime allowance on account of the emergency duties they attended, but the authorities have not been acknowledging their representation; and

(c) if so, the reasons for showing such a gross complacency towards the employees and not granting their overtime allowance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The position regarding the compensation allowed, by way of overtime allowance or grant of an off duty concession to the staff of the CGHS dispensaries in lieu of the duties required to be performed by them on national holidays, during the last three years, is as under:—

(i) Category 'D' staff of the CGHS dispensaries have been paid overtime allowance for doing duty on the national holidays.

(ii) Category 'C' staff of the CGHS dispensaries were paid overtime allowance upto 15.8.1975. Since then they are given compensatory off in lieu of duty performed by them on national holidays as per general instructions.

(iii) The Medical Officers placed on duty on national holidays are not entitled to claim overtime allowance. However, they are allowed to avail compensatory off in lieu of duty performed by them on the national holidays.

इलाज के लिए कुछ व्यक्तियों को वित्तीय सहायता

4417. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री इलाज के लिए कुछ व्यक्तियों को वित्तीय सहायता

देने के बारे में 3 अगस्त, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 2603 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वाराणासी, रायबरेली और गाजियाबाद के लोगों को ही सहायता दी गई थी और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है ;

(ख) उक्त योजना का क्या ब्यौरा है और क्या उक्त योजना के बारे में सभी राज्यों को सूचित कर दिया गया है ;

(ग) सहायता के लिए आवेदन पत्र कब प्राप्त हुए, उन पर किन तारीखों को निर्णय किया गया, आवेदक की वित्तीय स्थिति कैसी थी और उन प्रत्येक पांच मामलों में सहायता देने का प्रयोजन क्या था जिनमें 200 रु०, 500 रु०, 1000 रु० और 1500 रु० की सहायता दी गई थी; और

(घ) क्या इस योजना को सभी राज्यों में लोकप्रिय बनाने का प्रस्ताव है और क्या संसद् सदस्यों को भी उक्त योजना की जानकारी देने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि वे उक्त योजना के अधीन जरूरतमन्द लोगों की सहायता करने में सहायक हो सकें ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) बजट में स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी के स्वविवेकानुदान की व्यवस्था 1951–52 से की गई है ।

इन अनुदानों को मंजूर करने सम्बन्धी मुख्य सिद्धान्त इस प्रकार है :—

(1) स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी के स्वविवेकानुदान में से निम्नलिखित प्रयोजनों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता मंजूर की जा सकती है :

(क) चिकित्सा राहत और स्वास्थ्य विकास तथा आयुर्विज्ञान और जन स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान के प्रयोजन के लिए व्यक्तियों, स्वेच्छिक संगठनों और प्राइवेट अस्पतालों तथा औषधालयों को अपेक्षाकृत कम मात्रा में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना ;

(ख) क्षयरोग, कुष्ठ रोग आदि से पीड़ित निर्धन और जरूरतमंद रोगियों तथा अन्धे और अपाहिज व्यक्तियों को सहायता देना ; और

(ग) कुष्ठ रोग उपचार-गृहों, विकलांग बाल गृहों आदि के सहवासियों के लिए सुविधाएं प्रदान करना ।

टिप्पणी :—तथापि सरकारी कर्मचारी (केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारी) स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी के स्वविवेकानुदान में से वित्तीय सहायता पाने के हकदार नहीं हैं ।

(1) सभी अनुदान स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी के विवेक पर और उनके लिखित (व्यक्तिगत) आदेशों के अनुसार दिये जाते हैं ।

(3) ये अनुदान अनावर्ती किस्म के होते हैं और किसी आवर्ती खर्च का दायित्व नहीं लिया जाता है ।

(4) अनुदान का उपयोग इसके मंजूर होने के एक वर्ष के अन्दर अन्दर करना होता है और अनुदानग्राही से इस आशय का एक प्रमाणपत्र लेना होता है कि इसका उपयोग उसी प्रयोजन के लिए किया गया है जिसके लिए यह मंजूर किया गया था ।

(5) यदि किसी प्रयोजन के लिए किसी व्यक्ति या स्वेच्छिक संगठन ने किसी अन्य मंत्रालय या विभाग अथवा स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के किसी अन्य योजना के अन्तर्गत सहायता प्राप्त कर ली है तो साधारतया उसी प्रयोजन के लिए उन्हें अनुदान नहीं दिया जाता है । स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी का स्वविवेकानुदान है, यह प्रसिद्ध है । स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी के स्वविवेकानुदान से अनुदान की मंजूरी के लिए राज्य सरकारों से सिफारिश आदि की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है ।

(ग) अपेक्षित सूचना संकलित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(घ) जैसा कि ऊपर (ख) में बताया गया है, अनुदान की किस्म को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Provision of uniforms, umbrellas etc., to delivery Agents, Mail Carriers

4418. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state::

(a) whether Government contemplates to provide uniforms, umbrellas,

boots and rain coats to the delivery agents, mail carriers attached with branch Post Offices in rural areas of the country particularly hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh where these part-time employees have to perform their duties in most difficult situations by walking on foot both during rainy and snowy season;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for denying such basic and justified amenities to these already low paid employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The supply of uniforms etc. even to regular P&T staff, and that too certain eligible categories only, is made solely in the interest of administration and not as a perquisite or as a part of conditions of service. No such justification exists in the case of Extra Departmental Officials referred to, who are not even regular but are part-time employees only.

हज यात्रियों पर खर्च की गयी विदेशी मुद्रा

4419. **श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सुमन** : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 के लिये हज यात्रियों के आंकड़े क्या हैं, और उन पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई ;

(ख) क्या प्रति वर्ष उनकी संख्या बढ़ रही है और उनमें से बहुत से वापस भारत नहीं आते हैं ;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में ऐसे कितने हज यात्री भारत वापस नहीं आये; और

(घ) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुण्डु) : (क) आंकड़े नीचे लिखे अनुसार हैं :—

वर्ष	हज यात्रियों की सं०		कुल	प्रत्येक हज यात्री को उपलब्ध कारयी गयी विदेशी मुद्रा (सऊदी रियाल में)	
	समुद्र द्वारा	वायुयान द्वारा		समुद्र	वायुयान
1975-76 .	14,898	2,055	16,953	1950	1850
1976-77 .	13,817	2,189	16,006	1950	1850
1977-78 .	15,303	3,402	18,705	2000	1900

(ख) हज यात्रियों की संख्या में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है और कुछ हज यात्री भारत वापस नहीं आये हैं । 1977-78 के वर्ष को छोड़कर, यह कहना उचित नहीं होगा कि बहुत से हज यात्री वापस नहीं आये हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). 1975, 1976 और 1977 में जो हज यात्री भारत वापस नहीं आये उनकी संख्या क्रमश: 260, 1222 और 5837 है । सरकार का विचार है कि हज यात्रा के लिये दी गयी सुविधाओं का दुरुपयोग रोजगार के लिये अथवा हज के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी उद्देश्य से अवैध उत्प्रवासन के लिये नहीं होना चाहिए । वस्तुत: प्रत्येक वास्तविक यात्री एक वास्तविक यात्री को हज यात्रा के अवसर से वंचित कर देता है और वह कोंसली समस्या भी पैदा करता है । 1977 की हज यात्रा के अनुभव की तथा वास्तविकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए हज समिति, बम्बई ने यह निर्णय लिया कि हज 1978 के लिये हज यात्रियों के लिये निर्धारित स्थानों की कुल संख्या को विभिन्न राज्यों/राज्य-समूहों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में उनकी मुस्लिम जनसंख्या के अनुपात में बांट देना चाहिए तथा 75 प्रतिशत स्थान 40 वर्ष से अधिक आयु के हज यात्रियों के लिये आरक्षित रखने चाहिएं ।

सऊदी अरब की शाही सरकार द्वारा घोषित आम माफी के कारण 1977 के जो हज यात्री वहां रह गये थे उनके मामले में भारत सरकार ने भारत के राजदूतावास, जेद्दा को यह प्राधिकृत किया है कि आम माफी के दायरे में आने वाले

हज यात्रियों को हज-यात्री के रूप में दिये गये पासपोर्ट के बदले नियमित पासपोर्ट जारी किया जाये ।

Protocol between India and U.S.S.R.

4420. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and USSR have signed a protocol setting out guidelines for a longterm programme of economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the protocol so signed; and

(c) whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir. The Protocol was signed at the end of the first meeting of the Working Group set up during the Fourth Session of the Indo-USSR Joint Commission, held in New Delhi in March, 1978, for preparing the long-term programme of economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation between India and the USSR.

(b) In this Protocol the two sides have agreed on a model of a draft of the long-term programme which formulates major objectives and tasks of the programme and gives guidelines for determining the mechanism of its realisation. It has also been decided to set up joint sub-groups of experts for making specific proposals for inclusion in the long-term programme in various fields. These sub-groups are expected to complete their work by October-November 1978. The second session of the main working group is likely to take place in Delhi in December 1978 for finalisation of the draft of the long-term programme for its submission to the Joint Commission at its next session.

(c) The Protocol sets out only guidelines for the preparation of the draft of the long-term economic programme and does not contain any specific recommendations in regard to this programme. Such recommendations will only emerge after the final session of the working group proposed to be held in December, 1978. The Protocol is therefore purely tentative in character and it would be premature to place a copy of the Protocol on the Table of the House at this stage.

Contractors Engaged to Supply Workers in Mangalore Chemical and Fertilizer corporation

4421. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mangalore Chemical and Fertilizer had employed contractors to supply the workers on temporary basis;

(b) whether their services were terminated in order to deprive them from the benefits for which they were entitled under Labour Law; and

(c) if so, the number of contractors engaged to supply the labour and what steps Government propose to take to check this mal-practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

Himco Laboratories, Sonepat

4422. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of spurious and/or sub-standard drugs have been reported by the Government Analyst of the States of the Indian Union to the

Drugs Controller, Director-General of Health Services, New Delhi, in respect of drugs manufactured by HIMCO Laboratories, Sonepat (Haryana) from 1st January, 1973 to 31st March, 1975;

(b) the details of the cases reported;

(c) the reasons why till today the drug manufacturing licences of this concern have not been cancelled; and

(d) by which time the said licences would be cancelled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Stock Yard in Calcutta

4423. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GHOSAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any firm has been posted as the owner of stock-yard in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the details of that firm;

(c) whether the Ministry received any complaint about the functioning of this firm;

(d) if so, the details of the complaints;

(e) whether these complaints have been referred to C.B.I.; and

(f) if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (f). Do not arise.

Mobile Dispensaries in Backward Areas

4424. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to start mobile dispensaries in the backward areas of the country where adivasis are residing; and

(b) if so, the details of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). There is presently no proposal to run mobile dispensaries/clinics in backward areas by the Govt. of India. There is, however, a proposal to attach three Primary Health Centres to each of the 106 Medical Colleges in the country and to provide one mobile clinic to each of these Primary Health Centres. A few States/Union Territories namely, Gujarat, Jammu & Kishmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Mizoram and Dadra & Nagar Haveli already have mobile dispensaries and mobile health units to provide health care to tribal and backward areas.

Nominations of M.Ps. to serve on various Committees.

4425. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for nominations of Members of Parliament to serve on various Committees/Bodies of the Government of India and Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) the number of Committees/Bodies and number of independent Members serving on these Committees/Bodies at present;

(c) whether it is not a fact that the percentage of nomination of independent Members is not in accordance with present strength; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR

(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) While making nominations of Members of Parliament on various Committees/Bodies set up by Government, the particular aptitude, interest and experience of members, and in certain cases their preferences are taken into account. In order to afford chances to as many members as possible, persons who are not serving on or nominated to any Committee or Body are given preference. The strength of each Party or Group in Parliament is also kept in view, as far as possible.

(b) and (c). The number of Committees/Bodies (incuding Consultative Committees) on which nominations have been made is 140 (as on 11th August, 1978). The number of Independent Members serving on these Committees/Bodies as on that date is 31 (out of a total of 32). It is not therefore correct to say that Independent Members have not been given due attention.

(d) Does not arise.

Nomination of Members of Parliament on Government Committees/other Bodies

4426. SHRI MAHDHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure followed by Government for the nomination of Members of Parliament to serve on various Committees/Bodies of the Government of India and Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) the procedure that is followed by Government for the nomination of Independent Members of Parliament to serve on these Committees/Bodies;

(c) whether the nomination of Members of Parliament is made on the basis of the numerical strength of each Party/Group in Parliament but the same criterian is not followed in the case of Independent Members of Parliament; and

(d) if the reply to part (c) above be in the negative, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). While making nomination of Members of Parliament, independent or otherwise, on various Committees/Bodies set up by the Government, the particular aptitude, interests and experience, and in certain cases their preferences, are taken into account. Suggestions received from various Ministries/Departments for nomination of a particular Member on the Committee attached to them are also given due consideration.

(c) While the strength of each Party/Group in Parliament is no doubt taken into account in making nominations of Members, it may not be correct to say that Independent Members have not been given their due share.

(d) Does not arise.

Increase registered in Steel Production

4427. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of increase registered in steel production so far during the current year compared to that during the previous two years; and

(b) to what extent the present increase in steel production will meet the requirements of steel in the country and bring down the prices of steel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The production of saleable steel from the integrated steel plants during the period, April-July, 1978 was 2.071 million tonnes. It fell short of the production in the corresponding periods in 1977-78 and 1976-77 by 94,000 tonnes and 71,000 tonnes respectively.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to Part (a) above.

ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य रक्षक (विजिटर)

4428. **श्री छीतू भाई गामित** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के अन्तर्गत गुजरात के प्रत्येक जिले में जून 1978 तक कितने ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया तथा प्रत्येक जिले में कितनी ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना आरम्भ की गई है और कब से;

(ख) कितने मूल्य की दवाइयां सप्लाई की गई हैं और इन ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों को प्रतिमास कितना वेतन अदा किया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि स्वास्थ्य रक्षक अपने कार्य में रुचि नहीं लेते हैं क्योंकि उनका वेतन बहुत कम है और उन्हें अपर्याप्त मात्रा में दवाइयां दी जाती हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप ग्रामीण लोगों को इस योजना से लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है; और

(घ) प्रत्येक स्वास्थ्य रक्षक को प्रति मास कितना वेतन अदा किया जाता है और वितरण हेतु कितने मूल्य की दवाइयां सप्लाई की जाती हैं तथा क्या सरकार दवाइयों के मूल्य की अधिकतम सीमा बढ़ाने और स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों का वेतन बढ़ाने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) गुजरात के 8 जिलों को, जहां अप्रैल, 1977 तक बहु धंधी कार्यकर्ता योजना के अन्तर्गत रिओरिएन्टेशन ट्रेनिंग पूरी कर ली गई थी, ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के अन्तर्गत, जिसे जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना भी कहते है, लाया गया है । दूसरे, यह शेष जिलों में से प्रत्येक के एक-एक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र में भी चालू कर दी गई है । इन जिलों में अब तक 6180 जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जा चुका है । एक जिले-वार विवरण अनुबंध-I में दिया गया है जिसमें जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों की संख्या और गांवों की संख्या भी अंकित की गई है ।

(ख) प्रत्येक जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक को प्रतिमास 50/- रुपये के मूल्य की दवाइयां दी जाती हैं । उसे प्रतिमास केवल 50/- रूपये का मानदेय भी दिया जाता है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं । सरकार को प्रस्तुत की गई रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना संतोषजनक रुप से चल रही है । जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक सरकार के कर्मचारी नहीं हैं । वे समाज के कार्यकर्ता हैं । वे गांवों में कुछ न कुछ धंधा भी कर रहे होते हैं और अपने फालतू समय में लोक-सेवा करते हैं ।

(घ) प्रत्येक जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक को हर महीने वेतन नहीं, बल्कि 50/- रुपये का मानदेय दिया जाता है तथा 50/- रुपये मूल्य की दवाइयां भी दी जाती हैं । इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है कि उन्हें अधिक मूल्य की दवाइयां दी जाएं तथा उनके मानदेय की राशि बढ़ाई जाए ।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	जिलों का नाम	गांवों की संख्या	जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों की संख्या
1.	राजकोट	840	840
2.	अहमदाबाद	600	600
3.	बड़ौदा	960	960
4.	जामनगर	600	600
5.	सूरत	1140	1140
6.	डांग्स	120	120
7.	गांधीनगर	120	120
8.	कैरा	1140	1140
9.	साबरकांठा	60	60
10.	बरौंच	60	60
11.	बल्सर	60	60
12.	आमरेली	60	60
13.	भावनगर	60	60
14.	सुरेन्द्र नगर	60	60
15.	महसाना	60	60
16.	जूनागढ़	60	60
17	बनासकांठा	60	60
18.	कच्छ	60	60
19.	पंचमहल	60	60
		6180	6180

योशिना, जिला साबरकांठा में टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलने की मांग

4429. **श्री छीतू भाई गामित** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के जिला साबरकांठा में योशिना स्थान पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने की बहुत समय से मांग की जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस आदिवासी क्षेत्र में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने की आवश्यता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वहां पर यह कब खोला जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव राव) : योशिना के संबंध में निम्नलिखित सूचना दी जा रही है । योशिना नाम का कोई स्थान नहीं मालूम पड़ता ।

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). केवल 11 कनेक्शनों की मांग है । 23 कनेक्शनों की मांग होने पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलना आर्थिक दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य है । लम्बी दूरी का सार्वजनक एक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Postal Facilities in Tribal Areas

4430. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry prepare programmes to provide the postal and tele-communication facilities on priority basis in tribal sub-plan areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the allocation provided by the Ministry in current financial year for sub-plan areas, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). *Postal Facility.* No plan has been been prepared for opening of post offices on priority basis in tribal sub-plan areas. Post offices are opened in the rural areas of the country (which includes tribal areas) subject to justification as per prescribed norms.

During 1978-79, it is proposed to open 1,500 post offices in tribal and hilly areas. Of these approximately 50 per cent are proposed for tribal areas. State-wise allocation of target is given in the attached statement. The Plan for Tribal development on the Postal side also includes other general scheme like covering of villages through mobile Branch Offices and appointment of E.D.A.'s for strengthening daily delivery service in the rural areas.

Telecommunication Facility. No separate programme has been drawn for providing telecommunications facilities in Tribal Sub-Plan areas in the country. Telecommunication facilities will be provided in hilly, backward and rural areas (which include tribal areas) as per the liberalised policy of the Department. In the medium term 1978—83, it is proposed to open 3000 PCO's cum C.O.'s in the tribal areas of the country.

Statement

Post offices proposed to be opened in Tirbal/Hilly areas during 1978-79

Sl. No.	Circle	States/Union Territories covered	No. of post office proposed to be opened in Tribal/Hilly areas during 1978-79
1.	Andhra	Andhra	30
2.	Bihar	Bihar	75
3.	Delhi	Delhi	..
4.	Gujarat	Gujarat Diu Daman Dadra Nagar Haveli	40
5.	J & K	J&K	20
6.	Kerala	Kerala Lakshadweep Mahe	55
7.	Karnataka	Karnataka	15

Sl. No	Circle	States/Union Territories covered	No of post offices proposed to be opened in Tribla/ Hilly areas during 1978-79
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	300
9.	Maharashtra	Maharashtra Goa	100
10.	N.E.	Assam Arunachal Pradesh Manipur Meghalaya Mizoram Nagaland Tripura	200
11.	N.W.	Punjab Haryana HimachalPradesh Chandigarh	100
12.	Orissa	Orissa	130
13.	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	70
14.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu Pondicherry	50
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	170
16.	West Bengal	West Bengal Sikkim Andaman Nicobar Islands	145
		TOTAL	1500

Project Allowance to Postal Employees of Koraput

4431. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether project allowance has been sanctioned for the postal employees of District Koraput, Orissa by the Ministry;

(b) if so, from which year this provided;

(c) whether it covers entire District of Koraput; and

(d) the allowance so far sanctioned and paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir, upto 31-5-78.

(b) Since 1966.

(c) Upto 30-9-72 the allowance was being paid to the employees posted in the entire district of Koraput. But from 1-10-72 it is admissible to the employees posted in certain places of that district.

(d) Upto 28-2-78 the allowance was being sanctioned to the employees at the rates prescribed by the Department of Rehaibilitation. But from 1-3-78 the rate of project allowance has been reduced by 50 per cent in respect of those P&T employees who are not posted in the project area at the request of the project authority. The allowance has been paid upto 28-2-78.

Minerals found in different districts of Orissa

4432. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the mineral deposits found in different Districts of Orissa so far;

(b) how many of them proved to be economically viable at present;

(c) the project reports prepared for these deposits; and

(d) the projects approved for inclusion in Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) As a result of the geological surveys carried out in different districts of Orissa, occurrences of important minerals so far estimated in the State include bauxite, copper ore, lead ore, iron ore, coal, manganese ore, chromite, vanadiferous magnetite, limistone, dolomite, nickel, china clay, fire clay and graphite.

(b) Deposits of coal, iron ore, manganese ore, chromite, graphite, limestone, dolomite, fire clay, china clay etc. are already being exploited.

(c) and (d). Project report for Sargipalli lead deposit and mining project report for Sukinda nickel deposit have been prepared. A feasibility stury for East Coast Bauxite is also under preparation.

Important mineral based projects included in the Fifth Plan and draft Five Year Plan (1978-83) include East Coast bauxite project, Sukinda nickle project and Sargipalli lead project. Projects under consideration for development in the Five Year Plan 1978-83 pertain to ferro-vanadium and ferro-chrome. A number of coal projects are at present under consideration of Government for development during the Plan period (1978-83).

Countries interested to invest in exploration of minerals in India

4433. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries interested and invested money in India to exploit the mineral deposits in the country so far;

(b) number of plants or industries with joint collaboration started so far and likely to be started; and

(c) initiative taken by his Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). A number of companies having foreign equity collaboration have set up mineral based industries in this country and are also engaged in exploitation of minerals for these industries. Prominent among the foreign firms which have made investment are those belonging to the U.S.A., Canada and Italy. These have invested in companies which have set up aluminium plants; and are concerned with exploitation of bauxite as raw material for these plants.

Firms from Kuwait and Italy have invested in companies engaged in mining iron ore and manganse ore.

A zinc smelter has been set up in Kerala in collaboration with a Canada firm.

Serveral foreign firms including those from U.S.S.R., for exploitation of bauxite for the setting up of export oriented alumina/aluminium projects. These proposals are under active consideration of the Government.

P.C.O's in Block Headquarters

4434. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTSINHERA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICTIONS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether after 30 years of independence there are no Public Call Offices in every Block headquarters;

(b) if so, in how many Block Headquarters there are Public Call Offices (State-wise, uptodate); and

(c) what is the programme and when the Public Call Offices will be opened in every Block headquarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of Block headquarters stations provided with telephone facility (Statewise) is shown in the attached statement.

(c) Every effort is being made to provide telephone facility in all Block headquarters in the country during 1978-79, but there are some places in Bihar, Orissa, North-West and North-East Telecom. Circles where provision of telephone facility to Block Headquarter stations on overhead fines is not technical feasible. Proposals to provide telephone facility through other media is under consideration and it is expected that these areas will be provided with telephone facility during 1978-70.

Statements

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	Total No. of Block Hqrs.	No. provided with telephone facility	Balance
1.	Andhra	319	317	2
2.	Bihar	588	531	57
3.	Gujarat	184	184	..
4.	Diu and Daman	2	2	..
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	..
5.	J &K	74	62	12
6.	Karnataka	175	175	..
7.	Kerala	96	96	..
8.	Madhya Pradesh	460	414	46
9.	Maharashtra	299	297	2
	Goa	10	10	..
10.	N.E. Circle			
	Assam	158	157	18
	Meghalaya	25	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Tripura	19	14	5
	Manipur	27	26	1
	Nagaland	22	19	3
	Mizoram	21	7	14
	Arunachal	44	25	19
11.	North East	361	355	6
			Punjab 1, Haryana 1, H.P. 4	

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	Total No. of Block Hqrs.	No. provided with telephone; facility	Balance
12.	Orissa	314	278	36
13.	Rajasthan	232	230	2
14.	Tamil Nadu	374	374	..
	Pondicherry	14	14	..
15.	Uttar Pradesh	877	808	69
16.	West Bengal	144	130	14
		4834	4525	309

छहाया ग्राम पंचायत जूनागढ़ जिला को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

4435. **श्री छत्रं सिंह भाई पटेल** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश के जूनागढ़ जिले में पोरबन्दर तालुक में छहाया ग्राम पंचायत ने अहमदाबाद, जूनागढ़ और पोरबन्दर के डाक तार विभाग अधिकारियों को 19 मई, 1978 को दो नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिया था तथा टेलीफोन संख्या 680 के बारे में शिकायत की थी जो खराब पड़ा है ;

(ख) छहाया ग्राम पंचायत ने दो नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन लेने के लिए कितनी बार धनराशि जमा कराई थी तथा किन तिथियों को तथा कहां जमा कराई थी ;

(ग) छहाया ग्राम पंचायत को कब तक नए कनेक्शन दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) ये दो नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) प्रत्येक टेलीफोन के लिए 13-12-77 को 1,000 रुपये जमा कराये गए और पोरबन्दर में 14-4-78 को 250 रुपये जमा कराए गए थे।

(ग) इस मामले में कार्रवाई पहले ही शुरू की जा चुकी है और आशा है कि शीघ्र ही नए कनेक्शन दे दिए जाएंगे।

(घ) इस इलाके में केबुल पेयर उपलब्ध न होने के कारण अभी तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन नहीं दिए जा सके।

पोरबन्दर के मुख्य डाकघर के कार्यकरण के बारे में शिकायतें

4436. **श्री छत्रसिंह भाई पटेल** : संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सौराष्ट्र, गुजरात के औद्योगिक शहर पोरबंदर के मुख्य डाकघर में पूछताछ खिड़की, डाक निकालनें का समय पत्रक, कैंकिंग मशीन, नए डाक घरों की सूची पत्र रिकार्ड की गई डाक के खोमे आदि के बारे में अहमदाबाद और जूनागढ़ के डाक तथा तार विभाग के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को शिकायतें की गई हैं

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन व्यक्तियों की ओर से शिकायतें की गई तथा कब की गई और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है और कब तथा कैसे ;

(ग) उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित शिकायतों के बारे में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है तथा कब और कैसे ; और

(घ) पोरबंदर शहर के लोगों को समुचित डाक सुविधाएं देने के लिए सरकार का अब तक क्या कार्यवारी करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) (i) ता० 22-6-78 के "फुलछाब" और 24-6-78 के नूतन सौराष्ट्र समाचार पत्रों में शिकायतें छपी थीं। शिकायतकर्ताओं के नामों की जानकारी संबंधित प्रेस संवाददाता से प्राप्त नहीं की जा सकी।

(ii) चेम्बर आफ कामर्स, पोरबन्दर से भी एक शिकायत प्रवर अधीक्षक डाकघर, जूनागढ को 20-7-78 को मिली थी ।

(ग) इस संबंध मे जो कार्यवाई की गई थी, उसका उल्लेख नीचे किया जा रहा है ।

(i) पूछताछ काउंटर—पोरबन्दर मुख्य डाकघर में पूछताछ से संबंधित कार्यभार कम है । इसलिए उसके साथ बी० आर० एल० काउंटर जोड़ दिया गया । जहां रेडियो लाइसेंस जारी करने का काम किया जाता है । संबंधित सहायक पोस्टमास्टर और बी० आर० एल० पूछताछ क्लर्क को हिदायत दी गई हैं कि वे जनता को पूछ ताछ संबंधी जानकारी देने में सतर्कता से काम लें ।

(ii) पत्र-पेटियों की निकासी—इस समय पोरबन्दर मुख्य डाकघर में पत्र-पेटियों की निकासी 0840, 1110 और 1540 बजे की जाती है । बंबई के लिए हवाई डाक के प्रेषण के निमित्त 0715 बजे की एक अतिरिक्त निकासी के आदेश दे दिये गये है ।

(iii) फ्रैंकिंग मशीन—

पोरबन्दर मुख्य डाकघर को सप्लाई की गई रांजस्ट्री डाकवस्तुओं को बुक करने के लिए उपयोग में लाई जाने वाली फैंकिग मशीन में कभी कभी मरम्मत की आवश्यकता पड़ जाती हैं । इसकी पहले ही मरम्मत कर दी गई है और उससे पुनः काम लिया जा रहा है ।

(iv) डाक भार की दरें—अन्तर्देशीय डाक भार दरों की नई अनुसूची सार्वजनिक हाल में लगा दी गयी पूछ ताछ वाले काउंटर क्लर्क को नवीनतम दरों अनुसूची सप्लाई कर दी गई है ।

(v) रिकार्डेड डिलीवरी सेवा की गुम डाक वस्तुएं—इस संबंध में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं । की और समुचित रूप से ध्यान दिया गया है ।

(घ) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि सेवाएं अधिकतम कार्यकुशलता के साथ दी जाती हैं, पोस्टमास्टर जनरल पोरबन्दर मुख्य डाकघर के काम की कड़ी निगरानी रख रहे हैं ।

भेंसाण टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में परब-बावड़ी, खंभालिया, राणपुर-चणाका के निवासियों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देना

4437. **श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के जूनागढ़ जिले के भेंसाण-सोरट के श्री व्यापारी एसोसिएशन ने भेंसाण टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से परब-बावडी, खंभालिया, राणपुर, चणाका, आदि गांव के निवासियों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के लिए 18-6-78 और 5-5-78 को अहमदाबाद और जूनागढ़ के टेलीफोन विभाग को अभ्यावेदन प्रस्तुत किए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन व्यक्तियों के गांव-वार नाम क्या हैं जिनके आवेदन पत्र भेंसाण टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए लम्बित हैं और ये कब से लम्बित हैं ;

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने राशि जमा करा दी है तथा किस तारीख को तथा किस-किस स्थान पर जमा कराई और प्रत्येक व्यक्ति द्वारा कितनी राशि जमा कराई गई है और उनको टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब तक मिल जाएगा ; और

(घ) भेंसाण टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में वर्तमान टेलीफोन बोर्ड की क्षमता कितनी है और उक्त टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से गांव वार कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए गए हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साव) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों के टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के अभ्यावेदन अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं जिन्होंने हर एक कनेक्शन के लिए भेंसाण में 1000 रुपए जमा कराए हैं ;

क्र०सं०	व्यक्ति का नाम	ग्राम	भेंसाण में 1000 रु० जमा कराने की तारीख
(1)	रमणी मोहनभाई अर्जनभाई	चणाका	3/6/77
(2)	धीरालाल शंभुभाई भुवा	परब	7/6/77
(3)	खंभालिया सेवा सहकारी मंडली	खंभालिया	17/6/77
(4)	भगनलाल केशवलाल चोवटिया	राणपुर	17/9/77
(5)	उपेन्द्रकुमार छबलाल ढाकाण	राणपुर	19/9/77
(6)	राम आइल इंडस्टीज	राणपुर	30/9/77
(7)	पटेल नानजी भाई मोहनभाई	बावडी	29/11/77

ये लम्बी दूरी वाले कनेक्शन हैं जहां कभी मात्रा में सामान की आवश्यकता है। इनकी व्यवस्था की जा रही है। सामान प्राप्त होने पर कनेक्शन दे दिए जायेंगे।

(घ) भेसाण टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की क्षमता 50 लाइनों की है। परब ग्राम से 1 टेलीफोन कनेक्शन भेसाण एक्सचेंज से 20 कनेक्शन काम करते हैं।

Telephone Exchanges in Andaman and Nicobar

4438. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to improve the Telephone Service in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and to install new telephone exchanges and if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps for STD Service in the Port Blair and Delhi; and

(c) how many Branch Post Offices will be up graded to sub-post office this year in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. Two new telephone exchanges at Cambell-Bay and Diglipur are planned to be commissioned in 1978-79. Exchange at Port Blair to be expanded from 600 to 700 lines.

(b) Yes, Sir. STD has been planned between Port Blair and Delhi on the commissioning of Indian Satellite System.

(c) 3.

Short Supply of Medicines in Andaman and Nicobar

4439. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstance that led the Director of Medical and Health Services, Andaman and Nicobar Islands to send out two circular directives to the Doctors and Compounders, the one listing out nearly 100 items of medicines as either. Not Available or are in Short Supply and the other instruting item not to prescribe any of those items while treating patients and also directing them to use substitutes for such items; and

(b) if these items are really not in stock, how they are being made available to higher ups in the Administration and others wielding influence, direct from the Medical Store on special slips signed by the Doctor in charge of medicines and dispensing staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) The Director of Health Services, Andaman and Nicobar Islands issued instructions advising the medical officers to prescribe suitable substitutes in place of the medicines which were out of stock. A list of the medicines which were out of stock or were in short supply was also circulated for the information of the medical officers.

(b) The use of medicines, which were in short supply was regulated insuch a manner as to ensure that the same were available to meet the needs of serious cases. These were used according to the seriousness of the condition of the patient irrespective of his status.

Casual Workers in coal Mines Welfare organisation, Dhanbad

4440. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of workmen kept casual or temporary in the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation in Dhanbad in its different departments, facts in details;

(b) what are their length of service and which of the accepted pay scales

of Government have been given to them; and

(c) whether rural labour practices both with regard to condition of service and scale of pay are being followed with them with no parallel in any other organisation and if so, reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Unemployed women and SC and ST

4441. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state the number of women and S.C. and S.T. in the number of the unemployed registered in Employment Exchanges in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): The number of women, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges, at the end of December, 1977 were 1410 thousand, 1282 thousand and 288 thousand respectively.

Cases filed against B.C.C.L. for mining violations.

4442. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number, nature and dates of prosecution cases filed against the officers of the BCCL for mining violation since its formation and the names of the courts where these cases are pending, facts in details;

(b) whether the office of the DGMS has been made ineffective by the interference of the Governmnt against prosecuting public sector officials resulting in the increase in the accidents; and

(c) whether Government propose to make a thorough probe by some high level Committee into the alleged wide spread slaughter mining in the BCCL?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The information is being collected and, on receipt, will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) At the instance of the Department of Coal a Committee has been set up (in June 1978) by the Coal India Limited under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute for recommending all necessary steps to ensure that mining is done scientifically with due regard to safety and conservation.

Upgradation of Post Offices

4443. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to upgrade Branch Post Offices to Extra Departmental Sub-Post Offices where upgradation of the same to sub Post Offices is not possible;

(b) what are the criteria laid down for the same; and

(c) whether any proposals of this type from Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra are pending with Government and if so, the names of such villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been decided that the Extra Departmental Branch Offices having existing workload of 4 hours or more but less than 5 hours may be

ungraded into Extra Departmental Sub Offices. Also, all Extra Departmental Branch Offices having P. C. Os. are to be upgraded into E.D. Sub-Offices.

(c) Yes, Sir. Proposals for upgradation of E. D. B. Os. at the following 4 places are pending with the Government:

1. Nandgaon.
2. Sukalwadi.
3. Talavde.
4. Murud.

Alumina Plants in Kutch (Gujarat)

4444. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three new alumina or aluminium plants are constructed or being constructed at Kutch in Gujarat, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh recently;

(b) if these three plants could be started why work of Ratnagiri aluminium project is not started; and

(c) whether financial constraints are only for Ratnagiri aluminium plant and not for others which are sanctioned years after Ratnagiri plant was sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir. Only Feasibility Studies have been commissioned.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The other projects have not been sanctioned.

Ratnagari Aluminium project

4445. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7539 on the 20th April, 1978 and state:

(a) whether any persons from Private sector have approached Government in connection with Ratnagiri Aluminium Project;

(b) the names of the parties; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Scarcity of Steel Items

4446. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the present scarcity of many vital steel items like structurals, plates and GC sheets;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of his Ministry that people who obtained supplies as actual users are diverting such items at a high premium; and

(c) if so, what steps are taken to stop this malpractice and to make available the items to geniune users at stipulated prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a). There has been temporary shortage in respect of structurals, plates and GC sheets on account of increase in domestic demand and slightly lower production.

(b) and (c). Some complaints of a general nature have been received in this regard. To prevent misuse, clause 7 of the Iron and Steel (Control) Order 1956 has been revived in respect of certain scarce categories of steel. Apart from taking action on their own, the SSI Corporations have been asked to report cases of misutilisation to the Regional Iron and Steel Controllers for appropriate action.

Routing of steel supplies to small scale units through the SSI corporations is itself a step to prevent misuse of steel.

To meet the requirements of the industry and to build a buffer stock, SAIL is also importing those categories which are in short supply.

Shortage of Equipment in A.I.I.M.S.

4447. SHRI S. R DAMANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the AIIMS is working with shortage of equipment and syrings and, if so, what are the full facts;

(b) to what extent this lack of facilities has contributed to the reported increasing incidence of serum hepatitis and typhoid; and

(c) the details of steps taken to remove the shortcomings in this prestigeous Institution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

P & T buildings in district Thana (Maharashtra)

4448. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of buildings of Post & Telegraph Offices (whether on rental basis or otherwise) in the District of Thana (Maharashtra);

(b) how much annual rent Government have to pay for the same;

(c) how many buildings of the said offices are in a dilapidated condition and require major repairs and the buildings require minor repairs and buildings require essential amenities like W.Cs.; and

(d) whether Government have undertaken any programme to carry out the said repairs and provide necessary amenities like W.Cs. to employees, if not, when Government propose to do it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Applications for Telephone connections pending in Thana District

4449. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications for telephone connections from Thana District (Maharashtra) exchange-wise, pending as on 31st July, 1978;

(b) how many applicants have been given priority during a period of last one year, exchange-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(c) how much time authorities will require to meet the demand for above number of telephones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of Lok Sabha in due course.

Refund of deposits on withdrawal of temporary connections

4450. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether deposits are called for giving temporary telephone connections;

(b) what is the total amount of deposits not refunded as on 31st July, 1978 in the area of Bombay Telephones even though the temporary connections are withdrawn;

(c) what is the total number of cases pending with Bombay Telephones as on 31st July, 1978; and

(d) what are the special efforts made during last three months to clear off the deposits and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (d). The information being collected and would be placed on the Table of the House when it is available.

Trunk calls between Sangli and Jath

4451. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inordinate time is required for materialising trunk calls booked between Sangli and Jath and vice versa, in Maharashtra because of lack of proper co-operation from the telephone authorities at Bijapur in Karnataka through which exchange the said trunk calls are routed;

(b) whether there is a growing feeling among the concerned subscribers that their grievances in this respect are not being properly attended to; and

(c) if so, what immediate remedial measures are being taken to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). No Sir. The average delay is only 15 minutes for urgent and 45 minutes for ordinary. Sangli traffic to Jath is routed via Bijapur. The existing circuit between Bijapur and Jath is sufficient to carry the traffic. Additional circuits have been planned for further growth of traffic.

अवन्तिका और मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, उज्जैन के विरुद्ध भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

4452. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री अवन्तिका और मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, उज्जैन के विरुद्ध भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि के बारे में 6 अप्रैल, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 5930 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दैनिक "अवन्तिका" और मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस के मालिक एक ही हिन्दू अविभक्त परिवार के सदस्य हैं और पिता तथा पुत्र ने स्वयं को अलग-अलग प्रतिष्ठानों का मालिक दिखा रखा है, जिससे भविष्य निधि के भुगतान से बचा जा सके और यदि हां, तो दैनिक "अवन्तिका" और मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस में इस समय कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं और दैनिक मजदूरी तथा ठेका आधार पर काम कर रहे व्यक्तियों की संख्या का प्रत्येक मामले में पृथक पृथक ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या ये प्रतिष्ठान भविष्य निधि एवं विविध उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 की परिधि में नहीं आते हैं, परन्तु उन्होंने जानबूझ कर अलग खाते खोले हुए हैं हालांकि ये प्रतिष्ठान एक ही भवन और एक ही हाल में तथा एक ही प्रकार के काम में लगे हुए हैं ; और

(ग) दैनिक "अवन्तिका" और मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस के मालिकों और भागीदारों के नाम क्या हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक ने समबद्ध प्रतिष्ठानों में कितनी-कितनी पूंजी लगाई है और उनके पूंजी-निवेश के स्त्रोत क्या है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम दुलाल सिंह) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है:—

(क) से (ग). दैनिक अवन्तिका, उज्जैन एक भागीदारी प्रतिष्ठान है, जिसमे निम्नलिखित तीन भागीदार शामिल हैं :—

(1) श्री गोवर्धन लाल, पुत्र श्री गेंदा मल मेहता।

(2) श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार, पुत्र श्री गोवर्धन लाल मेहता और

(3) श्री अनिल कुमार, पुत्र श्री गोपाल मेहता।

सूचित किया गया है कि मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, उज्जैन भी एक भागीदारी फर्म है, जिसके निम्नलिखित दो भागीदार हैं ;

(1) श्री गोवर्धन लाल, पुत्र श्री गेंदा मल मेहता और

(2) श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार, पुत्र श्री गोवर्धन लाल मेहता।

दैनिक अवन्तिका, उज्जैन में दस कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं, और उनमें से कोई भी कर्मचारी ठेकेदार का कर्मचारी या दिहाड़ी पर कार्य करने वाला कर्मचारी नहीं है। और आगे जांच पड़ताल करने पर यह पाया गया है कि मेहता प्रिंटिंग प्रेस में 20 कर्मचारी नियोजित हैं जिनमें ठेकेदार के दिहाड़ी पर कार्य करने वाले 12 कर्मचारी हैं और शेष मासिक वेतन पाने वाले नियमित कर्मचारी हैं। तदनुसार, प्रतिष्ठान को कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 की परिधि में लाया गया है और योजना के उपबन्धों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कार्रवाई की गई है। दोनों प्रतिष्ठान एक ही भवन के भू-खण्ड में स्थित हैं परन्तु वे अलग-अलग और स्वतन्त्र हैं। अन्य ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना, 1952 के अन्तर्गत नियोजकों द्वारा इस प्रकार का ब्यौरा प्रस्तुत करना अनिवार्य नहीं है।

Satellite-Linked Earth Stations

4453. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had plans to expand the net work so that there should be more and more satellite-linked earth stations which could be transported by land or air to any place in case of an emergency like floods; and

(b) whether there is any plan regarding remote places of the country to be linked to the national telecommunications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Indian National Domestic Satellite Scheme (INSAT) provides for 4 road transportable and 2 air/road transportable earth stations which could be used for establishing communication in an emergency.

(b) Yes

टेलीफोन बिलों की अधिक वसूल की गई राशि का वापस किया जाना

4454. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टेलीफोन प्रयोक्ताओं से अधिक वसूल की गई 25 लाख रुपए की राशि इसका पता लगाने के बाद उन्हें वापस की जाएगी ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ जिन्होंने गलत राशि के टेलीफोन बिल बनाकर 25 लाख रुपए की यह खुली लूट की थी कार्यवाही की जाएगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साव) (क) टेलीफोन प्रयोक्ताओं से 25 लाख रुपए की अधिक राशि की वसूली नहीं की गई है। यह उन बिलों की रकम का अनुमान है, जो कि मीटर में तथाकथित अधिक रीडिंग आने के कारण प्रयोक्ताओं द्वारा विवादग्रस्त हो गए हैं। इस प्रकार की शिकायतों सम्बन्धी मामलों में पूरी पूरी जांच की जाती है और जहां भी उसका औचित्य पाया जाता है, स्थानीय कालों की संख्या में प्रयोक्ताओं को छूट दे दी जाती है और यदि बिलों की अदायगी कर दी गई हो, तो रकम वापस भी कर दी जाती है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) को मद्देनजर रखते हुए कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Loss due to cancellation of Trunk Calls

4455. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government suffer huge loss in revenue as a result of cancelling by the subscribers a good number of telephone trunk calls or these getting cancelled automatically at mid-night due to delay in getting the connections on account of faulty lines;

(b) whether Government have investigated the causes of the faulty lines occurring very frequently;

(c) the number of such calls cancelled during the months of April, May and June, 1978 and the consequential loss of revenue suffered by Government; and

(d) what action has been taken by Government to improve telephone

system to avoid such inconvenience to the subscribers and loss of revenue to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No definite loss can be established as the calls are re-booked and put through, or the subscriber himself tries and gets the call on STD or demand service.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The total calls booked and ineffective (in thousands) and ineffective percentage in the country are as follows:—

	April, 78	May, 78	June, 78
Booked	16333	17142	15551
Ineffective	3663	4326	3075
Ineffective percentage	23%	25%	20%

No further sub classification is made and it is not possible to calculate any loss of revenue.

(d) Following action on a continuing basis is taken to improve the performance of the telephone system:

(i) Addition of trunk circuits and boards as warranted by the traffic.

(ii) Provision of direct circuits wherever justified by traffic.

(iii) Recruitment of additional operators.

(iv) Provision of reliable system like coaxial and microwave in replacement of the open wire system.

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के सहायक औद्योगिक एकक का विकास

4457. श्री गोविन्द राम निरी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र ने सहायक उद्योगों का विकास किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह 1971 में चुने गए सहायक औद्योगिक एककों को सहायक उद्योगों के रूप में स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार क्यों नहीं है और क्या यह कमिश्नर में भी सहायक औद्योगिक एककों का विकास नहीं करेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का अभिप्राय "सहायक उद्योगों" से है। भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के प्रबन्धक सहायक लघु उद्योगों के विकास के लिए सभी आवश्यक सहायता और सहयोग प्रदान कर रहे हैं यह कारखाना इन उद्योगों द्वारा निर्मित सभी मदों के लिए आर्डर देता है, उनको तकनीकी जानकारी देता है तथा उनका मार्ग-दर्शन करता है, उनके लिए कच्चे माल का प्रबन्ध करता है अथवा कच्चे माल प्राप्त करने में उनकी मदद करता है, उनके लिए परीक्षण सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करता है आदि-आदि। इन प्रयत्नों के फलस्वरूप भिलाई के आस-पास के लघु उद्योगों में काफी प्रगति हुई है। आशा है राज्य सरकार द्वारा गठित की जा रही सहायक उद्योग प्रवर समिति ऐसे मानदण्डों के बारे में सिफारिशें करेगी जिनके आधार पर प्रबन्धक कुछ उद्योगों को सहायक उद्योगों के रूप में मान्यता दे सकते हैं।

(ख) वर्ष 1972 में भूतपूर्व हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० के निदेशक मंडल ने इस्पात कारखाने के आस-पास लघु उद्योग को सहायक उद्योगों घोषित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया था। परन्तु सहायक उद्योग की प्रवर्तमान परिभाषा और कार्यक्षेत्र जिसके अनुसार सहायक उद्योग वह उद्योग होंगे जो मुख्य कारखाने की उत्पादन प्रक्रिया का एक अंग होगा—को देखते हुए इन उद्योगों को सहायक उद्योग नहीं माना गया था।

फिर भी, भारत सरकार के निदेश के अनुसार कारखाने के प्रबन्धकों ने कुछ चुने हुए लघु उद्योगों को सहायक उद्योग घोषित करने के बारे में कारवाई की है। उन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार को 'सहायक उद्योग विकास सलाहकार समिति' के गठन के बारे में आदेश जारी करने के सम्बन्ध में लिखा है। राज्य सरकार ने सहायक उद्योगों की प्रवर समिति के गठन में संशोधन करने का सुझाव दिया है जिसे कारखाने के प्रबन्धकों ने स्वीकार कर लिया है। इस मामले पर शीघ्र कार्रवाई करने हेतु कारखाने के प्रबन्धकों ने मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार को सुझाव दिया है कि प्रस्तावित प्रवर समिति उन मदों पर विचार करे जो अधिकांशतः लघु उद्योगों द्वारा कारखाने को पहले ही सप्लाई की जा रही हैं और उन उद्योगों में से कुछ उद्योगों को उनकी कार्य-क्षमता के आधार पर सहायक उद्योग के रूप में चुन लिया जाए।

सोवियत रूस में हिन्दू धर्म के बारे में पुस्तक का प्रकाशित होना

4458. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोवियत रूस में हिन्दू धर्म पर एक पुस्तक प्रकाशित हुई; है और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पुस्तक का ब्योरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुन्दू) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 'हिन्दुइज्म' नामक एक पुस्तक जिसके लेखक एन० आर० गुस्सेवा हैं सोवियत संघ की विज्ञान अकादमी के ईथनोग्राफिक इन्स्टीट्यूट द्वारा प्रकाशित की गई है । इस पुस्तक में हिन्दू समाज और हिन्दू विचार धारा के विकास पर तथा भारत के लोगों के राष्ट्रीय मुक्ति संघर्ष में और देश के साम सामयिक राजनीतिक जीवन एवं सांस्कृतिक पुनर्निर्माण में हिन्दू समाज और हिन्दू विचारधारा की भूमिका पर विचार किया गया है ।

Decentralisation of Post and Telegraph System

4459. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration for the decentralisation of Post and Telegraph system; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and by when it is expected to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Unemployed Youths and Educated Women

4460. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the latest number of unemployed youths upto the age of 25 in the country; and

(b) the number of educated unemployed women?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Available information relates to the number of job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) on the Live register of Employment Exchanges as on 31st December, 1977. The number of job-seekers in the age-group 15 to 24 years was 6664 thousand (Provisional) and the number of educated (Matric and above) women job-seekers was 899 thousand.

Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd.

4461. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of the Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., during last three years;

(b) if so, nature of irregularities found;

(c) whether this undertaking had obtained large orders for export of goods during the last three years and if so, details thereof, year-wise; and

(d) the plans under consideration of Government for further expansion and stepping up of production and for the uplift of this concern?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The value of export orders received by Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., during the last three financial years are given below:—

Year	Value of orders
1975-76	Rs. 2.83 lakhs
1976-77	Rs. 10.79 lakhs
1977-78	Rs. 12.27 lakhs

(d) As part of the current Five Year Plan (1978—83), Government have approved a number of new projects of Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., which include manufacture of electronic teleprinters, computer peripherals, fascimile and other electronic equipments.

खेतिहर मजदूर और उनका कल्याण

4462. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :**
श्री सुभाष आहूजा :

क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में खेतिहर मजदूरों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) क्या इन खेतिहर मजदूरों के कल्याण के लिए सरकार ने कोई समय-बद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग साय) : (क) 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार, देश में खतिहर श्रमिकों की कुल संख्या लगभग 475.00 लाख थी ।

(ख) और (ग). खतिहर श्रमिकों के कल्याण के लिए सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजना का ब्यौरा नियमानुसार है :—

(1) खेतिहर श्रमिक संबंधी केन्द्रीय कानून बनाने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है;

(2) ग्रामीण असंगठित श्रमिक संबंधी केन्द्रीय स्थायी समिति को शीघ्र ही गठित करने का प्रस्ताव है, जो ग्रामीण श्रमिकों की सेवा शर्तों आदि से संबंधित सभी मामलों, जिनमें उनके संगठन के विकास संबंधी उपाय शामिल हैं, पर सरकार को सलाह देगी । राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को राज्य स्तर पर इसी प्रकार की सलाहकार स्थायी समितियों को स्थापित करने की भी सलाह दी गई है ;

(3) ग्रामीण श्रमिकों तथा उनके संगठन की समस्याओं की जांच करने तथा ग्रामीण असंगठित श्रमिक संबंधी केन्द्रीय स्थायी समिति हेतु सचिवालय सेवा की व्यवस्था करने के लिए श्रम मंत्रालय में ग्रामीण श्रमिक सैल की स्थापना की गई है राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को राज्य स्तर पर इसी प्रकार के ग्रामीण श्रमिक सैल स्थापित करने की सलाह दी गई है।

(4) केन्द्रीय श्रमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड ने, जिसके देश के विभिन्न भागों में लगभग 40 केन्द्र हैं, व्यापक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है । ग्रामीण श्रमिकों में उनकी समस्याओं के बारे में जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने के लिए तथा ग्रामीण श्रमिक संगठनों के विकास में उनकी सहायता करने के लिए 150 से अधिक कैम्प आयोजित किए गए हैं ;

(5) राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान ने नेतृत्व की कला के विकास तथा प्रशिक्षण संबंधी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के लाभ के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में 23 ग्रामीण श्रमिक कैम्प आयोजित किए ;

(6) सरकार ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन अभिसमय 141 का अनुसमर्थन किया है, जिसके अनुसार ग्रामीण श्रमिक संगठनों की स्थापना तथा विकास के लिए वैधानिक और प्रशासनिक उपाय करना आवश्यक है ;

(7) मुक्त कराए गए बंधित श्रमिकों के पुनर्वास के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा संचालित एक प्लान स्कीम अनुमोदित कर दी गई है और चालू वर्ष के लिए बजट में एक करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है ; और

(8) खेतिहर श्रमिकों संबंधी न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के कार्यान्वयन के लिए के-द्र तथा राज्यों दोनों में आवश्यक तंत्र की स्थापना की गई है । राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को समय समय पर सलाह दी गई है कि वे खतिहर श्रमिकों के लिए अधिसूचित न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रवर्तन तंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने के कदम उठायें राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा किए गए कुछ उपायों में प्रशासनिक ढांचे को सुदृढ़ करना, श्रम विभागों के अतिरिक्त राजस्व, कृषि, ग्रामीण विकास जैसे विभागों के कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं का उपयोग करना, दावा प्राधिकारियों की संख्य में वृद्धि करना तथा अधिसूचित न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों का व्यापक प्रचार करना, शामिल है ।

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में खोले गये नये अस्पताल और स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र

4463. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :**
श्री राजकुल्ल डान :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष आदिवासी और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में कितने नये अस्पताल और स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोल गये ; और

(ख) चालू वर्ष के दौरान इन पिछड़े तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में कितने नये अस्पताल और स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र खोलने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख). यह सूचना राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से एकत्र की जा रही है और मिलते ही इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में अस्पतालों और स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों को खोला जाना

4464. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में बड़े अस्पताल और स्वास्थ्य कन्द्र खोलने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसी योजना न बनाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जिनमें पहाड़ी क्षेत्र की शामिल हैं, स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में सुधार करने के लिए कुछेक कदम उठाए हैं । इनमें सबसे महत्वपूर्ण योजना जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षक योजना है, जिसके अन्तर्गत 1000 जनसंख्या वाला प्रत्येक समाज/गांव लोगों के स्वास्थ्य के संवर्द्धनात्मक और निरोधात्मक पहलुओं के लिए तथा छोटी-मोटी बीमारियों का इलाज करने के लिए भी एक-एक कार्यकर्त्ता चुनता है । इस कार्यकर्त्ता को समुचित प्रशिक्षण के साथ-साथ अपने काम को सम्पन्न करने के लिए कुछ सामग्री अर्थात् दवाइयों, मैनूअल और एक किट दी जाती है । जन-जाति क्षेत्रों के लिए आबादी की शर्त में छूट है । इन इलाकों के लोग 1000 से कम आबादी के लिए भी ऐसा एक कार्यकर्ता रख सकते हैं । दूसरे, पांच-पांच हजार की जनसंख्या के लिए एक पुरुष और एक महिला कार्यकर्त्ता को रखने का विचार है । एक योजना ऐसी भी है जिसके अन्तर्गत मेडिकल कालेजों को प्राथमिक केन्द्रों के लिए उत्तरदायी ठहराया जाएगा । उन्हें भी गांव को कवर करने के लिए मोबाइल क्लिनिक दिए जाएंगे ।

Import of H.R. Coils

4465. SHRIMATI CHANDRAVATI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to import substantial quantity of HR Coils at a very high price thereby creating burden on the Exchequer;

(b) whether Government are also encouraging export of steel pipes and tubes at the cost of indigenous demand specially for power, irrigation and tubewell programme; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) SAIL, the canalising agency, has planned import of certain quantities of Hot Rolled Coils during 1978-79 on tender basis at internationally competitive prices.

(b) and (c). The export of steel pipes and and tubes are being regulated keeping in view the need to fulfil country's export obligations and the indigenous demand for power, irrigation, tubewell programmes etc.

Steel Plants' outstandings against certain Units

4466. SHRIMATI CHANDRAVATI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Plants have large credit outstanding running into crores of rupees towards a few tube makers and the money has not been realised as yet;

(b) whether those units are being regularly supplied their requirements despite their not clearing dues; and

(c) if so, the names of such defaulting Units and the reasons for such heavy outstanding and regular supplies dispite their default?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND

MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) As on 30th June, 1978 SAIL plants have to realise a sum of Rs. 3.40 crores as overdue outstandings from the tube makers.

(b) The credits were extended to them as a normal commercial practice and at a time when the production of HR Coils and skelp was in excess of domestic demand. The dues are being realised in a regular manner. Current supplies to them are being continued only against payment or against letters of credit.

(c) It will not be in the commercial interest of SAIL to disclose either the names of the units or of the reasons for the outstandings.

Supplies to Steel Tube Industry

4467. SHRIMATI CHANDRAVATI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Steel tube industry is being allocated 32000 M.T. p.m. of H.R coils/skelp against 41,500 M.T. in the recent past;

(b) whether supplies to the stockyards have been increased from 6000 M.T to 15000 M.T. p.m. for catering to the requirements of Gold Rolling/SSI units;

(c) if so, reasons therefor; and

(d) whether stock-yards have been advised not to supply to the tube makers, although lifting by the cold rolling/SSI Units have been reduced, thereby accumulation of large unsold stocks of H. R. coils/skelp at stockyards has occurred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). Because of temporary fall in the production of hot rolled coils and skelp due to power and other constraints, the available quantity is distributed to the tube-makers and other consumers on the basis of their export commitments, past off-take and capacity. Accordingly, a quantity of 32,000 tonnes per month was distributed to the organised tube industry out of the monthly availability of 45,000 tonnes during June and July, 1978 and 38,100 tonnes out of the expected availability of 55,000 tones during August, 1978 as compared to an average supply of 41,500 tonnes to them during April and May, 1978. While supplies to major tube makers are made direct from the plants, new tube makers, cold rolling units, tube makers in small scale sector and State Small Industries Corporations received materials from the stockyards. A quantity of 13,000 tonnes per month was distributed to these consumers during June and July as against average supply of 6,000 to 7,000 tonnes to them during April-May, 1978. Increased allocation to cold rolling units has been made in view of the higher beneficial multiplier advantage flowing from their production compared to that of tube makers. In the case of small tube makers, increased allotments is made as a part of general policy to encourage this sector.

(d) There has not been any accumulation of stockyard stocks as a result of implementation of the above system of supplies. Stockyards have been advised to give materials generally to those on whose account they have been received.

S.T.D. Facility from Vadodara to Bombay and Delhi

4468. SHRI F. P GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to provide STD facility from Vadodara to Bombay and Delhi; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This facility is likely to be provided in 1979.

Appointment of Technical Evaluation Committee of the Central Research Institute for Yoga and Visvayatan Yogashram

4469. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Technical Evaluation Committee of the Central Research Institute for Yoga and Vishvayatan Yogashram with their branches at Delhi and Katra Vaishnodevi;

(b) if so, the personnel of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted any report, interim or final so far;

(d) if so, whether the report will be laid on the Table; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Technical Evaluation Committee comprised of the following members:—

1. Shri O. P. Tiwari,
   Secretary,
   Kaivalyadham,
   S. K. Y. M. Samiti,
   Lonavala (Distt. Pune),
   Maharashtra.

2. Dr. G. S. Chhina,
   Professor of Physiology,
   All India Institute of Medical Sciences,
   New Delhi.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Such reports are not required to be laid on the Table of the House under the provisions of the relevant Act.

Demand of revision of capitation fee by ESIS Doctors

4470. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Insurance Medical Practitioners working under ESIS have resorted to agitation to press for their demands;

(b) whether they have requested Government to revise the capitation fee per insured patient;

(c) if so, when the original fee was fixed and how many times it has been revised till today;

(d) whether the State Governments have asked the Central Government to subsidise the increase in capitation fees if the same is revised by the Union Government; and

(e) what steps Governments have taken to prevent agitation and the threatened strike by the Insurance Doctors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have reported that Insurance Medical Practitioners under the ESI Scheme in Bombay have resorted to agitation.

(b) Yes.

(c) The capitation fee per insured person's family unit was originally

fixed in 1962. The same has been revised as follows:—

Year	Places	Amount
1962	For Bombay/Calcutta	Rs. 17.50
	For other areas	Rs. 13.50
1963	All areas	Rs. 17.50
1971 (January)	All areas	Rs. 20.00
1971 (October)	All areas	Rs. 25.00
1978 (April)	All areas	Rs. 30.00

(d) The Governments of Maharashtra and West Bengal, the two major panel States had, while recommending revision of capitation fee from Rs. 25/- to Rs. 30/- per insured person's family unit per annum, proposed that the additional expenditure involved may be met by increasing the overall ceiling of expenditure on medical benefit. The Corporation has agreed to the proposal, subject to the modification that the additional expenditure may be allowed over and above the prescribed ceiling and the same may be shared between the State Government and the ESI Corporation in the agreed ratio.

(e) The Government of Maharashtra which is the appropriate authority is taking necessary action.

विधायकों द्वारा पासपोर्ट के लिए सत्यापन

4472. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विधायकों को पासपोर्ट के लिये आवेदन पत्रों पर सत्यापन करने के प्रस्ताव पर इस बीच पूरी तरह से विचार कर लिया गया है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में घोषणा कब की जायेगी;

(ख) क्या सरकार का यह विचार है कि बाहर जाने के इच्छुक भारतीयों को अभी भी बहुत कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है और क्या सम्बद्ध नियमों को और सरल बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) क्या बाहर जाने के इच्छुक भारतीयों को पासपोर्ट, वीसा और विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करने के लिये अभी भी 3 से 4 महीने लग जाते हैं और काफी खर्चा करना पड़ता है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बनाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जाने हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुण्डू) : (क) अब विधान सभा सदस्यों को भी पासपोर्ट आवेदन पत्रों के संबंध में सत्यापन प्रमाणपत्र देने का प्राधिकार देने का निश्चय कर लिया गया है । इस निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए पासपोर्ट नियमावली 1967 में शीघ्र ही संशोधन किया जाएगा ।

(ख) और (ग). विगत एक वर्ष में पासपोर्ट जारी करने की प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाया गया है । जो लोग सत्यापन प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते, उन्हें भी पासपोर्ट जल्दी मिल जाए इसके लिए शपथ-पत्र देने की प्रणाली का व्यापक प्रचार किया जा रहा है । सरकार ने इस बात का सुनिश्चय करने के लिए बहुत से कदम उठाए हैं कि निर्धारित तरीके से पासपोर्ट आवेदन देने के बाद पासपोर्ट जारी करने में कम से कम विलम्ब हो । इस दिशा में ये कदम उठाए गए हैं : नये क्षेत्रीय और उप-क्षेत्रीय पासपोर्ट कार्यालय खोलना, सत्यापन प्रमाणपत्र पर हस्ताक्षर करने वाले प्राधिकृत व्यक्तियों की परिधि में विस्तार, ऐसे पासपोर्ट कार्यालयों के लिए अतिरिक्त अमले को संस्वीकृति देना जहां बकाया काम जमा हो गया था, क्षेत्रीय पासपोर्ट कार्यालयों की क्रियाविधि को युक्तियुक्त बनाना जिससे उनकी दक्षता बढ़े आदि ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के औषधालयों और अस्पतालों को घटिया किस्म की औषधियों की सप्लाई

4473. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के औषधालयों और केन्द्रीय सरकारी अस्पतालों को सप्लाई की जा रही औषधियां बहुत घटिया किस्म की होती हैं ;

(ख) क्या रोगियों को नकली औषधियां सप्लाई की जा रही हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में सरकार का विचार जांच कराने का है और इस पद्धति को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

डाक-तार महानिदेशालय के हिन्दी अनुवाद सैल में नियुक्तियां

4474. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान डाक तार महानिदेशालय के हिंदी अनुवाद और राजभाषा क्रियान्वयन सैल में विभिन्न पदों पर कितने व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त किया गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के समान अवसर सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई नियम बनाये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) हिन्दी काम काज से सम्बद्ध विभिन्न पदों पर तैनात कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

निदेशक (राजभाषा)	1
सहायक महानिदेशक (हिंदी)	1
हिंदी अधिकारी	1
अनुभाग अधिकारी (हिंदी)	1
अनुसंधान सहायक (हिंदी)	1
हिंदी अनुवादक ग्रेड-I	3
हिंदी अनुवादक ग्रेड –II	13

(ख) और (ग). निदेशक (राजभाषा), सहायक महानिदेशक (हिंदी), अनुसंधान सहायक (हिंदी) और हिंदी अनुवादक ग्रेड–II की नियुक्ति के लिए भर्ती के नियम बनाए गए हैं ।

हिंदी अधिकारी और हिंदी अनुवादक ग्रेड–I के पदों की भर्ती के नियमों को अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया जा सका क्योंकि एक केन्द्रीकृत हिंदी काडर और इन पदों की भर्ती के नियम बनाने का मामला राजभाषा विभाग में अनिर्णीत पड़ा है ।

निदेशक (राजभाषा) का पद सहायक महानिदेशक (हिंदी) के ग्रेड से पदोन्नति दे कर भरा जाता है ।

सहायक महानिदेशक (हिंदी) और अनुसंधान सहायक (हिंदी) के पद संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से सीधी भर्ती से भरे जाते हैं ।

जब तक केन्द्रीकृत हिंदी काडर को अंतिम रूप नहीं दे दिया जाता, हिंदी अनुवादक ग्रेड-I के पद तदर्थ आधार पर पूर्णतया ग्रेड-II के हिंदी अनुवादक में से पदोन्नति देकर भरे जाते हैं ।

अनुभाग अधिकारी (हिंदी) का पद केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा में शामिल है जो कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय की एक व्यवस्थित सेवा है ।

भविष्य निधि संगठन में ग्रेड I और ग्रेड II के निरीक्षकों के वेतनमानों में अन्तर को हटाना

4475. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया** : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भविष्य निधि संगठन में ग्रेड I और ग्रेड II के निरीक्षकों के समान ड्यूटी रोस्टर और प्रशासनिक कर्त्तव्यों के बावजूद वेतनमानों में भारी अन्तर का औचित्य क्या है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1974 में सरकार द्वारा वेतनमान के इस अन्तर को मिटाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम कृपाल सिंह) : (क) : कोई असंगति नहीं है । दोनों वर्गों के निरीक्षकों को निरीक्षण का सामान्य कार्य करना पड़ता है । भविष्य निधि निरीक्षक (ग्रेड I) को इसके अतिरिक्त भविष्य निधि निरीक्षक (ग्रेड II) के कार्य का पर्यवेक्षण भी करना होता है । भविष्य निधि निरीक्षक (ग्रेड-I) के पद भविष्य निधि निरीक्षक (ग्रेड-II) को पदोन्नति के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए भी बनाए गए हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

इस्पात के मूल्यों में वृद्धि का प्रभाव

4476. **श्री सुभाष आहूजा :**
श्री चतुर्भुज :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस्पात के मूल्यों में हाल की वृद्धि का समूचे औद्योगिक क्षेत्र पर प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका औद्योगिक विकास पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : (क) और (ख). हाल ही में इस्पात के मूल्यों में हुई वृद्धि से इस्पात पर आधारित उद्योगों पर कोई विशेष प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना नहीं है

Talks held with U.S. Under Secretary of State

4477. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S. Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs visited India during the second week of July;

(b) if so, the nature of talks held; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Mr. Newsom's visit to Delhi was a part of a tour of several countries in the region, *viz.*, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, in addition to India. The discussions during his visit here covered bilateral relations and an exchange of views on peace and stability in the region.

Amount spent on Staff of Indian High Commission

4478. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the amount spent on house rent, family allowance, air travels to and from India on the staff employed in Indian High Commission in London for the year 1976-77; and

(b) whether Government have taken some economy measures in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Details regarding the amount spent on house rent, foreign allowance, air travel to and from India on the staff of the High Commission of India, London, under the administrative and budgetary control of the Ministry of External Affairs (other than the Supply Wing) during the year 1976-77 are as follows:—

House rent etc.	Rs. 22.56 lakhs
Foreign Allowance	Rs. 40.85 lakhs
Air Passages	Rs. 12.74 lakhs

No family allowance other than Foreign Allowance is paid to the India-based officials posted in London.

(b) The various economy measures taken are as follows:—

(i) Transfers of India-based officials to the High Commission are effected only after accommodation on a monthly basis is rented with a view to eliminating expenditure on hotel rents;

(ii) Computerisation of monthly accounts and integration of pay-roll system with Computer System have resulted in reduction of 12 posts yielding a recurring annual saving of Rs. 8.28 lakhs;

(iii) Housing of all the Wings of the High Commission in India House to effect saving on rents of office accommodation;

(iv) Other economy measures are —cut of 5 per cent on Foreign Allowance, restricting home leave fares to domestic emergencies, local contingencies, and expenditure on telegrams through use of telex facilities.

भागलपुर में डिवीजनल इंजीनियर टेलीग्राफ के कार्यालय तथा गलत बिल बनाने और कुप्रबन्ध की शिकायतें

4479. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भागलपुर के लिए डिवीजनल इंजीनियर टेलीग्राफ डी० ई० टी० कार्यालय खोल गया है, और यदि हां, तो क्या यह भागलपुर में स्थित है अथवा पटना में;

(ख) क्या टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं की ओर से टेलीफोन के गलत बिल बनाने, टेलीफोन केंद्र में कुप्रबन्ध तथा काफी देर के बाद टेलीफोन लाइन मिलने के बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या ठोस उपाय करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिहर प्रसाद मुखदेव साय) : (क) जी, हां । भागलपुर के मंडल इंजीनियर, तार का, कार्यालय पटना में 1-5-1978 को खोला गया था ।

(ख) और (ग). गलत बिलों और टेलीफोन लाइनों के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं । इन पर तत्काल कार्रवाई की जा रही है । नए कनेक्शन उनकी बारी आने पर दिये जा रहे हैं । मंडल कार्यालय को नवम्बर, 1978 के अंत तक स्थानान्तरित करने के लिए भागलपुर में एक उचित स्थान लेने के लिए भी प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं । तत्पश्चात् स्थिति में सुधार आ जाएगा ।

विश्वायतन योगाश्रम से कर्मचारियों का निकाला जाना

4480. **श्री शरद यादव** : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वायतन योगाश्रम, नई दिल्ली के प्रबन्धकों ने 12 कर्मचारियों को बिना किसी जांच के सेवा से निकाल दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या आरोप हैं;

(ग) क्या निकाले गये कर्मचारियों के स्थान पर नई नियुक्तियां की जा रही हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख). अब तक केन्द्रीय योग अनुसंधान संस्थान और विश्वायतन योगाश्रम के 15 कर्मचारियों की सेवायें समाप्त की जा चुकी हैं, क्योंकि वे या तो अनुपयुक्त पाये गये थे या उनमें निष्ठा का अभाव था ।

(ग) कार ड्राइवर का केवल एक ही पद भरा गया है ।

(घ) केन्द्रीय योग अनुसंधान संस्थान तथा विश्वायतन योगाश्रम को सुचारु रूप से चलाने के लिए सभी खाली पदों को भरना अत्यावश्यक है।

Import of Steel

4481. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the stainless steel plates, super quality steel and steel are imported;

(b) if so, what is the total quantity and value of imported stainless steel plates, super quality steel and steel since 1975 till 1979 (year-wise);

(c) what is the proposal and the programme to produce the same in India; and

(d) what is the amount provided and programme for 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Yes, Sir. It is presumed that by "Super quality steel" the Hon'ble Member means "Alloy and high carbon steels".

(b) Quantity and value of steel Imported during 1975-76, 1976-77 and

April-July 1977 are given below:—

(Quantity in tonnes and value in Rs. '000)

Category	1975—76		1976—77		1977—78 (April-July, 1977)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Mild Steel/*Carbon Steel .	355306	1253507	245978	809672	*50648	191423
High Carbon Steel	66155	285224	30267	137703	9777	43652
Alloy Steel . . .	51777	438116	39030	346502	10930	85666
Railway rails, tram, rails, wheels axles sleepers etc. .	1971	12617	3054	18602	188	1708
Others	..		—	..	1967	18182

*"Carbon Steel", description has been used instead of "mild Steel" from 1977-78.

Source D.G.C.I.S.

(c) and (d). Rs. 332.14 crores has been provided for 1978-79 for expansion, modernisation and diversification of Steel Plants in the Public Sector. These schemes will reduce import of certain categories of steel currently being imported. However, certain items of steel will continue to be imported on various economic considerations.

बौलिया, बिहार की चूना पत्थर खदानों में अस्पताल का निर्माण

4482. **श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह** : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चूना पत्थर तथा डोलोमाइट खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा 5(2) (क) (1) में उपबन्ध है कि केन्द्र सरकार चिकित्सा सुविधाओं को सुधारने के लिए निधि से व्यय कर सकती है;

(ख) क्या कल्याण आयुक्त, चूना पत्थर और डोलोमाइट खानें, कर्मा हजारीबाग को बिहार राज्य के जिला रोहतास में बौलिया स्थान पर चूना पत्थर खदानों में एक अस्पताल बनाने के लिए 7 सितम्बर, 1977 को एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ था; और

(ग) यदि हां तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाये हैं;

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सारंग साय) : (क). जी हां।

(ख) कल्याण आयुक्त, करमा को बौलिया क्वारीज मजदूर संघ से दिनांक 5 सितम्बर, 1977 (न कि दिनांक 7 सितम्बर, 1977) का पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था जिस में जिला रोहतास में बौलिया नामक स्थान पर एक अस्पताल केन्द्र स्थापित करने का सुझाव था।

(ग) इस प्रस्ताव पर जिला रोहतास में पत्थर खान श्रमिकों के लाभ के लिए अधिक चिकित्सा सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के सन्दर्भ में विचार किया जा रहा है।

Appointment of Presiding Officers in Industrial Tribunal of Dhanbad

4483. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no Presiding Officer in Central Government Industrial Tribunal-*cum*-Labour Court No. 2, Dhanbad for about two years and for many months in Industrial Tribunal-*cum*-Court No. 3 Dhanbad and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA)

(a) The post of Presiding Officer in Central Government Industrial Tribunal-*cum*-Labour Court No. 2, Dhanbad is vacant since 23-12-1976 and the post of Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal-*cum*-Labour Court No. 3, Dhanbad is vacant since 1-5-1978.

(b) Action is being taken to fill the vacant posts.

Abolition of contract labour in Coal and Ash handling work in Loco Sheds of Railways

4484. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board has recommended the abolition of contract labour system in coal and ash handling work in loco sheds of Indian Railways; and

(b) if so, the details and what action has been taken for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) and (b). The majority members of the Committee had recommended, the representatives of the Ministry of Railways disagreeing, abolition of contract labour system in coal and ash handling work, including Cinder picking in railway loco sheds. The Central Advisory Contract Labour Board considered the Report of the Committee at its meetings held on August 20, 1977 and December 13, 1977, and the general consensus with the representatives of the Ministry of Railways having reservations was that the balance of advantage would lie in prohibiting the employment of contract labour in the above jobs. The matter is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Railways.

Anti-Indian Campaign in Nigeria

4485. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the growing anti-Indian campaign in Nigeria by certain interested forces;

(b) do Government noticed certain articles appeared in "New Nigerian" an English paper; and

(c) if so, what are the steps taken to correct such misgivings and project the proper image of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) The Government of India is not aware of any anti-Indian campaign in Nigeria. As a matter of fact, bilateral relations between India and Nigeria are cordial and both the countries are striving to further strengthen these relations.

(b) and (c). An article published recently in one of the Nigerian newspapers containing adverse criticism of India has been brought to the notice of the Government of India. We are however making enquiries about the articles referred to in the question to have been published in the "New Nigerian." In such cases, our concerned Diplomatic Mission abroad takes necessary action to counter any distorted presentation of India by giving the relevant facts.

राणावाव और पोरबन्दर के बीच अतिरिक्त टेलीफोन लाइनों की व्यवस्था करना

4486. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के जूनागढ़ जिले के राणावाव और पोरबन्दर के बीच केवल एक ही टेलीफोन सरकिट लाइन है जिसके कारण राणावाव और पोरबन्दर के लोगों को भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राणावाव और पोरबन्दर के बीच अतिरिक्त टेलीफोन लाइनों की व्यवस्था कब की जाएगी ;

(ग) राणावाव शहर में नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए कितने आवेदन पत्र इस समय लम्बित पड़े हैं तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इन आवेदनकर्ताओं को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब तक दे दिए जाएंगे; और

(घ) राणावाव टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज बोर्ड की क्षमता क्या है तथा इस क्षमता को कब तथा कितना बढ़ाया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मरहरि प्रसाद मुखोपाध्याय) : (क) और (ख) जी हां । इस समय राणावाव और पोरबन्दर के बीच केवल एक सर्किट है । फिर भी, राणावाव और पोरबन्दर के बीच अतिरिक्त लाइन की व्यवस्था करने की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है । सामान की व्यवस्था की जा रही है । ऐसी आशा की जाती है कि वर्ष 1979 के दौरान अतिरिक्त लाइन की व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी ।

(ग) 5 आवेदन पत्र अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं । 2 कनेक्शन शीघ्र ही दे दिए जाएंगे । शेष तीन लम्बी दूरी वाले कनेक्शन हैं जिनके लिए सामान की व्यवस्था की जा रही है । 1979 के दौरान इनके खोले जाने की सम्भावना है ।

(घ) राणावाव टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की क्षमता 50 लाइनों की है। टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की अतिरिक्त मांगों को पूरा करने के लिए अभी पर्याप्त क्षमता है ।

Mini Steel Plant in Joint Sector

4487. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government have applied to the Central Government for setting up mini steel plants in the joint sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any decisions have been taken by his Ministry on such applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Mini steel plants are electric are furnace units for production of steel by melting scrap. No application for setting up mini steel plants as such has been received from any State Government. However, the Government of Andhra Pradesh have very recently informed that they have decided to implement the project of M/s. Bhagyanagar Solid Steel Ltd., Hyderabad, for production of steel ingots by L.D. process using basic pig iron as raw material, in the Joint Sector.

(c) This matter is under examination.

Sale of Steel Items at premium

4488. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many vital steel items are being sold in the market by actual users at a huge premium; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent this malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). There is at present no statutory control on the price and distribution of iron and steel items. Operation of clause 7 of the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956 has been revived in respect of certain categories of steel to prevent their misuse. Violation of this clause by anyone would render him liable for action under the provisions of the Iron and Steel (Control) Order and under the Essential Commodities Act. Supplies to small scale units is mostly routed through the States Small Scale

Industries Corporation to prevent any misuse. These Corporations have also been requested to report to the Regional Iron and Steel Controller cases of misutilisation which come to their notice.

Accident in Mines and safety measures

4489. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to make working more safe in mines in the country with particular reference to hazards of gas, atmospheric pressure, collapse and supply of oxygen, etc; and

(b) the number of lives lost or major injuries to limbs as a result of accidents in mines during 1975, 1976 and 1977 together with conspicuous trend, if any?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Apart from the general steps taken by the Government to make working more safe in all mines, the following specific steps have been taken with particular reference to hazards of gas etc. :—

(1) Provision of portable Methanometers to supervisory personnel,

(2) Installation of Methane monitoring system in Degree III Gassy Mines,

(3) Compliance with the prescribed standards of ventilation,

(4) Increased use of steel supports including hydraulic and friction props, and

(5) The supply of self-rescuers to persons employed in Degree III Gassy Mines; and

(b) Number of lives lost and the number seriously injured as a result of accidents in mines, are as follows:

Year	No. of persons			
	Killed in		Serious injured in	
	Coal Mines	Non-Coal Mines	Coal Mines	Non-Coal Mines
1975	664*	70	2246	679
1976	296	93	1912	810
1977(P)	235	72	2215	837

*Includes 375 killed in Chasnalla Mine.
(P) Provisional.

It is not possible to draw conclusions on any conspicuous trends.

महिलाओं को प्रशिक्षण

4490. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार महिलाओं को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए योजनाएं तैयार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी रूपरेखा क्या है और इन विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कितनी महिलाओं को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाएगा ; और

(ग) ये संस्थान किन स्थानों पर खोले जाएंगे ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) "महिला व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम संबंधी एक परियोजना स्वीडिश अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास प्राधिकरण (सीडा) की सहायता से कार्यान्वित करने के लिए बनाई गई

थी और इस पर 31-3-1977 को हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे । आई० एल० ओ० निष्पादन एजेंसी के रूप में कार्य करेगा ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) परियोजना के पहले चरण में केन्द्रीय महिला प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, नई दिल्ली को 18 मई, 1977 से राष्ट्रीय महिला व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान के रूप मे अपग्रेड किया गया है । बम्बई तथा बंगलौर स्थित दो क्षेत्रीय व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों को क्रमशः अगस्त, 1977 और अक्तूबर, 1977 में स्थापित किया गया है । उपर्युक्त संस्थान ऊपरिलिखित तारीखों से पाठ्यक्रम पहले ही संचालित कर रहे हैं ।

विवरण

महिला व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम-परियोजना की रूपरेखा

स्वीडिश अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास प्राधिकरण के सहयोग से संचालित एक व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन के आधार पर, एक औपचारिक परियोजना दस्तावेज परियोजना के पहले चरण के लिए तैयार किया गया था और उस पर 31 मार्च, 1977 को हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे । इस परियोजना की अवधि 3 वर्ष है । इस परियोजना का प्रमुख बातें निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1. संगठन :

(क) वर्तमान केन्द्रीय महिला प्रशिक्षण संस्थान को राष्ट्रीय महिला व्याव- सायिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान के रूप में अपग्रेड करना ।

(ख) बम्बई और बंगलौर में एक-एक क्षेत्रीय व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान स्थापित करना ।

(ग) रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण महानिदेशालय के मुख्यालय में महिलाओं के लिए एक अलग सेल स्थापित करना ।

2. आरम्भ किए जाने वाले व्यवसाय :

प्रशिक्षण निम्नलिखित व्यवसायों में दिया जाएगा : ड्रेस मेकिंग, नीडल क्राफ्टस, गारमेन्ट निटिंग एण्ड होजरी, इलैक्ट्रानिक्स, सेक्रटरियल प्रैक्टिस, ब्यूटी कलचर, आर्टस एण्ड क्राफ्ट्स, बिजनिस सर्विसेज । इन सभी व्यवसायों में बेसिक उच्च तथा अनुदेशात्मक कौशल प्रशिक्षण की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जाएंगी ।

स्थानीय मांग होन पर कौशलों के अपग्रेडेशन हेतु अल्पकालिक विशिष्ट पाठ्यक्रम चलाने का भी प्रस्ताव है । इन प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों के अतिरिक्त, प्रशिक्षण आवश्यकताओं का मल्यांकन करने के बाद समय समय पर नए व्यवसाय/क्राफ्ट आरम्भ किए जाएंगे ।

3. ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और उद्योग के लिए प्रशिक्षण

ग्रामीण क्षत्रों और उद्योग के लिए महिलाओं की प्रशिक्षण आवश्यकताओं का मूल्यांकन करने हेतु अलग-अलग अध्ययन/सर्वेक्षण करने का भी प्रस्ताव है ।

4. वित्तीय परिव्यय

"सीडा" निवेश—यू० एस० डालर 26,07,644 भारत सरकार का निवश—110.00 लाख रुपए "सीडा" निवेश, में सलाहकार विशेषज्ञ, परिष्कृत टूल और उपस्करों तथा चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में उच्च सुविधा सम्पन्न दशों में राष्ट्रीय स्टाफ के प्रशिक्षण के लिए शिक्षावृत्ति शामिल होंगे ।

5. प्रशिक्षित की जाने वाली महिलाओं की संभाव्य संख्या

परियोजना के पहले चरण के दौरान तीन संस्थाओं में बेसिक उच्च और अनुदेशात्मक प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों में लगभग कुल 2000 महिलाओं को प्रशिक्षित करने की सम्भावना है । इसके अतिरिक्त उद्योग की स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर अल्पकालिक तदर्थ पाठ्यक्रमों में लगभग 1 000 महिलाओं को प्रशिक्षित करने की सम्भावना है ।

Branch Post Offices upgraded in Darjeeling

4491. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) names of the Branch Post Offices already upgraded in the hill district of Darjeeling during 1977-78;

(b) names of the Branch Post Offices which are going to be upgraded in the hill District of Darjeeling;

(c) whether the name of Shelpu Branch Post Office is included in the list of upgradation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Nil.

(b) and (c). Echhey E.D.B,O.

Hatighisa E.D.B.O.

It is also proposed to include Shelpu E.D.B.O. in the list of E.D.B.Os, to be upgraded during the current year.

(d) Does not arise.

कोढ़ी व्यक्तियों का इलाज

4492. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोढ़ी व्यक्तियों के इलाज और पुनर्वास के लिये विभिन्न स्थानों पर केन्द्र स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) कुष्ठ रोगियों का इलाज करने और उन्हें चिकित्सा एवं शल्य चिकित्सा के द्वारा जीवनचर्या कमाने योग्य बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित केन्द्र स्थापित किए गए हैं :—

1. कुष्ठ नियंत्रण यूनिट .	371
2. एस०ई०टी० केन्द्र	5720
3. शहरी कुष्ठ केन्द्र . .	401
4. पुनारचनाकारी शल्य चिकित्सा यूनिट . . .	64
5. अस्पताल में अस्थाई तौर पर भर्ती करने के लिए वार्ड .	164

छठी योजना के दौरान इन केन्द्रों को और सुदृढ़ किया जाएगा । इनके अतिरिक्त भारत सरकार एस० ई० टी० केन्द्रों की स्थापना और रखरखाव के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता देती है ।

समाज कल्याण विभाग जिसका कार्य स्वस्थ हो चुके कुष्ठ रोगियों को समाज में फिर से बसाना है उसका फिलहाल इन रोगियों की पुनः बसाने के केन्द्र खोलने का कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं हैं । वैसे समाज कल्याण विभाग "विकलांगों के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को सहायता" नामक योजना के अधीन उन स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अधिक से अधिक 90 प्रतिशत या उनका घाटा पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक वित्तीय सहायता देता है जो स्वस्थ हो चुके कुष्ठ रोगियों सहित अपाहिजों को शिक्षा देने, प्रशिक्षण देने तथा उन्हें जीवन चर्या कमाने योग्य बनाने के लिए सेवाएं सुलभ करने अथवा उनमें विस्तार करना चाहते हों । स्वस्थ हो चुके कुष्ठ रोगियों को जीवनचर्या कमाने योग्य बनाने का कार्य कर रहे कतिपय स्वैच्छिक संगठनों ने इस सहायता का लाभ उठाया है ।

कर्मचारियों की छंटनी

4493. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री लौह-अयस्क खानों के कर्मचारियों की जबरन छुट्टी किये जाने के भय के बारे में 27 अप्रेल, 1978 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 900 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छंटनी शुरू हो गई है, और अब तक कितने कर्मचारियों की छंटनी की गई है ; और

(ख) छंटनी किये गये कर्मचारियों को किस प्रकार पुनः नियुक्त किया जाएगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कड़िया मुण्डा) : (क) राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम की बेलाडिला और दोनीमलाई की खानों में लौह-अयस्क के खनन कार्यों में लगे ठेकेदारों ने क्रमशः 1445 और 333 कामगारों की छंटनी कर दी है । राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम द्वारा सीधे भर्ती किए गए किसी कामगार की छंटनी नहीं की गई है ।

(ख) बेलाडिला में छंटनी किए गए । किए जाने वाले कामगारों में से कुछ कामगारों को बांध के निर्माण कार्य के लिए अस्थायी-तौर पर रोजगार दिया जा सकता है । ठेकेदारों द्वारा छंटनी किए गए कामगारों को रोजगार देने के कोई अन्य प्रस्ताव नहीं हैं ।

आयुर्वेदिक, यूनानी, होम्योपैथिक और ऐलोपैथिक चिकित्सा प्रणालियों में डिप्लोमा

4494. **श्री दया राम शाक्य :** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

देश के प्रत्येक राज्य में उन मैडिकल कालेजों के नाम क्या हैं, जहां आयुर्वेदिक, यूनानी, होम्योपैथिक और ऐलोपैथिक चिकित्सा प्रणालियों में 5 वर्षीय डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम की व्यवस्था है और वे कहां स्थित हैं और विभिन्न चिकित्सा प्रणालियों में प्रतिवर्ष पास होने वाले छात्रों की पृथक्-पृथक् संख्या कितनी है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

दिल्ली में अस्पतालों में रोगियों का देखा जाना

4495. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के अस्पतालों में प्रतिदिन कितने रोगी देखे जाते हैं और प्रति दिन कितने मूल्य की औषधियां दी जाती हैं ; और

(ख) दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अस्पतालों में अन्तरंग रोगियों के लिए औषधियों तथा भोजन पर कितना मासिक व्यय होता है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

विवरण

क्रम	दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अस्पतालों का नाम	प्रतिदिन जांचे जाने वाले रोगियों की औसत संख्या	प्रतिदिन जारी की जाने वाली औषधियों का अनुमानित मूल्य	औसत मासिक व्यय दवाइयों पर	आहार पर
1.	डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल	3120	14,650	4,39,500.00	50,000.00
2.	सफदरजंग अस्पताल	4168	19,400	5,82,123.81	1,00,825.84
3.	श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी अस्पताल	1130	2300	69,000.00	22,700.00

डाकघर खोलने संबंधी शर्तें

4496. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नये डाकघर खोलने के लिये मंत्रालय के दिनांक 18 फरवरी, 1959 के पत्र संख्या 1/16/56-प्लानिंग में निर्धारित की गई शर्तों का इस प्रयोजनार्थ अभी तक पालन किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नये डाक घर खोलने के लिये 1959 के बाद बनाये गये नियमों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव राय) : (क) और (ख). जी हां । नये डाकघर खोलने के लिये मंत्रालय के दिनांक 18-2-1959 के पत्र संख्या 1/16/56-प्लानिंग में निर्धारित शर्तों का, कुछ संशोधनों के साथ अभी भी पालन किया जा रहा है । फिर भी, डाक-तार बोर्ड ने इन शर्तों में संशोधन करने के बारे में हाल ही में विचार किया है और इस संबंध में शीघ्र ही आदेश जारी किये जाने की संभावना है ।

डाकघर खोलने के लिए मौजूदा मापदंडों का ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दे दिया गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-2666/783]

एल्यूमीनियम की अनुमानित मांग और सप्लाई

4497. **श्री एस० एस० सोलंकी** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अगले पांच वर्षों में देश में एल्यूमिनियम की कितनी मांग तथा सप्लाई होने का अनुमान है ; और

(ख) क्या देश में बिजली और बाक्साइट की कमी का एल्यूमिनियम के उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कढ़िया मुण्डा) : (क)

(टनों में)

वर्ष	अनुमानित मांग	पूर्ति* (अनुमानित देसी उत्पादन)
1978-79	2,50,000	2,00,000
1979-80	2,75,000	2,50,000
1980-81	3,00,000	2,75,000
1981-82	3,25,000	3,00,000
1982-83	3,50,000	3,00,000

*अन्तर की पूर्ति आयात द्वारा की जाएगी ।

(ख) बौक्साइट की बैठक कटिनाई नहीं है किन्तु बिजली की कमी का एल्यूमिनियम उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की आशंका है ।

Denial of admission to refugees from Bangladesh in Educational Institutions

4498. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many thousand Banglee young boys, and girls, belonging to Bangladesh minority community, who have migrated into India under complusion of unbearable situation inside Bangladesh are not getting admission into Bengal, Assam and Tripura educational institutions;

(b) if so, facts thereabout; and

(c) whether, on humanitarian ground as also on various commitments made by the Indian national leaders at the time of partition and thereafter, steps would be taken to enable them to get admission into the educational institutions in eastern India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). The Government of India provides about 100 scholarships a year under the cultural exchange programme between India and Bangladesh for Bangladeshi students to study in India. Besides, those Bangladeshi students who want to study in India on a self-financing basis are allowed to do so provided they fulfil the criteria that are applied to all foreign self-financing students who want to study in India. In addition, within the quota of seats available to my Ministry in medical and engineering colleges for nomination of foreign students, a due share is reserved for students from Bangladesh. However, in view of the fact that education is a state subject and there is a lot of demand from Indian students for admission to higher educational institutions, it is not possible for this Ministry to adopt any preferential policy for admission for Bangladeshi students in educational institutions in Bengal, Assam and Tripura.

Shortage of Postage Stamps in the country

4499. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that stamps of various denominations are not available at many Post Offices throughout the country and in particular at various Post Offices in Gujarat;

(b) whether Government are further aware that envelopes are in short supply, certificates of posting froms are missing, inland letters seldom sold and postages do not have sufficient adhesive to stick at the said post offices; and

(c) if so, reasons therefor and details of the urgent remedial steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). No, Sir. There were, however, some sporadic shortages of certain items in some Post Offices in Gujarat on account of late arrival of supplies from India Security Press, Nasik Road. These were met by diversion from other Post Offices and by supplies from Nasik Press. At present there is no shortage in Gujarat.

The certificates of posting have been abolished on the recommendation of the Forms Economy Committee.

At present high quality adhesive is being utilised on postage stamps and stationery and strict quality control is being ensured. This is expected to bring satisfactory results.

Foreign Secretary's Visit to Riyadh

4500. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Secretary, Shri Jagat Mehta recently visited Riyadh;

(b) if so, the reasons and duration of his stay at Rlyadh; and

(c) whether the said visit proved fruitful and if so, in what way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir. He visited Jeddah.

(b) The duration of stay in Jeddah was two days. The Foreign Secretary went for an exchange of views on international and bilateral questions.

(c) Yes, Sir. It led to better understanding and appreciation of each other's views on various international issues. The visit also paved the way for promoting economic exchanges between the two countries. It can be further mentioned that no exchange of visits between India and Saudi Arabia at a high level had taken place for some years.

Visit of Libyan Vice-President

4501. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vice-President of Libya recently visited India on an official invitation;

(b) if so, duration of his stay, and the subjects discussed with him;

(c) whether any specific agreements were reached with Libya as a result of the said visit and discussions; and

(d) if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Staff Major Abdul Salam Ahmed Jalloud, Member of the General Committee of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya paid a State visit to India at the invitation of the Prime Minister.

(b) The duration of the stay was from 17th July to 26th July, 1978. During his visit the general international situation as well as matters of bilateral interest in the political, economic, trade and the industrial and scientific fields were discussed.

(c) and (d). The following Agreements were reached with Libya as a result of Major Jalloud's visit:—

(i) Protocol on Industrial, Economic and Technical Cooperation: a number of projects have been identified which will be negotiated between the two countries;

(ii) Trade Agreement: This is a standard Agreement. According to it both countries have agreed to accord each other, most favoured nation treatment in all matters relating to trade;

(iii) An agreement on the setting up of an Indo-Libyan Electricity Company; this is a joint venture which will be entrusted with power projects in Libya.

(iv) A Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy: which envisages provisions of training facilities in India and deputation of experts as may be mutually agreed upon.

Indian Officers in U.N. Service

4502 SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the privilege of deputation of the Indian officers to the U. N. Service is being allowed only to the officers at the high level i.e. I.A.S. and I.F.S. only; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider following a balanced policy in this regard in keeping with the socio-economic objectives of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In nominating candidates for placements against U.N. vacancies, the most important consideration is the technical requirements of the post concerned. Depending upon such requirements, officers from different disciplines and services are nominated.

Producing U. N. Documents in Hindi

4503. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Secretariat have been approached to produce some important U.N. documents in Hindi as was indicated by Government in December, 1977; and

(b) if so, the progress made in the matter and what further steps are being taken or envisaged by Government to follow up the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The United Nations Information Centre in New Delhi has, during the last 18 months, translated and widely circulated the following important documents of the United Nations in Hindi:

1. The U.N. Charter.
2. Basic Facts about the U.N.
3. Comments and Documents of the U.N. Committee against Apartheid.

Government have also decided to approach the United Nations to consider publication of other important documents in Hindi at an early date. The question of selecting the documents which need to be translated into Hindi and the financial implications thereof is under consideration.

Streamlining working of Indian Missions abroad

4504. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to streamline the functioning of the Indian Missions abroad in the matter of enhancing expenditure on publicity and cutting down the wasteful and exhorbitant expenditure on representational and entertainment purposes;

(b) if so, what are the details of such a proposal or proposals and the progress made in the implementation; and

(c) if not, whether Government would consider to carry out such a proposal in keeping with the socio-economic objectives of the Janata Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). Functioning of our Missions abroad is under constant review with

a view to streamlining their activities. Publicity efforts and representational/entertainment activities are not mutually exclusive but complementary in the achievement of our national objectives. Adequate care is taken to avoid any wasteful expenditure on representational entertainment.

From time to time Committee have been set-up to examine the working of the External Publicity set-up at the Headquarters and Mission abroad and recommendations made by them have been implemented, wherever feasible. An Informal Committee on External Publicity is currently examining the various aspects of the working of the External Publicity set-up at Headquarters and in Missions abroad in order to make it more effective.

The Committee was set-up after the new Government took over and is seized of the Government's socio-economic objectives.

Declaration of Industries and Services as essential

4505. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under contemplation any proposal to declare a number of industries and services as essential, not hitherto declared as such; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals and rationales behind them?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). The entire matter is under examination in the overall context of the Industrial Relations Bill.

Extension of P.F. Act to establishments employing ten or more workmen

4506. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Labour has recommended the extension of coverage of Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act to establishments with 10 or more workmen;

(b) if so, whether the Central Board of Trustees has considered this issue;

(c) if so, what are its recommendations; and

(d) Government's reaction to this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund had considered the question of extension of the Act to establishments employing less than twenty persons in its meeting held on the 29th January, 1970. Whereas the Employees' representatives favoured immediate extension of the Act to establishments employing 10 or more persons, the employers' representatives favoured extension of the Act only to establishments employing fifteen or more persons for the time being and the question of further extension to establishments employing between 10 to 14 persons being decided at a later date on the basis of the actual experience gained. The Board decided that these divergent views may be communicated to the Government.

(d) This proposal along with certain other proposals for amendment of the Act are still under consideration of the Government.

Implementation of Recommendations of Central Board of Trustees

4507. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain recommendations of the Central Board of Trustees are pending for decision with Government for the last few years; and

(b) if so, what are these recommendations and what action Government propose in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KIRPAL SINHA): (a) Yes

(b) Some of the important recommendations made by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund are:—

(i) amendment of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 in certain matters like revision of the definition of 'Wages', coverage, etc.;

(ii) Levy of minimum administrative charges;

(iii) discontinuance of exemption to handloom factories;

(iv) amendments to the Employees' Provident Fund (Staff and Conditions of Service) Regulations, 1962;

(v) vesting of powers of recovery of provident fund arrears in the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners;

(vi) grant of certain awards to the subscribers of the provident fund on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation; and,

(vii) grant of certain benefits to the employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee.

These recommendations are under examination of the Government.

Bonus for P.&T. Employees

4508. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the P. & T. employees' demand for bonus;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, Government's reaction to their demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The question of taking decision on the P & T employees' demand for bonus does not arise in view of the provisions of the Bonus Act of 1965 precluding its application to the Central Government employees which include P & T employees also.

(b) and (c). Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Criteria for selecting Doctors for Foreign Service

4509. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by Government for selecting doctors for being sent to Arab countries;

(b) the number of applications received from doctors pending with Government at present; and

(c) by when a decision on the pending applications is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) The Department of Personnel and A.R.

registers experts including doctors desiring to take up assignments in Arab countries and other developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Doctors who are so registered are sponsored in the order of their registration as and when requirements suited to their qualifications and experience are received from foreign governments/agencies. The actual selections are, however, done by the recruiting foreign governments/agencies themselves.

(b) A total number of 12148 doctors were registered as on 30th June, 1978 on the foreign assignment panels maintained by the Department of Personnel and A.R.

(c) The registration of applications on the foreign assignment panels remains valid for a period of three years from the date of registration. If an applicant is not selected during this period according to the procedure indicated above, he may re-register himself. The selection of doctors is a continuing process and the decision on pending applications is dependent on the requirement of doctors received from foreign governments/agencies.

Rules regarding Posting of Specialists

4510. SHRI KAILASH PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy/rule of the Government of India in respect of the posting of Specialists Medicos under C.G.H.S./C.H.S. after returning from developing countries where they had been on deputation for the maximum possible period; and

(b) why have few eye Specialists remained in Delhi throughout their service standing of about twenty years while transfer rules do not permit so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) According to current policy, as far as possible, CHS officers are being posted to places outside Delhi after their return from foreign assignment, subject to suitable vacancies being available outside Delhi.

(b) The transfers of CHS officers, including Eye Specialists, from one station to another are being made from time to time in accordance with the general transfer pattern evolved in 1971, keeping in view the requirements of various institutions and other administrative needs. It is correct that at times some officers, who are proposed to be transferred from cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, try to have the transfer orders cancelled by bringing different types of pressures and recommendations. But, as far as possible, efforts are made to adhere to the general guiding principles in this regard.

Unions of LIC Employees

4511. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government for the purposes of negotiations have considered Unions of employees of LIC in class one, two, three and four; and

(b) if so, the details of the Unions, class-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). Life Insurance Corporation for the purpose of fixing the terms and conditions of service of its various employees conducts negotiations with the representatives of Federations and Unions of employees belonging to Class one, two, three and four. For the pur-

se, the following unions/Federations e called for negotiations:—

(1) Federation of Life Insurance Corporation of India Class I Officers Association.

(2) National Federation of Insurance Field Workers of India.

(3) All India Insurance Employees Association.

(4) All India National Life Insurance Employees Federation.

(5) All India LIC Employees Federation.

(6) All India Life Insurance Employees Association.

(7) National Organisation of Insurance Workers.

Commemorative stamp in memory of Senapati Bapat

4512. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have abandoned the proposal to issue the postal stamp in memory of Senapati Bapat a veteran freedom fighter; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). We have already brought out a commemorative stamp on the 10th death anniversary of Senapati Bapat on 28th November, 1977, in the denomination of 25 paise.

Findings of G.S.I. in Eastern Region

4513. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the findings of the Geological Survey in the Eastern Region of India recently;

(b) have Government taken steps to make use of those mineral deposits there; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) as a result of the continuous programme of surveys carried out by Geological Survey of India in the Eastern Region comprising the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram, Sikkim and West Bengal Major mineral deposits so far located are coal, iron-ore, lead-zinc-copper ore, limestone, dolomite, clays, kyanite and sillimanite.

(b) and (c). The exploitation of minerals is undertaken by a number of different agencies; Central, State as well as private, taking into consideration the short term as well as long term needs and possibilities. Mineral exploitation programmes by the Government are taken up within the overall framework of the Five Year Plans.

Memorandum by All India C.G.H.S. Medical Officers Association

4514. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has received a memorandum from the All India C.G.H.S. Medical Officers Association, Madras Branch sometime ago;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what step Government proposes to take to meet their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b). No Memorandum has been received recently. However, a Memorandum regarding the retention and regularisa-

tion of *ad-hoc* doctors in C.G.H.S. was sent to the Health Minister in July, 1977 by the C.G.H.S. Medical Officers Association, Madras Branch.

(c) Provision for age relaxation and allowing candidates to take only one paper in the written examination have been made in the recruitment conducted by the UPSC to give chance to the *ad-hoc* appointees to get themselves approved by the U.P.S.C.

Representations by Workers in HSL Stockyard at Mandi Govindgarh

4515. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations regarding the mismanagement, malpractices and difficulties faced by the workers in Hindustan Steel Ltd., Yard controlled by Punjab Small Scale Industries Corporation at Mandi Govindgarh;

(b) if so, the details of the representations received; and

(c) what action is taken/proposed for redressal of grievances of labour in this unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). The Punjab Small Scale Industries Corporation is presently acting as one of the two Consignment Agents of SAIL at Mandi Gobindgarh. Some allegations have been made regarding subletting of the handling contract and the inadequate payment made to the workers.

The Punjab Government has been requested to examine these allegations.

उत्तर प्रदेश में बंद किये गये डाकघर

4516. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ डाकघर बंद किये गये हैं अथवा बंद किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने कर्मचारी प्रभावित होंगे : और

(घ) उन्हें रोजगार दिलाने के बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद तुकदेव राव) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Steps to improve production and efficiency

4517. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking steps to strengthen Steel Authority of India to increase production and efficiency; and

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to Steel Authority of India Limited which has been recently reorganised in pursuance of the Public Sector Iron and Steel Companies (Restructuring) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1978, with a view to securing better management of and greater efficiency in the working of public sector steel plants. Besides taking steps towards strengthening the organisational structure, the Company is also taking a number of measures to improve production of steel from these plants which has been adversely affected mainly on account of shortage and frequent restriction/fluctuations in the supply of power, certain problems relating to the supplies of coking coal. Close and constant liaison is being

maintained with the Ministry of Energy, Damodar Valley Corporation, State Electricity Boards and coal supplying agencies so as to ensure maximum supplies of power and good quality coking coal. Proposals are also under consideration for augmenting in-plant power gereration capacity at Durgapur and Bokaro Steel Plants and for the import of one million tonnes of low-ash coking coal in order to supplement indigenous supplies.

Bonus

4518. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state whether Government have decided to have any interim policy about bonus to industrial workers and what are the decisions for 1977, 1978 and 1979?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): A decision on the question of bonus for the accounting year commencing on any day in the year 1977 is expected to be taken and announced soon.

Use of Hindi in U.N.O.

4519. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) names of the countries approached by the Government of India and which have agreed to support India's proposal in the utilisation of Hindi as one of the recognised languages of U.N.O.;

(b) what is the time schedule for getting the proposal formally passed in the U. N. General Assembly; and

(c) what are the interim arrangements for the use of Hindi in that Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Government have entered into informal consultations with some countries regarding the question of the recognition of Hindi as an official language of the United Nations. Government do not consider it judicious to disclose the names of these countries at the present point of time.

(b) The introduction of an additional language as an official language of the United Nations requires a majority vote of the General Assembly. The time schedule for formally getting recognition for Hindi as an official language of the U.N. would depend upon the outcome of the informal consultations currently under way.

(c) Any representative may make a speech in the United Nations in a language other than one of the official languages of the Organisation. In that case, the country concerned must itself provide for interpretation into one of the official languages. Interpretation into other languages of the General Assembly or the Committee concerned by the interpreters of the Secretariat is then based on the interpretation given in that language. It was on the basis of this procedure that the Minister for External Affairs addressed in Hindi the 32nd Session of the General Assembly and the Special Session of the General Assembly on Namibia. Moreover, Government have decided to approach the United Nations to consider publication of certain important documents in Hindi at an early date. The question of selecting the documents which need to be translated into Hindi and the financial implications thereof are under consideration.

साबरकांठा में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन सुलभता जलद

4520. श्री छीतू भाई गामित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के साबरकांठा जिले के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में किन-किन स्थानों पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन हैं ;

(ङ) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने के लिए किन-किन स्थानों से मांग की गई है ; और

(च) इन मांगों को कब तक पूरा किया जायेगा और इन मांगों को शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं और उठाये जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बरहरि प्रसाद पुरोहित राव) : (क) 1—ऐसे स्थानों के नाम, जहां टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज हैं—(i) भिलौदा, (ii) बेहरूड़ा, (iii) लक्ष्मीपुरा, (iv) मेघराज, (v) आमलाखी, (vi) विजानगर ।

2—ऐसे स्थान, जहां सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन हैं—राजिवाड ।

(ख) और (ग). प्राइवेट टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए अब तक ऐसी कोई मांग दर्ज नहीं कराई गई है, जिसके आधार पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोला जा सके । जनता की ओर से सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के लिए भी कोई विशेष मांग दर्ज नहीं कराई गई है ।

सरकार की घोषित नीति के अनुसार चालू योजना अवधि में कुछ श्रेणी वाले स्थानों में कतिपय सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Relaxation in Age for Employment

4521. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether many persons got themselves registered with the employment exchanges and are continuously there for the last 5 to 11 years or even more and they were not called for interview even once;

(b) whether many of them have crossed the age limit for getting Government jobs;

(c) do Government propose to enhance or relax the age limit in such cases; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) As per analysis recently made it was found that about 6 per cent of the applicants on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges were waiting for more than five years, of whom 12.2 per cent were not submitted at-all during their stay on the Live Register.

(b) Of those waiting on the Live Register for more than five years indicated in (a) above, about 75.4 per cent had already crossed the upper age limit of 25 years which is generally prescribed for recruitment to most of the Government Jobs.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

(g) The age limit for recruitment to Central Services/posts is prescribed from time to time keeping in view diverse factors and specially having regard to the qualifications and experience required for that service/post. The basic objective is to ensure that Government is able to secure the services of persons at an age most suited for the service/post concerned.

इजराईल और ताईवान से आने वाले व्यक्तियों को वीसा देने में विलम्ब

4522. श्री शंकर लाल गुप्त : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इजराइल और ताईवान से भारत आने वाले व्यक्तियों को वीसा देने में सरकार द्वारा पर्याप्त विलम्ब किया जाता है और कभी कभी उक्त वीसा देने में महीनों लग जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि अन्य अनेक देशों से भारत आने के लिए वीसा बहुत जल्द दे दिये जाते हैं और यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त देशों से आने वालों को भी शीघ्रता से वीसा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कार्रवाई की जायेगी ; और

(घ) गत 15 महीनों में इजराइल और ताईवान से कितने व्यक्ति भारत आए ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुण्डु) : (क) से (ग). इन दोनों देशों के राष्ट्रिकों से प्राप्त वीसा-आवेदन-पत्रों पर भारत सरकार से संबद्ध प्राधिकारियों के परामर्श से विचार किया जाता है । भारत सरकार चीन गणराज्य की मान्यता प्रदान नहीं करती और ताईवान को चीन लोक गणराज्य का ही एक प्रदेश मानती है । इन परिस्थितियों में अपने आपको चीन गणराज्य का नागरिक बताने वालों को भारत आने के लिए वीसा प्रदान करने से पहले कतिपय औपचारिकतायें पूरी करनी पड़ती हैं ।

जहां तक इजराईल के राष्ट्रिकों का संबंध है, उनके वीसा-आवेदन-पत्रों पर उसी तरह से विचार किया जाता है जिस तरह अन्य देशों के राष्ट्रिकों के मामले में । इसलिए केवल उन्हीं देशों के राष्ट्रिकों को वीसा जारी करने में शीघ्रता बरतने के लिए कार्रवाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) अप्रैल 1977 से जून, 1978 तक की 15 महीनों की अवधि में इजराईल और ताईवान से भारत आने वालों की संख्या नीचे लिखे अनुसार है :

इजराईल	3817
ताईवान	117

गांधीवादी विचारधारा का प्रचार

4523. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार का विचार विदेशों में गांधीवादी विचारधारा का प्रचार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार फ्रांसीसी स्पेनी, चीनी, जापानी तथा स्वाहिली भाषाओं में गांधीवादी साहित्य के प्रकाशन हेतु यूनेस्को तथा अन्य राष्ट्रीय सैक्षिक और सांस्कृतिक संगठनों से सहायता लेने का है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुण्डु): (क) सरकार गांधीवादी विचारधारा और महात्मा गांधी के जीवन-दर्शन को अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण मानती है तथा सरकार की यह नीति है कि सादा जीवन, सत्य और अहिंसा के बारे में गांधी जी की अवधारणाओं का प्रचार-प्रसार किया जाये । इस लक्ष्य के अनुकूल में विदेश स्थित भारतीय मिशन उपयुक्त अवसरों पर तथा विशेष रूप से 2 अक्तूबर को अथवा उसके आसपास गांधी जी के उपदेशों का प्रचार करने के लिए विभिन्न कार्यक्रम आयोजित करते हैं न ये समय समय पर इस अवसर पर प्रयोग किए जाने के लिए अंग्रेजी में और कभी कभी स्थानीय भाषाओं में साहित्य प्रकाशित करते हैं । हमारे कुछ मिशन स्थानीय भारतीयों और अन्य संगठनों के सहयोग से शहीद दिवस भी मनाते हैं ।

(ख) सरकार ने गांधी-साहित्य के प्रकाशन अथवा अन्य भाषाओं में उसका अनुवाद कराने के लिए यूनेस्को अथवा अन्य किसी संगठन की सहायता नहीं मांगी है । लेकिन भारत सरकार महात्मा गांधी की कृतियों के अनुवाद में किसी भी विदेशी प्रकाशक की सहायता करेगी ।

पड़ौसी देशों में निर्बाध रूप से आवागमन

4524. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश और श्रीलंका के देशों में बिना पार-पत्र आने-जाने की अनुमति देने सम्बन्धी किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री समरेन्द्र कुण्डु) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

इन्दौर और उज्जैन में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की इमारतें

4525. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में इन्दौर तथा उज्जैन डाक-तार मंडल में किन-किन स्थानों पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की अपनी स्वयं की इमारतें नहीं है ;

(ख) किन-किन स्थानों पर भूमि के अधिग्रहण संबंधी कार्रवाई की जा रही है ; और

(ग) किन-किन स्थानों पर अर्जन अधिसूचित कर ली गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि अमृत बुद्धदेव माने) : (क) इन्दौर और उज्जैन में कोई डाक-तार सर्किल नहीं है, बल्कि वहां डिवीजन मुख्यालय हैं। जिन डिवीजनों में विभागीय इमारत नहीं है, वहां के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के नाम संलग्न विवरण में दे दिए गए हैं।

(ख) जिन जगहों पर भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है, वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

इन्दौर डिवीजन : (i) बरवाह, (ii) देवास

उज्जैन डिवीजन : (i) झाबुआ, (ii) रतलाम, (iii) दाहोद, (iv) नामदा, (v) खार, (vi) मन्दसौर, और (vii) अलोट।

(ग) जिन-जिन डिवीजनों में भूमि का अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया है और वहां विभागीय इमारतें नहीं हैं, वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

इन्दौर डिवीजन : कोई नहीं।

उज्जैन डिवीजन : (i) नीमच और (ii) कचरोट

विवरण

(क) इन्दौर और उज्जैन डिवीजन में जिन जगहों पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की अपनी इमारतें नहीं हैं उनके नामों की सूची :

इन्दौर डिवीजन	उज्जैन डिवीजन
1. अनजद	1. अलीराजपुर
2. बाघ	2. अलोट
3. बागली	3. बालोद
4. बदकीवर	4. बनमनीआ
5. बोलीचादी	5. अगर
6. बरवानी	6. भानपुरा
7. बेतमा	7. दलौदा मंडी
8. भाऊरासा	8. बरौद
9. चीखलगांव	9. जावोरा
10. धवानी	10. जोबट
11. धर्मपुर (इन्दौर)	11. झाबुआ
12. धर्मपुर (धार)	12. जोबाट
13. दीपालपुर	13. खेचरोड
14. हामलोद	14. महीदपुर सिटी
15. गौतमपुर	15. महीदपुर रोड
16. घटाबिलोद	16. मनासा
17. हटोद	17. मल्हारगंज
18. हतपीपलिया	18. मेघनगर
19. कन्नौद	19. नामदा
20. कान्ताफोद	20. नलखेडा
21. कराही	21. नारायणगढ़
22. करनवाद	22. नीमच
23. कसरावाद	22. पेटलावाद
24. खरगोद	24. पीपलिया मंडी
25. खाटेगांव	25. रामपुरा
26. कुकसी	26. रानापुर
27. मानावर	28. सैलाना
28. महेश्वर	28. शाजगढ़
29. मंहाटा	29. सिंगोली
30. मांडू	30. सीतामाऊ
31. मंडलेश्वर	31. सुवासरा
32. मैनपुर	32. सुवासरा मंडी
33. मंगालिया	33. तराना
34. ओजर	34. थांदला
35. पंशेमल	35. उन्हेलका
36. पानीगांव	
37. राजगढ़	
38. राजपुर	
39. राव	
40. सन्वाद	
41. सेंधर	
42. सोनकच	

स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता

4526. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार की नई ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों में, राज्यवार,

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कितने स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता नियुक्त किए गए हैं, और

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त कार्यकर्ताओं को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया था तथा देने हेतु उन्हें कौन सी औषधियां दी गई हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव) : (क) जिन जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों ने अपना प्रशिक्षण पूरा कर लिया है और जो लोगों की सेवा के लिए अपने अपने गांवों को लौट गए हैं, उनकी राज्यवार स्थिति सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2667/78]

(ख) जी हां, इन जन स्वास्थ्य रक्षकों को अपने-अपने प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में ही तीन-तीन मास का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।

विकासशील देशों के बीच सहयोग

4527. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने सभी विकासशील देशों से एक दूसरे के साथ परस्पर सहयोग करने के लिये अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो अन्य देशों की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सलरेन्द्र कुण्डू) : (क) भारत सरकार ने विकासशील देशों के बीच आपसी सहयोग बढ़ाने का, राष्ट्रीय एवं सामूहिक आत्म-निर्भरता तथा एक नई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था में योगदान के एक साधन के रूप में, निरन्तर समर्थन किया है।

(ख) विकासशील देश अपने आपसी सहयोग को बहुत महत्व देते हैं और विगत वर्षों में उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी पहलकदमियां की हैं। इसके परिणामस्वरूप विकासशील देशों के बीच आपसी सहयोग ने एक ठोस रूप ग्रहण कर लिया है और इसे गुट-निरपेक्ष देशों के बीच आर्थिक सहयोग के लिए व्यापक सक्रिय कार्यक्रम, 1976 में मेक्सिको सिटी में विकासशील देशों के बीच आर्थिक सहयोग सम्मेलन में स्वीकृत कार्यक्रम और विभिन्न संयुक्त राष्ट्र निकायों में विशेष रूप से व्यापार एवं विकास के सम्बन्ध में संयुक्त राष्ट्र सम्मेलन तथा आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक परिषद् और महासभा में स्वीकृत संकल्पों और निर्णयों के रूपों में अभिव्यक्ति मिली है। आशा की जाती है कि 30 अगस्त से 12 सितम्बर 1978 तक बुआनोस आयरेस में विकासशील देशों के बीच तकनीकी सहयोग के सम्बन्ध में संयुक्त राष्ट्र का जो सम्मेलन होने वाला है उसमें विकासशील देशों के बीच तकनीकी सहयोग से सम्बद्ध एक कार्यक्रम की योजना स्वीकार की जाएगी।

1977-78 में निर्यात किए गए खनिज तथा उनका मूल्य

4528. श्री संतबुख : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत ने 1977-78 में किन किन तथा कितने मूल्य के खनिजों का निर्यात किया।

(ख) क्या खनिजों के निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु सरकार ने कोई विशेष योजना बनाई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसी योजना के बनाने के क्या कारण हैं

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चंद्रजीत यादव) : (क) विभिन्न खनिजों के निर्यात-आंकड़े वाणिज्य आसूचना एवं सांख्यिकी महानिदेशालय, कलकत्ता द्वारा प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं। वर्ष 1977-78 के आंकड़े निदेशालय द्वारा अभी प्रकाशित नहीं किए गए हैं फिर भी खनिज एवं धातु व्यापार निगम द्वारा 1977-78 के दौरान निर्यात किए गए निम्नलिखित चार खनिजों के बारे में जानकारी इस प्रकार है :—

खनिज नाम	मूल्य (करोड़ रुपयों में)
लौह अयस्क खनिज व धातु व्यापार निगम तथा गोआ के निर्यातकों (द्वारा)	248.72
मैंगनीज अयस्क	12.89
कोयला	12.94
बैराइट्स	13.38

(ख) से (घ). प्रत्येक खनिज का निर्यात कार्यक्रम अनेक आंतरिक और बाह्य कारकों को ध्यान में रख कर हर साल अलग-अलग बनाया जाता है तथा निर्यातों का यथा-आवश्यकता प्रवर्धन या नियमन किया जाता है।

प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध खनिजों, जैसे लौह अयस्क, के मामले में विश्व-बाजार की स्थिति को ध्यान में रख कर हमारा हर संभव प्रयास यह रहता है कि विपणन के विविधीकरण द्वारा विश्व व्यापार में हमारा अधिक से अधिक हिस्सा हो तथा प्रति यूनिट अधिक मूल्य प्राप्त हो। खनिज व्यापार नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू यह भी है कि समग्र खनिज निर्यात व्यापार में निर्मित वस्तुओं की मात्रा बढ़ा कर निर्यातों के मूल्य में वृद्धि की जाए। सीमित मात्रा में उपलब्ध खनिजों के प्रसंग में संरक्षण को विशेष महत्व

दिया जाता है तथा परेषण खण्ड हेतु पर्याप्त उपलब्धि को सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से ऐसे खनिजों की सीमतवाला के निर्यात की ही अनुमति दी जाती है ।

राजस्थान में और डाकघर

4529. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चालू वर्ष के दौरान राजस्थान में कुल कितने डाकघर खोले जायेंगे और वे किन किन स्थानों पर खोले जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि अमीन भाई पटवेल भाई) : ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान राजस्थान के देहाती इलाकों में 400 डाकघर खोल दिए जाएं । देहाती इलाकों में डाकघर खोलना इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि निर्धारित मानदण्डों के अनुसार उनका औचित्य सिद्ध होता है । इसलिए जिन जगहों पर ये डाकघर खोले जाएंगे, उनका हमेशा पहले से ही उल्लेख नहीं किया जा सकता । तथापि, राज्य के प्रत्येक जिले के लिए जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गए हैं उनका उल्लेख संलग्न विवरण में कर दिया गया है ।

विवरण

वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान राजस्थान के देहाती इलाकों में खोले जाने वाले डाकघरों के लक्ष्यों का जिलेवार ब्यौरा ।

क्रम सं०	जिले का नाम	वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान खोले जाने वाले प्रस्तावित डाकघरों की संख्या
1	अजमेर	16
2	अलवर	7
3	बांसवाड़ा	10
4	बाड़मेर	25
5	भरतपुर	20
6	भिलवाड़ा	13
6	बीकानेर	14
8	बूंदी	5
9	चित्तौड़गढ़	13
10	चुरु	18
11	डूंगरपुर	19
12	जयपुर	20
13	जैसलमेर	10
14	जालौर	8
15	झालावाड़ा	7
16	झुंझुनू	3
17	जोधपुर	8
18	कोटा	10
19	नागौर	20
20	पाली	18
21	सवाई माधोपुर	40
22	सिकर	4
23	सिरोही	12
24	श्रीगंगानगर	20
25	टोंक	15
26	उदयपुर	45
	योग	400

सड़क इमारत आदि बनाने वाले ठेकेदारों के पास काम करने वाले मजदूरों को मजदूरी के भुगतान न करने के मामलों की जांच के लिए तंत्र

4530. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सड़क, इमारत आदि बनाने वाले ठेकेदारों के पास कार्य करने वाले मजदूरों को सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित दरों पर मजदूरी का भुगतान न किये जाने के बारे में समय-समय पर शिकायतें मिलती रहती हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे मामलों की जांच करने और समय-समय पर अचानक निरीक्षण सुनिश्चित करने के लिये किसी तन्त्र की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा): (क) और (ख). ऐसे प्रतिष्ठानों का, जिनके सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार समुचित सरकार है, निरीक्षण केन्द्रीय प्रतिष्ठानिक प्रबन्ध तंत्र द्वारा किया जाता है और दोषी नियोजकों के विरुद्ध आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाती है । राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्राधिकार में आने वाले प्रतिष्ठानों के लिये भी ऐसा ही तंत्र विद्यमान है ।

खान श्रमिकों के लाभ के लिए योजना

4531. श्री सुभाष आहूजा : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में खान श्रमिकों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या इन श्रमिकों के लाभ के लिए कोई विशेष योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लारंग साय) : (क) वर्ष 1976 में खानों में नियोजित व्यक्तियों की औसत दैनिक संख्या 7, 62, 616 थी।

(ख) और (ग). कोयला, अभ्रक, चूनापत्थर और डोलोमाइट तथा लोहा अयस्क खानों से सम्बन्धित श्रमिकों के लाभ के लिए विशेष कल्याण निधि पहले से ही बनाई गई है। इन निधियों का प्रयोग इन खानों के श्रमिकों की चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य सुविधा, आवास, पीने के पानी की सप्लाई, मनोरंजन तथा अन्य सामान्य सुविधाएं प्रदान करने हेतु योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए किया जाता है। इन योजनाओं को शीघ्र ही मैंगनीज अयस्क खानों के श्रमिकों पर भी लागू किया जायेगा।

मजदूरों की बस्तियों में डाकघर

4532. श्री सुभाष आहूजा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में उन बस्तियों में नये डाकघर खोलने की सरकार की कोई योजना है जहां अधिकांश रूप से मजदूर रहते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिप्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। जिन गन्दी बस्तियों/कालोनियों में अधिकांश रूप से मजदूर रहते हैं और जहां परिवार कम होने के कारण या स्थान उपलब्ध न होने के कारण डाकघर नहीं खोला जा सकता उनमें "पैडल डाकघर" (जिसे 'साइकल शाखा डाकघर' या 'चलता फिरता डाकघर' भी कहा जाता है) के जरिये डाक काउंटर सुविधा प्रदान करने की योजना पहले से ही बनाई हुई है। शहरी इलाकों में डाकघर खोलने के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। ऐसे इलाकों में जब कभी भी और जहां भी विभागीय मानदंडों के अनुसार इनका औचित्य सिद्ध होता हो, डाकघर खोल दिए जाते हैं।

संसद, 77 के जून, 78 तक मंत्रियों के टेलीफोन बिल

4533. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री वीरेन्द्र प्रताप :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रधान मंत्री सहित केबिनेट मंत्रियों और राज्य मंत्रियों में ऐसे मंत्रियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके टेलीफोन बिलों की राशि अप्रैल, 1977 से 30 जून, 1978 तक सबसे अधिक थी और इस बारे में प्रत्येक मंत्री की टेलीफोन बिलों की राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिप्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : जून 1978 के बिल अभी जारी नहीं किये गए हैं। इसलिए वंछित पूरी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। सूचना के उपलब्ध हो ही इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Racket in Travel Business

4534. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI DURGA CHAND:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Australian High Commissioner in New Delhi has drawn the attention of his Ministry to a well organised racket in travel business which was mainly concentrated in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) No Sir. However, Government have seen reports which appeared recently in the press on the unauthorised activities of travel agents in Punjab assisting emigration of job seekers to Australia. Some further details were also made available to the Ministry by an official of the Australian High Commission who had visited Punjab.

(b) According to the Australian High Commission official, their High Commission had been getting a large number of applications from Punjab, after the recent announcement of the Australian Government on the liberalisation of their immigration policy. As the Mission had suspected that the unusually large number of applications were on account of a racket, they deputed an official to visit Punjab to focus the attention of the people and the authorities on the existence of such a racket.

(c) Government of India are already in touch with State Governments on the question of unauthorised agents assisting illegal emigration to various countries. Government of Punjab has been asked to look into the racket referrd to in the press reports.

Ambassadorial Status to Bhutan

4535. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a move to give Bhutan a full ambassadorial status is under the active consideration of Government

(b) whether a decision in the matter has since been taken; and

(c) if not, the nature of negotiations etc. going on in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Royal Government of Bhutan approached the Government of India to change the nomenclature of their Mission and envoy in New Delhi. Government of India have agreed to the change in nomenclature from Representative to Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Mission to Embassy with effect from 8th August, 1978. Even in the past the Bhutanese envoy had all along enjoyed the personal rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. The change in designation is, therefore, not a change of status but of style of designation. A similar change in the nomenclature of our Mission and envoy in Thimpu has been effected on the same date.

Speech made by Indian Ambassodar in U.S.A.

4536. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 20th April, 1978 Indian Ambassador in U.S., Shri N. A. Palkhiwala spoke at a public meeting sponsored by the Indian Association of Virginia and the University of Richmond;

(b) if so, the gist of the speech;

(c) whether the audience reacted sharply to the speech and Shri Archibald H Benson of 3605 Seminary Avenue, Richmond, U.S. has published an article under caption 'India's ambassador's recent performance' and has circulated the same to Press and all Members of Parliament; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The subject of the speech, which was extempore, was "New birth of freedom in India". It is learnt that the major part of the speech was devoted to policies and activities of the present Government, specially in the fields of human rights, personal freedom and democracy.

(c) It is understood that the speech was received with considerable enthusiasm by the audience. The favourable response was also borne out by two letters received by the Ambassador shortly after the function from the organisers conveying their appreciation of the Ambassador's address, his defence of constitutional democracy and of human rights and informing him of the numerous appreciative comments they had received from the

Indian community in Richmond and the Faculty of the University of Richmond. Several printed copies of the article purported to have been written by one Mr. Archibald H. Benson, which is critical of the Ambassador's speech, have apparently been sent by local mail in New Delhi to a number of people in high positions without giving the name of address of the sendor.

(d) The Ambassador's speech as reported would appear to have been appropriate to the subject of the speech.

Deposits of Lime Stone in West Begal

4537. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a big deposit of limestone in West Bengal including Purulia.

(b) if so, the fullest details thereof; and

(c) what is the magnesia content of such lime-stone deposits to be shown against each deposit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). Reserve of limestone of inferior grade are 8.57 million tonnes in Purulia district, and 1.88 million tonnes in Bankura district. Small occurrences of limestone are also reported from Darjeeling district. Magnesia content varies from deposit to deposit as shown below:—

Jhalda area in Purulia District —0.7 to 2.1 per cent.

Hansapathar area in Purulia District —0.8 to 1.7 per cent.

Harirampur area in Bankura District —11.1 to 20.3 per cent.

Representation by Employees of GSI

4538. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representation from the recognised and unrecognised unions/employees Association of the Geological Survey of India;

(b) if so, what are the important problems/demands high lighted by these unions/Associations;

(c) the action taken/proposed to redress the grievances of employees; and

(d) whether the Government is considering restructuring of Geological Survey of India/suggestions received in this regard and the details of action taken/proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Government is receiving representations from recognised as well as unrecognised Associations/Unions of Geological Survey of India from time to time.

(b) and (c). The important demands of Unions/Associations of G.S.I., which are of common interest to all the employees and the action taken by the Government thereon are as under:

(1) *Regularisation of contingent workers.*—Contingent workers engaged in G.S.I. have already been provided with a number of relaxations pertaining to upper age limit, educational qualifications and exemption from Employment Exchange procedure, etc. for the purpose of their regular appointment in GSI, and 1976 contingent workers have already been regularised as a result of these relaxations. The process is still going on.

(2) *Filling up of vacant posts.*—Director General, G.S.I. has already been authorised to fill up all the vacant posts and he is taking necessary action in the matter.

(3) *Decentralisation of administration in G.S.I.*—The recommendations of the G.S.I. Review Committee regard-

ing decentralisation have been accepted in principle.

(4) *Recognition of unrecognised Unions/Associations.*—All the unrecognised Unions/Associations in GSI are clamouring for recognition. However, as there already exists a recognised Service Association in GSI namely G.S.I. Employees' Association, the demands of other Unions/Associations for recognition has not been acceded to.

(d) Yes, Sir. On the recommendations of the G.S.I. Review Committee, which has also consulted the recognised Association/Union in G.S.I. before formulating its recommendations, a Board of Management for G.S.I. has been set up, which will enable greater autonomy to the organisation. The Board will function like the Board of Directors of a Corporation and will ensure fullest participation of scientists in planning and implementation of the programmes of G.S.I. Together with other organisational changes, the new administrative frame-work is designed to introduce cost effectiveness, better personnel management, and optimum utilisation of men and materials in the G.S.I., through appropriate devolution of powers and responsibilities within the organisation.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please, please... I am on my legs. This is a matter about which you did not inform me. You did not take my consent and you come to the House and just shout. Have you informed me about it? No, you have not informed me....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Just now I am told that you have sent a chit about it. That is not the procedure at all.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record anything....

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is recorded. Why are you wasting your energy?

12.02 hrs.

RE. SHRI RAJ NARAIN'S STATEMENT UNDER RULE 199

MR. SPEAKER: I have got an announcement to make. Shri Raj Narain has informed me that he is not making his statement to-day at 2 O'clock.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, I am on a point of order....

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, in the Order Paper it has been listed under Rule 199.

Under Rule 199, a Member who has resigned the office of Minister may make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation. So this statement has come under Rule 199 and now the Member is not going to make that statement. He has refused to make his statement.

Shri Raj Narain after resigning Ministership participated in many discussions as an ordinary member and now for the last four weeks in this whole session he has been functioning as an ordinary Member of the House.

I want a direction from you on a basic point. The point is this. For how long a Member who has tendered his resignation of Ministership can claim the privilege to make a personal statement as envisaged under rule 199? Is there no time limit? After having ceased to be a Minister and after having functioned as an ordinary member for so-long as one month, can he make a statement now? There must be a clear direction on this point....

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:.... *(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: If you persist, I am sorry, I shall be compelled to take action. Are you on a point of order? Mr. Unnikrishnan.

**Not recorded.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Sir, Item No. 5 is.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let somebody raise a point of order. (*Interruptions*) We are on a different subject. (*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record anything..... (*Interruptions*)** Mr. Unnikrishnan, what is your point of order?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Under Rule 31, your Secretariat has prepared and supplied us with a copy of the revised List of Business. Now Item No. 5 says that Mr. Raj Narain is to make a statement in explanation of his resignation from the Office of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare and Shri Morarji Desai to make a statement pertinent thereto.

Now, I have been enquiring from you even earlier—on an earlier occasion, you had remarked that you had not been supplied with a copy of the statement—and now I presume that you must have got before you gave permission for this item to be included in the List of Business Mr. Raj Narain to make a statement thereto, even that has been objected to on the ground that it has been delayed and that he has been functioning in the House as an ordinary Member.

Now, Sir, in addition to that, under Rule 40 read with 54(1) I have two questions addressed to Mr. Raj Narain which, I understand, are under your consideration. So, Sir, I am vitally interested in this matter because it is contingent on Mr. Raj Narain's making a statement. Now these are very serious issues that have been involved and the Parliament, the House, has been kept in dark as to why this Minister along with other Ministers have resigned; what happened in between? As on the question of correspondence issue, this Government is adopting a double-faced attitude keeping the Lok Sabha totally in the dark. I hope that you will pull up this Member. If he has withdrawn, I want to know whether he has withdrawn or he is just postponing this. This is a very vital matter.

I want to know what he has informed you. Whether he has written to you that he wants this statement to be postponed to further day, that he will make a statement on a further day or he has said that he is not going to make any statement at all. I would also like to know under Rule 199 whether it does provide for a member who has given notice and given you a copy of the statement to withdraw or whether you have allowed him in your own discretion to withdraw. These are very important fundamental questions. I hope you will give a direction on it.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): Mr. Speaker, under Rule 199 after great difficulty and lapse of one month hon'ble former Minister, Mr. Raj Narain, with courage and conviction came forward to make a statement before the House for which he is responsible to give reasons for what compelled him to resign. However, on several occasions Mr. Raj Narain told in Press that he possesses concrete and positive material to authenticate and substantiate the charges of corruption levelled by former Home Minister against Kanti bhai Desai. In the light of yesterday's resignation of Shri Madhu Limaye... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: My point is that he came forward to make a statement but under the compulsion of the Prime Minister and to keep in ignorance the whole House and the people outside when the corruption charges have been levelled...

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

** (*Interruptions*)

**Not recorded.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am amazed at the extra-ordinary thing which the House is compelled to witness on this question of statement by a Minister who has resigned. The House knows——and you know very well—that it is governed by Rule 199. I will quote only the relevant portion—Rule 199 sub-clause (1):

> "A member who has resigned the office of Minister may with the consent of the Speaker, make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation."

Sir, the whole purpose—as I understand—of this rule is that when the House is sitting, or when the House is about to sit, in—between the two sessions, if the minister of the Union Cabinet has resigned, then he should have an opportunity of explaining to his colleagues and to the country at large as to why he has resigned. He can make a statement and the Prime Minister or other member of the Cabinet can respond—both with your consent.

Sir, my submission is on two grounds. One is that this Rule 199 should have been used by the hon'ble Shri Raj Narain ji immediately when the House assembled on 17th July, since that is the first opportunity a member takes, because afterall when a minister resigns from the Cabinet he resigns out of compelling circumstances. He has certain basic fundamental disagreements with the Government. If that is so, how can that compulsion go on remaining under suspense for a long time? If I am compelled to resign, than I explain at the next possible moment—if the House is sitting the next moment, if the House is not sitting, whenever the House sits, the first day of the new session.

Instead of that happening in this case what is extra-ordinary is that the resigning minister not only does not come to this hon'ble House on the opening day of 17th July but he goes on making statements in the Press that on a particular day he is going to make a statement. I am not sure whether he does it with your permission. I am sure you have not given a permission like that to a member to go on saying publicly and in the Press that he will make a statement in the Parliament on a particular day. But, apart from that, my submission finally is that rule 199 is very clear—either the Minister resigning takes opportunity immediately or, if he does not, then. I submit, the opportunity under Rule 199 lapses in that case A Member cannot go on using Rule 199 indefinitely. He cannot be given extension after extension. The point is this: In today's Revised List of Business, you have Item No. 5. It says:

> 'Shri Raj Narain to make a statement in explanation of his resignation from the office of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare.'

MR. SPEAKER: It has been read out.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Now, the statement under Rule 199 is made with your permission. The copy of the statement is with you. The copy of the statement of the hon. Prime Minister is also with you. Only after seeing these copies, you must have permitted it. So, this whole matter is now in your possession. The ball is no longer in his court. He has already given notice. Therefore, the ball is no longer in his court. My point is this: Either he makes a statement today, or, he does not make statement at all. That is the ruling I want from you, Sir. I want your ruling on that point.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 199, a Member who has resigned the office of Minister may, with the consent of the Speaker, make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation.

(P. G. Mavalankar)

Here is a Member who was a Minister till yesterday. He resigned and he has been postponing making a statement in explanation of his resignation. In the meantime, suppose there is some compromise or pact and he is again inducted as a Minister and he withdraws his resignation. Then, instead of explaining his resignation here, his resignation is withdrawn and he becomes a Minister. And in the meantime he gives a notice to you, saying, here is a copy of the statement of explanation which I want to make in explanation of my resignation as a Minister. On that, you permitted him to make a statement. That is there on the Agenda.

Now, Sir, unlike withdrawal of a Resolution under Rule 180 to which also you know how much *hallagulla* they made that day...

MR. SPEAKER: For everything there is *hallagulla*.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You know, Sir. My friends have served even a privilege notice against me. What I want to know is this...

MR. SPEAKER: *Hallagulla* is the privilege of the House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Under what provisions? We have to go by the rules.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): The same provision under which you did.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: He ran away.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Please see Rules of Procedure, Fifth Edition, 1967. You have Rule 199, sub-rule (1) (2) and (3). Sub-rule (3) says:

'Such statement shall be made after the questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon.'

So, Sir, I would like to know, under what rule you have announced that he has informed you? Under what rule is a Member permitted, he having given a notice to you and a copy of that to the Minister concerned? Now, it is also therein today's Agenda. It says that Shri Morarjibhai is going to make a statement pertinent thereto. So, much more has taken place.

Sir, I don't know what the circumstances are. Shri Raj Narain could have kept away,—he need not have made a statement. He can say whatever he wants to say when you ask him. It is not for you, Sir, to say that 'I will not call upon him.' You have to call upon him when this item comes. At that time if he does not show the guts, it is for him.

Sir, my objection is this....

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: My objection to this is, the Speaker is *functus officio* once a matter is on the Agenda and the Minister who has resigned has to make a statement. You cannot say that 'because he has informed me I will not call him'. It is for him to say at that time. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Please make sure that such things are not repeated.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Kalyanasundaram. I have given opportunity to every party. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If I need your assistance, I will ask you. I am first calling upon those Members, who are objecting to it.

Shri Kalyanasundaram.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that you are called upon to face this problem in this House because of the freaks inside the ruling party. Rule 199 confers a pri-

[Shri M. Kalyanasundaram]

vilege on a resigning Minister to offer a statement explaining the reasons for which he is resigning to the House. Although belated, Shri Raj Narain has availed of that privilege and sent a copy of his statement to you. Without receiving a copy of the statement, you would not have included it in the Order Paper today. Now, the statement has become the property of the House. So long as it is in the hands of the Speaker, it is the property of the House. How can he suddenly ask you for permission and how can you also give him permission to withdraw that statement (*Interruptions*). The House should not be taken in this manner. Either, Shri Raj Narain is acting freely or not, it is for him.... (*Interruptions*). Even though he belongs to the ruling party, if there is any pressure, direct or indirect, or political, it is a breach of privilege of this House after having given a copy of that statement to you. It is a contempt of this House and if Shri Raj Narain now withdraws his statement, he will be guilty of breach of privilege and I must have the right to move a motion of breach of privilege again Shri Raj Narain and the Prime Minister for acting in this manner.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am completely at a loss, and I think many other hon. Members along with me will be at a loss, to understand what exactly are we considering just now. It appears to me that the hon. Members on the other side have not carefully heard the observation made by the Chair. What we are grappling with is an observation from the chair. The hon. Member ,Shri Raj Narain, has informed, you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, that he would not make the statement today; underline the word today. That is exactly the observation that we are considering just now... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That means that horse trading is not complete yet.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Any inference to the effect that the statement would not be made is not permissible, is not correct. Now, the statement might be made by the hon. Member in consultation with you at a time that may be convenient to the House and convenient to the Member.... (*Interruptions*). Let me have my say. You were confronted with a request from an ex-Minister that it would not suit him to make the statement today. What was the option before the Chair? The Chair often grants us, always grants us, our request of this nature when we find that a particular time and date is not convenient to us. To repeat, the Chair invariably grants such a request. Even the other day, may I remind the hon. Members from the other side that the hon. Leader of the House upheld the right of the hon. Member, Shri Sathe, that he could withdraw his motion.... (*Interruptions*) If you will go through the proceedings on that day, you would find that the hon. Leader of the House did not come between you and Shri Sathe's request to withdraw his motion.... (*Interruptions*).

The simple thing before the House is whether an ex-Minister should not be granted his request not to make the statement today, and to make the statement on any day that might be suitable to him and to you.... (*Interruptions*). Did I interfere, when you had your say?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If he is to be allowed to make a statement day after tomorrow or on some other day, we agree. Is that the agreement?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not acting on any agreement. This is not a debate.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you taking over my responsibility? If I need your assistance, I will call you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Therefore, when the hon. Speaker was

informed before the House sat—not that the hon. Member has come all of a sudden and tell the House: "I am not going to make a statement"; the Speaker was informed in advance—and therefore the Speaker has found it necessary to make this announcement.

I deal with another point. It has been urged that since a statement has been submitted to you, Sir, it has become the property of the House. I can never bring myself together to accept the view that whatever correspondence is there between you, Sir, and us, on whatever request that we make, will become the property of the House, the moment it is submitted to you. This position is not the correct position. That was the position my hon. friend Mr. Kalyanasundaram was taking.

May I also say that this is a good occasion to interpret rule 199? May I ask you why are the words—and may I ask my hon. friends on the other side—inserted, viz. "with the consent of the Speaker...." There may be circumstances... (*Interruptions*) I am speaking only for the sake of interpretation of this rule, and not because it is actually relevant to the issue that has been raised. May I ask your indulgenece to consider this, viz. why this particular clause is inserted, viz. "may, with the consent of the Speaker". You may consider the circumstances in which the hon. Speaker cannot give his consent. That also may be possible, because there may be a war situation; and the hon. Member wants to make a statement which might prejudice the war situation. There may also be a case which is *sub judice;* and, therefore, the hon. Speaker may not permit. There may be many such occasions. But today the issue is such one on which the hon. Speaker has always granted the request when it does not suit a particular Member to make a statement on a particular day and particular time... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No more. I am not hearing anybody.

श्री रामधन (लालगंज)**: अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको सुनना पड़ेगा । यह हो नहीं सकता । आप इस तरह से हाउस को नहीं चला सकते ।

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a debate. I am not hearing anybody.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: No. Please don't record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: I am not hearing anybody. Mr. Ram Dhan, this is not a debate. I am on my legs. Don't record it.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it. I am not hearing further.

SHRI RAM DHAN: How can you prevent a Member from making a submission on a point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. There is no point of order. No point of order. No, no. I am not allergic to it. But when a point of order is used as an attempt to obstruct, I will not allow.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: I am not hearing anybody. Don't record anything.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot be at this stage. What is the point of order?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If it is interpretation of rule 199, I have heard both sides; I do not want it to go on; it is not a debate.

AN HON. MEMBER: You have not heard both sides... (*Interruptions*)

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard both points of view... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Ram Dhan, you are a senior Member and you are also Chairman of a Committee.

SHRI RAM DHAN: I am on a point of order, under rule 199.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it a new point of order or the same point of order?

SHRI RAM DHAN: It is a new point of order.

जो सदस्य मंत्रिपद का त्याग कर दे, वह, अध्यक्ष की सम्मति से, अपने पदत्याग के स्पष्टीकरण के लिये व्यक्तिगत वक्तव्य दे सकेगा ।

(2) जिस दिन वक्तव्य दिया जाये उससे एक दिन पहले, उस की एक प्रति अध्यक्ष और सभा-नेता को भेजी जायेगी, यह भी कम्लीट हो चुका, परन्तु लिखित वक्तव्य की अनुपस्थिति में ऐसे वक्तव्य की मुख्य बात या उस का सार अध्यक्ष और सभा-नेता को, जिस दिन वक्तव्य दिया जाये, उससे एक दिन पहले भेजा जायेगा ।

MR. SPEAKER: What is the new point of order?

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): That was in English; this is in Hindi.

श्री राम धन : तो यह नियम 199 में जितनी भी बातें हैं, वह सब पूरी हो गईं । यह सदन की सम्पत्ति हो चुका है । उन्होंने लिखित वक्तव्य आपको दे दिया है और इसके बाद...

MR. SPEAKER: It is the same point of order which was raised.

श्री राम धन : इसलिये माननीय श्री राज नारायण जी ने रोज-रोज का जो तमाशा बनाया हुआ है, उसे उन्हें बन्द करना चाहिये । उन्हें आज वक्तव्य देना चाहिये । अगर वह कहते हैं कि आज नहीं, तो फिर कभी नहीं । अगर वह कभी वक्तव्य नहीं देना चाहते हैं, तो उनसे पूछा जाये । अगर वह आज वक्तव्य देना चाहते हैं तो आज दें नहीं तो फिर कभी वक्तव्य नहीं दे सकते । इसलिये जरूरी है कि उसकी ओर ध्यान दें । (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood your point of order.

श्री भारत भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा भी पाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है । (व्यवधान)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I rise on a point of order. You have heard whatever they have to say; you may have your own opinion. But we may also be allowed to argue and change your opinion. The point of order is very material; it is interpretation of the rules.... (*Interruptions*)

श्री भारत भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सब सदस्य बराबर हैं, लेकिन आप हमें बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं । (व्यवधान)

यह कोई बात नहीं है, आप उधर की बात सुन लेते हैं, हमें नहीं बोलने देते ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am hearing the points of view and not members.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): You cannot be choosy. How can you discriminate?

MR. SPEAKER: I wish you read the rules. The position under the rules is... (*Interruptions*). Please hear me for a minute. (*Interruptions*). Don't record anything.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: In a matter of point of order, there is no debate. The Speaker may choose to ask somebody to explain the position. The real position always is, if I am inclined to accept their point of view, before I decide in their favour, I hear the other-side also. If I am not inclined to accept their view-point I need not ask. The real position is, it is not a debate. I seek the assistance of the member. If I feel inclined to accept that point of view, then I ask your assistance undoubtedly. If I am not inclined to accept it, I do not trouble you. (*In-*

**Not recorded.

terruptions). I have given my ruling. There the matter ends.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Under rule 199, four points can be determined in this context. (1) Whether a Member after having gone through the process set out in rule 199, can decline to make that statement; (2) whether the statement under rule 199(2) which has been passed on to you must be treated as the property of the House; (3) whether, after having given notice in writing to you that he will not make a statement, he is absolved of the responsibility of rising and informing the House that he will not make a statement; in other words, whether you yourself can take over the responsibility of announcing to the House or whether he should inform the House; and (4) whether having declined to exercise the privilege, the privilege will subsequently become available to him. These are the four points which arise for consideration.

My submission is that this particular incident has a history, as you know. I raised it under rule 199. He did not say anything at all. Subsequently he came out with a statement outside. This matter became a matter of privilege. Somebody objected, and it was left there. It was after this, as I mentioned, he made a public statement and informed you that he would be making a statement here. After all this, can he get away from it? That is the question. Sub-rule (3) says "such statement shall be made". There is no provision for withdrawal.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Because he happens to be the Leader of the Opposition, is he authorised to repeat *ad nauseum* what has been said here? He is only repeating what has been said. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: There is no provision in the rules which says that he can give up the right.

MR. SPEAKER: This was mentioned earlier. All your points have been mentioned and argued. You were not present.

SHRI C. M STEPHEN: Mr. Mishra raised a point, and you said today. That means it can be done on another day. Mr. Ram Dhan mentioned that he either makes a statement today or he does not make a statement at all. I agree with that view. This is a matter of privilege, and the privilege cannot be held over indefinitely. As a resigning Minister, he should have made the statement earlier. Even today it is late. If, after having gone through all this, he says that he is withholding it for today, and will keep it for some other day as a Damocle's sword, that certainly is misuse of the privilege of the House. Therefore, my points are these.

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood the points.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am only emphasizing. The statement handed over to you under sub-rule (2)...

MR. SPEAKER: That has been argued.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Any communication passed on is not a statement. A statement is a statement given to you under the rule in his capacity as a Member, given to you in your capacity as Speaker, and you have, after going through the statement, given permission. If that be so, the only recourse is to make the statement. It must be the property of the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have to dispose of this point of order first. If you have any point of order, I will hear it later.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard the various points of view. So far as the scope of rule 199 is concerned, I have already given my decision.

[Mr. Speaker]

Four points have been raised in objection to the request of Shri Raj Narain that he may not be able to make the statement today.

The first contention is, having given notice under rule 199, he has no right to withdraw the same and refuse to make the statement. I have not found any rule, nor any principle of law, under which a Member can be compelled to make a statement. Whether to make a statement or not is the discretion of the Member. The Speaker has no power to compel any Member to make a statement.

The second point raised is, the statement having been made available to the Speaker, it becomes the property of the House. I am unable to accept this contention. Many communications are being sent to the Speaker on various matters. They automatically do not become the property of the House. A statement becomes the property of the House only when it is laid on the Table of the House. Till then it is not the property of the House. My attention has not been invited to any rule or any other provisio of law in support of the contention that a communication sent to the Speaker automatically becomes the property of the House.

The next contention is that a Member who has once taken the permission of the Speaker to make a statement cannot postpone making that statement and, if he postpones, his right is lost under rule 199. I have not to decide on that point. I need not go into that question at present. That question will become relevant only if and when Shri Raj Narain chooses to make such a request.

As regards the last contention, namely, since Shri Raj Narain has delayed making the statement, therefore, he has lost the right to make the statement, I need not go into that question now. That question can be considered if and when Shri Raj Narain seeks to make a statement in future.

12.49 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENT TO REGULATIONS OF R.B.I. EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Amendments (Hindi and English versions) to Regulation Nos. 11(1)(a) (ii)(b), 14(2)(a)(i)(2) and 11(2)(b) of the Reserve Bank of India Employees' Provident Fund Regulations, under sub-section (4) of section 58 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2653/78].

श्री भानु सिंह (दौसा) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमेशा जब भी हाउस में डिबेट होती है, प्वाइन्ट्स आफ आर्डर उठाये जाते हैं, लेकिन आप केवल चार-पांच व्यक्तियों को बुलाते हैं....

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order; I am not allowing. No further discussion on this mater. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: On a point of clarification...

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to clarify anything now. (*Interruptions*) Don't record. The Calling Attention.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have passed on to the Calling Attention.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Before the Calling Attention, my notice of privilege must come because it is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: We have already called for the comments of the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*) I have gone to the Calling Attention. Everything else after the Calling Attention. Shri Qureshi.

श्री राज नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं 357 के अन्तर्गत परसनल-एक्सप्लेनेशन के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं माननीय सदस्यों की सेवा में विनम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूं.....

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: I will take up after the Calling Attention.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: I am not going to say anything against your ruling. मैं 357 के अन्तर्गत पर्सनल एक्सप्लेनेशन के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं । मेरा पर्सनल एक्सप्लेनेशन यह है कि अगर हमारे पास कुछ और फर्दर इन्फर्मेशन हो, तो उस फर्दर-इन्फर्मेशन के लिये हम आप से रिक्वेस्ट कर सकते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise now.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: I will gather further information and then I will make a request.

12.52 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED PREPARATION FOR MASSIVE PAKISTAN INFILTRATION IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported preparation for massive Pakistan infiltration in Jammu and Kashmir and arrest of infiltrators in the State who had crossed the actual line of control."

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in recent weeks, a number of reports and rumours came to Government's notice suggesting that three or four groups of armed intruders from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir have infiltrated into our side of the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir. Careful investigation and vigorous search have been made. Except for a few individual intruders having been apprehended, no such infiltration has been established so far, nor have the reports and rumours been otherwise corroborated.

Some individual intruders from POK have been recently apprehended. They are being closely interrograted. Such instances of intrusion are not unknown along the 326 mile long Line of Control in J&K. However, it is true that the number of such intrusions has been higher during this calendar year than last year, being 132 this year upto 10th August 1978, as against 106 in the entire year of 1977.

As soon as the first reports in this connection were received, existing arrangements were strengthened and necessary precautions were further initiated. Extensive combing operations and other counter-measures against any possible infiltration of the kind reported, have been launched. All Intelligence and other Security agencies have been alerted and the utmost vigilance is being observed against any attempted sabotage or subversion as well as against any infiltration. There is no cause for any alarm.

Government's attention has been drawn to Press reports of statements said to have been made by certain political figures of Pakistan occupied Kashmir signifying hostile plans and intentions against India. The matter has been taken up with the Pakistan Embassy.

Our Armed Forces and Security organisations are maintaining the utmost vigilance and preparedness, and Government would like to assure the House that any attempt to threaten our national Defence or security will meet with a firm and befitting response.

12 52½ hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN *in the Chair*]

[श्री राम नारायण (राय बरेली) : बिहार की बाढ़ के बारे में भी विस्तार होना चाहिए.

[श्री राज नारायण]

सारा बिहार डूब गया है, उत्तर प्रदेश डूब गया है

MR. CHAIRMAN: After the call-attention is over; not in the middle of the call-attention. Please resume your seat.

श्री राज नारायण : इस के बाद लीजिए ।

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Mr. Chairman, in his statement, the hon. Defence Minister has assured the House about the preparedness of our armed forces on the entire line of control. It may not be a cause alarm, but it is a matter of great concern for all of us because we feel that Pakistan is attempting to re-create or re-enact the sordid drama of 1965 and 1971. We have the experience that, in 1965, when this House was being assured that not a fly would cross the cease-fire line, more than 8,000 infiltrators had already entered the Valley and some of them had come so near that they were only four miles away from Srinagar, the Capital city. So, we have to be very careful. It may be true that at this time the number of infiltrators is very less. They might have taken their own traditional routes. This might be an attempt on their part to divert the attention of the Government, and they may be planning a very severe and strong thrust in the near future. The reports which have come to us...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do not exaggerate.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I am not exaggerating. Reports of Pakistann infiltration have come from various sectors—right from Kargil, Uri, Chhamb, Jorian, Rajouri and Poonch sectors. It has been reported that many infiltrators have been arrested. In the statement the hon. Minister has stated that there have been stray incidents of certain people crossing the ceasefire line. This is exactly the pattern which happened in 1965, and I would request the hon. Defence Minister, although he is very vigilant, to be rather very cautious in this mater. Because one or two factors have to be taken into consideration. The construction of the Karakoram road, which is known as the silken road, will not be used for carrying silken cargo, but it will be used for carrying the hardware of some of our enemies who are on our border. It is true that we are trying to normalise our relations with them. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, the Minister will reply to the questions. Mr. Qureshi will continue. The Minister, I think, is capable of replying.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: This violation has, coincidentally, started in the month of August. The Defence Minister will recall that it was in August 1965—on 9th August—that the first wave of infiltrators entered the State of Jammu & Kashmir. It was really very difficult for the State Government at that time to handle the situation. My submission is this. Statements have been made by the President of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, Sardar Mohammed Ibramhim Khan, and Brig. Mohammed Hayat Khan on the 14th August, in which they have stated that a war of liberation for Kashmir will be started immediately. Also statements have been made by the Chinese leaders and Pakistani leaders while opening the Karakoram road, in which they have said that the freedom struggle of the Kashmir people will be strengthened, will be helped, by these people, and they are upholding the right of self-determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

13.00 hrs.

Then again what happened during the Islamic Conference in Karachi? Resolutions were passed which are not friendly Resolutions, which I should say very clearly to this House are not

conducive to bringing about the close relationship between the neighbouring countries which we so earnestly desire.

My submission is that this time...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to the question.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Please do not interrupt me. If I go off the mark, then you can interrupt me, because you are sitting in the Chair and the woman has been left in this seat.

There are unconfirmed reports that commandos, are being trained by Pakistan and more than 3,000 commandos have gathered near about the cease fire line. These may be unconfirmed reportes but one has to be very cautious about it.

Another problem is that Pakistan has internal problems. Whenever Pakistan has internal problems, they always find a scape-goat and they always try to divert the attention of their people—where they have suppressed their liberties and freedom, by sending infiltrators to Kashmir or occasionally because trigger happy and start pressing trigger on the border. I think the same process is being repeated to-day also. We have to make clear to the Government of Pakistan that in case they want friendship with India, this type of bullying tactics, this type of practice, will not pay them because we are earnest to have close relation with Pakistan. But if they go on training infiltrators and also create trouble on the line of control, it is, I think, a matter which should be taken up seriously with the Government of Pakistan.

The hon. Minister has said that some reference has been made to the Embassy here. It is not enough. We have to make it clear to the Government of Pakistan, once for all and to the Government of China, because our reports are that all these guerillas, these infiltrators, some of them have been trained by China and this type of atmosphere on our border is really very serious and we have to take all these things into serious consideration.

The Janata Government is talking of having very good relations with Pakistan, with China. But how is Pakistan and China behaving towards India?

Construction of Karakoram Road is a continuing threat to the integrity and sovereignty of this country so long as this road is being used for the purpose of moving arms and ammunition. This will always constitute a great threat to the security of our country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that those people who have been apprehended and arrested—infiltrators—what is their nationality? Is he aware of this fact that in 1965 infiltrators had very close links with some people in the State who are, unfortunately, keeping on to some important posts in the State today? Is he vigilant enough to realise that he should know that these infiltrators in 1965, with the help of certain local saboteurs, were able to come so close to Srinagar, that the very capital of Kashmir was threatened. They were only two to four miles away from the air port. I do not know whether this sordid drama will be repeated again?

I would like the hon. Minister to tell us about the nationality of the infiltrators and whether they have any accomplices within the country. There is a report that one of our citizens has been caught by the police and it was on his interrogation that he revealed the names of certain infiltrators and they were later on apprehended and caught by the police. I would like to know the names of these persons and has he any information about their links within the State?

[Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi]

I am greateful to him that he has given very reassuring stetement stating that our armed forces are very vigilant.

I can assure him like 1965 when the first information about infiltrators was given by a local villager Mohd. Din likewise the people of Jammu and Kashmir will stand like a rock behind him and will face infiltrators squarely and in case of any attack from any side you will find all the people of the State united to face any one of them.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I am thankful to the Member for pointing out various factors that are involved in the situation. I may assure him and the House that all these various factors have been taken into consideration and they are always kept in view while considering the security of our border and the security of our country. I will only assure him that there is much difference between 65 and 78. The House should not forget that 71 intervened in between 65 and 78. We should not forget also that on the border on our side in Jammu & Kashmir, there are patriotic people and they will not harbour any anti-Indian elements. And Mr. Qureshi is aware that there are instances of such patriotic people bringing to the notice of the Government whenever any infiltrators came to them and they recognised them. I have full faith in the patriotism of the people on our side of the border in Jammu & Kashmir. However, while I say that I do not rule out completely and say that there will be no intruders. Mr. Qureshi is aware of the borders. The only thing is that we should be prepared to deal with such people. We have apprehended, some by our security forces some by the State police and we are interrogating them. The House will agree with me that it will not be prudent on our part to disclose at this stage the result of these interrogations. But I may again assure the House that whether it is the Karakoram road or the developments across our border, all these factors are taken into consideration in keeping our preparedness up-to-date to deal with any situation that may arise.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदया, मैं मंत्री महोदय को इस बात पर बधाई देता हूं उन्होंने बताया कि वह सतर्क है और देश की सुरक्षा के लिये हमारी सेनायें तैयार हैं । परन्तु यह बात भी सही है कि इस तरह की बातें हमारे कश्मीर बोर्डर पर चार, पांच बार हो चुकी हैं । और जब से बांगला देश बना है पाकिस्तान ने अपनी आर्मी साढ़े तीन लाख से बढ़ा कर 6 लाख कर ली है । बांगला देश की आर्मी पहले नहीं थी जब मुजीब साहब थे, वहां पर अब एक लाख आर्मी है । चाइना के पास 35 लाख सेना है और हमारी आर्मी की संख्या पिछले 10 साल से वही है, करीब साढ़े आठ लाख । और इतना ही नहीं चाइना ने पाइप लाइन तिब्बत के लिए आयल की पाइप लाइन बना ली है । हमारा डिफेंस बजट पिछले 12, 13 साल से टोटल बजट का साढ़े तीन परसेंट है, जब कि पाकिस्तान का बजट करीब 10 परसेंट है । तो यह क्यों हो रहा है? यह चिन्ता की बात है । और हो सकता है कि पोलिटिकल कंसीडरेशन से पाकिस्तान के जो रूलर्स हैं वह बदला लेने की भावना से ऐसा कर रहे हों । क्योंकि मुझे मालूम है कि एक हमारे मित्र का लड़का वहां पर ट्रेनिंग ले रहा है, वहीं पाकिस्तान के आफिसर्स भी ट्रेनिंग ले रहे हैं, जब बात होती है उनकी तो यही कहा जाता है कि जब वक्त आयेगा तो 1971 का बदला लेंगे । तो बदला लेने की वजह से या पोलिटिकल प्रैशर के कारण से कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हमारी सतर्कता में कमी आ जाये । दोस्ती की बातें आप सब से कीजिये, माननीय जवाहर लाल जी ने भी चाइना से दोस्ती की थी, और बहुत सारे पैक्ट्स पाकिस्तान के साथ किये थे, लेकिन उसके बाद भी जो हालत हुई वह आपको मालूम है । मैं समझता हूं कि इतनी सरल बात नहीं है जितनी कि मंत्री जी ने कही । मैं आपको कश्मीर के आई० जी० पुलिस ने 14-11-77 को जो कहा वह बताता हूं ।

"Pakistan has intensified their activities in the border area of Jammu and Kashmir since July. Three members of the gang were arrested. Documents and some of the prejudicial material seized. We have to be alert."

यह उन्होंने कहा, फिर इसके अलावा यह भी एक खबर आई—

"Army foiled the attempts of three persons at night between 10 and 12 p.m. in Gangwa-Tithwal Sector."

इसका मतलब है कि

"Pakistan has stationed commandoes all along the border numbering about 3000."

अब यह सब खबरें अखबारों में आती हैं, इससे चिन्ता होती है । मैं 4, 5 दिन पहले काश्मीर गया था, वहां 3, 4 दिन रहा, वहां आम वातावरण है कि इनफिल्ट्रेशन हो रहा है । अब कितना हो रहा है, यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकता लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है, जैसा कि आई० जी० पुलिस ने कहा कि 3 मेम्बर का गैंग पकड़ा गया, जिनके पास प्रजुडिशल मेटिरियल निकला ? क्या यह भी सही है कि कुछ लोग जो आने के लिये अटैम्प्ट कर रहे थे, उनको हमारी आर्मी ने रोका ?

क्या सरकार हमारी आर्मी की संख्या बढ़ायेगी, क्योंकि बार्डर इतना बड़ा है कि अगर पाकिस्तान कुछ गड़बड़ करे तो वह बगैर चाइना की कनाइवेंस के नहीं कर सकता । चाइना का डिजाइन भी ठीक नहीं है, क्योंकि जो रोड बनाई है, वह अच्छी नहीं है । इसलिये आपको सारे बार्डर पर ध्यान देना होगा । हमारी आर्मी थोड़ी है, इसलिये मैं यह सवाल करूंगा कि क्या सरकार हमारी आर्मी की संख्या बढ़ायेगी और उसे माडर्नाइज करेगी ? इसी तरह से एयर फोर्स के दीप-पेनीट्रेशन एयर क्राफ्ट की संख्या की बात पिछले 10, 12 साल से चल रही है, लेकिन अभी तक निर्णय नहीं कर पाये, मेरा कहना यह है कि चाहे एयरक्राफ्ट की बात हो या आर्मी की बात हो, वह जो माडर्नाइज करने का काम या ज्यादा ताकत बनाने का काम है क्या सरकार उस पर कोई कार्यवाही करेगी ?

हम सरकार से पक्का एश्योरेंस चाहते हैं कि इस तरह के मामलों में सरकार पूरी तैयारी रखेगी, दोस्ती करते हुए भी अगर कोई जरा भी गड़बड़ उधर से की जायेगी तो उसका मुंहतोड़ जवाब दिया जायेगा ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : अध्यक्ष जी, जवाब तो मैंने दे दिया है, लेकिन उसी को दोहरा दूंगा ।

हम मित्रता तो सभी देशों के साथ करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन यह मित्रता देश की सुरक्षा को खतरे में डालकर नहीं करना चाहते । मित्रता करना चाहते हैं देश की सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने के लिये । यह तो हमेशा हमको ख्याल रखना चाहिये कि देश की सुरक्षा और स्वाधीनता सर्वोपरि है ।

जैसा मैंने मुख्य उत्तर में कहा कि इतनी बड़ी सरहद पर कुछ लोग घुसपठ कर अगर आ जायें, यह हम नहीं कह सकते कि नहीं आये, लेकिन जो बातें बताई गई हैं वह इस बात का सबूत है कि हमारे सैनिक, जब लोग उधर से आते हैं, तो उनको पकड़ते हैं, निकालते हैं और खदेड़ते हैं । हम अपनी तैयारी इस तरह रखते हैं कि जब कभी आयें तो उनको पकड़ लें, वापिस कर दें, उनको भगा दें ।

रही बात फौज की, तो यह कहना अतिश्योक्ति नहीं होगी कि जिन-जिन देशों से हमारा सम्बन्ध ऐसा है कि जिसके बारे में हम कुछ सोच सकते हैं कि हमारी सुरक्षा को खतरा हो सकता है, तो उनकी कितनी शक्ति है, उसका अनुमान कर के ही हम अपनी शक्ति का निर्धारण कर सकते हैं ।

यह बात सही है कि हमने अपनी फौज की संख्या नहीं बढ़ाई है, लेकिन उसकी शक्ति को ज्यादा बढ़ाया है और हमारा ध्यान बराबर इसी तरफ है कि हम उसकी शक्ति को बढ़ायें, आधुनिकीकरण के अच्छे-अच्छे हथियार देकर, कि एक आदमी 10, 20 का मुकाबला कर सके । तो हम तीनों सेनाओं का आधुनिकीकरण कर रहे हैं, आर्मी का भी, नैवी का भी और एयर फोर्स का भी ।

माननीय सदस्य ने डीप पेनीट्रेशन एयरक्राफ्ट का जिक्र किया है । आज भी हमारे पास कुछ ऐसे एयरक्राफ्ट हैं, जो पाकिस्तान की सरहद तक जा सकते हैं । इस बारे में हम जल्दी करना चाहते हैं कि हम अपनी ताकत को बढ़ायें । हम सदन को इतना ही आश्वासन देना चाहते हैं कि हम अपनी तरफ से पूरी सतर्कता रखेंगे । काश्मीर की सरकार सतर्क है और काश्मीर की जनता सतर्क है । श्री कुरेशी के सवाल के जवाब में मैंने जो कहा है, मैं उसको दोहराना चाहता हूं कि जम्मू-काश्मीर की सरहद पर हमारी तरफ जो लोग हैं, उन की वफादारी और देशभक्ति पर हमें पूरा भरोसा है, और जब कभी कोई ऐसे लोग आयेंगे, जो देश के प्रति बुरी नजर रखेंगे, तो वे उन की खबर लेंगे और उन्हें हमारे सुपुर्द कर देंगे ।

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Almora): Madam Chairman, I congratulate the Defence Minister for his assurances and I also assure him that

[Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi]

the whole House is behind him in safeguarding the integrity and sovereignty of this country.

Now, certain things arise from his statement and may I draw the attention of the Minister to that. He has said that there had been certain incidents of intruding and infiltrating in the country from the other side. There have been certain reports that on 27th or 28th June a bomb marked 'made in Pakistan' was recovered near a degree college at Poonch. Then in the Go-Brahmana area in Tehsil Samba in June, 1978 some empty cases of fired cartridges were recovered on which was also written 'made in Pakistan'. From Hira Nagar to Poonch it is about 300 kms. but there have been cases of cattle lifting and kidnapping by Pakistanis. I would like to know whether all this has been taken into consideration or not.

Then during 1965 and before certain persons from J. & K. had migrated to the occupied part of J. & K. and now they have taken the nationality on that side. There are reports that some of them are coming back into this country and are trying to take some nationalities back in this country and they are also helping these infiltrators. This question was specifically raised by the hon'ble Member Shri Baldev Singh Jasrotia who represents that area that a large number of persons are coming with mules and horses. All these things are covered. One does not know whether they have arms and ammunition or some other prejudicial material. Whether all these things are in the notice of the Minister and the government and whether military authorities were approached by these persons to take special attention on this matter and special strengthening of the Army and military intelligence.

While I am extremely thankful for his statement about strengthening the Army, Navy and Air Force but all these things of infiltration can be easily curbed if we have very strong military intelligence. May I know whether government have plans to strengthen and modrenise the military intelligence and to establish such equipments on our borders as to make our intelligence fully equipped with the modren equipments so as to find out these infiltrators at the proper moment and apprehend them.

Then there is Kashmir National Liberation Front which is very vocal. It has also certain headquarters in this part of the country in Srinagar and as we know that large number of persons were arrested with arms and ammunition a few years ago. Now they have been released. I would like to know whether they are still in this country and have not been transported back to that part of the territory and whether certain persons—as has been pointed out by Mr. Qureshi—are still hand in glove with these persons. That is a matter to be enquired into. I think that some enquiry has to be made about all these factors.

Further a Chinese balloon was detected ten days back in Hindwara which was confiscated. I do not know what material it had. Whether a balloon had come to that area or not is a point which this House would like to know. As regards the operations which the Minister has mentioned are all very good. They must be strengthened. May I know what had been the result of the mopping up and combing operations. Whether some arms and ammunition made in Pakistan have been discovered in this part of the country. I would like to know about this from the Defence Minister. I would like to know that from the hon. Minister.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: From the very beginning, I would like to say, Madam, that all the reports that are received about the infiltration are not credible; they are very much exaggerated. We should not forget that the

border is not completely sealed. And there is a possibility of population from this side going to that side and from that side coming to this side. The only requirement is that an utmost vigilance should be exercised in such matters.

He has mentioned about the intelligence. I have already said in my statement that the various vigilance agencies not only of the army but also various other vigilance agencies have been alerted and they are alive to the problem that has been pointed out.

The Chief Minister of Kashmir himself is very vigilant. As the members might have seen his statement, his Address, on the Independence Day, that is another assurance of the safety in that area. Yesterday when I saw the report, I asked the Defence Secretary to talk to him. He had talked to him and he also had no definite information about the infiltration. But, based on the reports and rumours, he made a statement and cautioned the people of Kashmir to be vigilant and also in case there is any aggression, to take care of the aggression and repel that as we did in 1971. Madam, I would like that the House will not like me to disclose the various actions that we have taken so far as intelligence and other steps are concerned.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Madam, Chairman, I am sure the whole House will appreciate very much the statement made by the hon. Minister in which he assured the House about the vigilance and preparedness of our Armed Forces and Security Organizations. It is quite expected of Babuji who played a glorious role particularly in the last Indo-Pakistan War in 1971. (*Interruptions*). Madam, naturally, one should not take an alarmist view nor a complacent attitude about what is happening or what is likely to happen in the border area by indulging in any political theory that the internal crisis in Pakistan will be diverted into the external crisis. There is some kind of speculation about the international involvement of Pakistan. I do not want to indulge in that kind of thing.

But we must have our assessment of facts. There are certain facts one should be concerned with and disturbed also about the reports that about 3,000 commandos have been mobilised along the border—not once but several times—and a few days ago, Sardar Ibrahim Khan, President of the Occupied Kashmir and also Brigadier Hayat Khan, over the Azad Kashmir, said that they wanted to resume their socalled war of liberation of Kashmir. There are also reports that there had been exchange of fires between the security forces on both sides and there was also a report that some spies have been arrested. There are also reports that the socalled Azad Kashmir Forces are being trained by the Chinese elements. These are the reports. I want to know from the hon. Minister and the House should be enlightened about whether these reports are factually correct. This is No. 1. The other point is this. We have come to know that there has been an increase in the infiltration number. It was not exactly as it was last year. The number has increased; the intensification has also increased. It appears from the statement of Sheikh Abdullah, and I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this point that in case of these infiltrations, these infiltrators camouflage as ordinary citizens, as some other people; they try to hide themselves from the attention of the common people. Sometimes, they mix with the local people, they misguide them or they take some kind of shelter. They can also find out some other ways. There are some collaborators with them also. Such things happen. It is not possible for our Security Forces and even ordinary Intelligence people to identify them immediately.

Therefore, Sir, I feel that we have to know it from the statement of Sheikh Abdullah and also the statements which

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have appeared in the Press also. It has appeared even in today's Press that about a month ago, our security chiefs and also intelligence chiefs had a meeting to find out ways and means how to deal with the problem that has arisen there.

Secondly, I want to know from the hon. Minister about this. In cases of such infiltrations and also such attempted acts of sabotage and espionage by the infiltrators, it is necessary that the people in the border areas should be kept in awareness. For that reason I want to know why the Government did not make it public earlier that this kind of infiltration has been taking place. Along with that, I want to know whether certain squads in our border area, of the local people have been formed and given training so that they can identify and locate and keep watch on the probable infiltrators and also those who have already infiltrated.

And, thirdly, I want to know whether this is a fact that China has really given some training to the so-called Azad Kashmir liberators. If so, I want to know what may be their number and what kind of trainings they have been given.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Very good, Prof. Samar Guha; very much changed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has learnt to cooperate with the Chair unlike some others.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I would not like to disclose all the details which have been asked by the hon. Member. He will agree with me that it will not be in the interest of the security of our country to disclose every detail of the actions taken by us.

But, let me assure the House that so far as the population on the border on our side as concerned, they are vigilant. Necessary actions have been taken in that direction. All the various security forces, army, border security force, State Police etc. are quite vigilant on the borders. As I have stated in the main statement, actions have been intensified in that direction. There is no doubt that infiltrators camouflage in several ways. Our intelligence and security forces take action in such matters. As I have said earlier, all the reports are not correct. But it is true that occasionally there are exchanges of fire on the borders. There are occasionally such incidents which take place. Whenever such incidents take place the matter is taken up at the local level by the Commanders on this side or that side and they settle the matter. It is not unusual. It cannot be completely ruled out also, because, such things do take place. But we never attach great importance to that.

In the whole situation, Sir, I have neither adopted an alarmist attitude nor an attitude of complacency. The hon. Members are aware as to what is the condition in Pakistan—occupied Kashmir and what is the internal condition in the whole of Pakistan also. I did not want to go into that question because that is their internal affairs. But so long as it affects our security we have to take that into consideration. And sometimes it happens, when they have great difficulty internally, economic or otherwise, they want to keep the 'pot boiling' as was said by the Chief Minister of Kashmir. But all the same, I will not keep myself satisfied with that. We will take all the necessary precautions and the various measures which have been suggested by the hon. Member. I will again assure the House that we are alive to the problem. We do not minimise it. But we also do not magnify it. We will meet them in the same terms as they would like to appreciate.

30 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 21st August, 1978, will consist of:—

(1) Further consideration and passing of the Constitution (Forty-Fifth Amendment) Bill, 1978.

(2) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(3) Consideration of amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Tobacco Board (Amendment) Bill, 1978.

(4) Consideration of a motion for concurrence for reference of the Viswa Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1978, to a Joint Committee.

(5) Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:

(a) The Press Council Bill, 1978.

(b) The Repealing and Amending Bill, 1978.

(c) The Employment of Children (Amendment) Bill, 1978.

It is also proposed to provide for further discussion on:

(a) Motion by Smt. Parvathi Krishnan regarding statement made by the Minister of Railways regarding serious train accidents at 4-30 PM on Wednesday, the 23rd August, 1978.

(b) Motion by Shri Samar Guha regarding Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the disappearance of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): How about the half-discussed motion on the Shah Commission Report moved by Shri S. N. Mishra? Are there any prospects of its coming up?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not sent any notice.....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: It is a routine matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister will answer you when he replies to the other three Members.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Madam Chairman, I have heard with great interest my hon. friend, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs giving in a very persuasive sweet voice the business for the next week and as I see his finger injured, I do not want to injure him by my remarks today. But I would like to suggest that let him tell the House, whether Government intends to extend the Monsoon session. There are press reports that it is being extended, I hope, they will announce it and stick to it and will not go on extending it from time to time because it upsets our programme and plans.

The Tribunal's award on Narmada Waters was given yesterday and I must say, it was a historic occasion in more than one sense, because the people of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra have been awaiting this decision for a long time and at long last, it has come. It may please some section, and may displease some other section, but my point is that it is a very important matter concerning the vital interests of the entire nation and the Government must find some time for discussion of this important Tribunal award on Narmada waters, because certain important issues for the development and welfare of the people are involved. I am not going to make this a kind of occasion for an acrimonious debate about the interest of one State against the other; on the contrary, I consider it as a united, one family affair of

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankkar]

the entire nation. This must be discussed so that the implementation by the four States can go on the basis of some discussion and ideas given on the floor of the House. That is why, I request the Government to find some time—at least a short-duration discussion for two hours—I have already asked for it—and I do not think, it would be difficult especially now that the House has been extended by a couple of days.

Lastly, I would mention about the promised two Bills, one on Anti-Defection and the other, comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill. Next week will be the last occasion when the Minister will come with a statement and I will have again to come with this kind of a thing. I do not want him to say next week that these have been spilled over to the next session. Let him give us a promise that next week would announce that both the promised Bills will at least be introduced in the last week of the current extended Monsoon session.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Madam Chairman, after the Janata Party came to power, there has been an erosion in the whole concept of the public sector. The latest example is what happened in the BHEL. In this connection, I have sent notices for motions as well as for a half-an-hour discussion and have met the Speaker also. I also told the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that there must be a discussion on the affairs of BHEL, because it is the concern of everybody in the country, especially of those who love public sector units. The latest agreement has been mooted by BHEL for collaboration with Siemens. It is a complete sell out to a multi-national, and BHEL has degraded into a selling agency of this multi-national concern. *viz.*, Siemens, Moreover, with the KAWU of West Germany—which is a part of Siemens—they have an agreement, which has completely taken away Indian technology which was developed with Soviet assistance, and the talent of the Indian engineers. That is why we are demanding a complete discussion. I wish the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will himself come and offer, as Mr. George Fernandes has offered an enquiry against himself, a discussion on the floor of the House, on the affairs of the BHEL and prevent the sell-out of the public sector undertaking to the multi-nationals.

Secondly, I remember—I think—that the hon. Speaker said in the House that he will give an occasion for discussing it, when the Prime Minister made a statement regarding his recent visit abroad. We demanded it, and the Speaker said that he will give some time for a discussion, especially on some developments in Iran. I do not want to go into details on what has happened in Iran. Everyone knows that this Government and the previous Government were giving a VVIP treatment to the most oppressive and cruel dictator, *viz.* the Shah of Iran, who is suppressing the people of Iran who love liberty and freedom.

Madam Chairman, what I am saying is that this is an occasion for discussing our foreign policy; and we must review our relations with Iran, because we of the Government and they in the Government always speak about liberty and freedom. So, if they love freedom and liberty, and respect the freedom and liberty of other people—and of people of Iran also—they should not give respectability to that man who suppresses the Iranian people's love of liberty and freedom. That is why I speak on these two issues. Let the Minister come forward and offer some time to discuss these two things.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravi, I did not want to interrupt you; but you said: "we of the Government", and they of the Government." I want to be clear on that.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I stand corrected, Madam Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you usually object to corrections. So, I desisted from correcting you earlier.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): I am rather disappointed at the statement made by the Minister to-day, because he promised earlier, that the Government will soon come forward with its bonus policy. I need not remind the Minister that Onam is fast approaching in his homeland Kerala; and Puja is also coming. And this is the season of festivals. I would request the Minister to make a statement as soon as possible, so that the workers in the factories and elsewhere will not have to live under worry. I also remind him that there are trade unions like the AITUC going forward with their struggles for the bonus. Since the Minister has promised several times that Government is favourably inclined to accept 8.33 per cent, he will make a statement next week about it.

The second point is about the sugar de-control policy announced by the Government. Kerala is a State which is on the consuming side, as far as sugar is concerned. So also is West Bengal. In Kerala, the Chief Minister made a statement that the price will shoot up if this policy is implemented. He wanted an assured quota of sugar to Kerala, especially during the festival season. It is very much necessary. In West Bengal also, if I understood it correctly, the Press reports say that they are going to defy the policy of the Centre regarding de-control of sugar. Anyway, I would like to impress upon the Minister that it is a matter of serious public concern. So, the Government should make a statement next week about this matter also, i.e. on pricing—and also on this policy. Government always says that they are for the strengthening of the public distribution system. Let us get it distributed through the public distribution system. I hope the Minister will answer my questions.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I have been reminded of so many promises that I am alleged to have made, that I begin to wonder whether my memory is failing, or the memory of the hon. Member is falling.

The questions that my hon. friend Shri Mavalankar raised were prefaced by some delectable remarks of the kind that he usually makes: since I was already injured, he did not want to injure me further. I can tell him that I may be injured but I shall not feel hurt by any of the statements he makes. The first question he raised was about extension; since very important legislative business which the government had hoped to get transacted in the House has not yet been completed, we propose that the session be extended till the 31st of this month. He referred to the award on Narmada waters and said that it was an important question and sometime must be found for discussion; I shall bear this in mind when the Business Advisory Committee meets and this question can be put to them. He referred to the promised Bills. He wants me to feel as if I was the prophet of the Old Testament.... (*Interruptions*) who led people up the pisgah to view the Promised Land. I do not make any such claim. But as far as these Bills are concerned. I repeat my assurance that they will be introduced before the session ends.

My good friend Mr. Vayalar Ravi referred to what he called the erosion of the concept of the public sector. It is a matter of opinion as to whether

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

after this government has come to power there has been such an erosion. His main point was that there should be a discussion on the affairs of BHEL. He is free to raise it in any form in which he can raise it as an hon. Member and then the question of allotting time for it would arise. He said that there should be a discussion on the statement that the Prime Minister made after his visit abroad. I am not quite sure whether it was said by the Speaker that the discussion would be on the Prime Minister's statement or the statement made by the Foreign Minister. If I remember aright, it was about the Foreign Minister's statement. In any case his purpose in raising this question is to ask for a debate on foreign policy. As we have said, we will try to find sometime for it. Then, my friend Mr. Chandrappan was very disappointed that there was no reference to bonus, and no statement has been made. He reminded me that we said that the government would make an announcement soon. I can assure him that it will be sooner than now than from the last week. He said that we should make a statement as soon as possible. I agree with him; there should be no doubt on this score; we will be able to make a statement in the very near future. On sugar decontrol he wanted a discussion. I shall bear this in mind. Unfortunately there are no unlimited hours in the day. If there were an unlimited number of hours in the day, certainly all this could have been fitted into the next week; but since it is not possible even for this House to change the number of hours in a day, it is not possible for us to include everything in the business for the next week.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: My point remains unanswered.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Obviously during the next week we will not be in a position to provide for it.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: The week after next?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We take up the next business now.

13.43 hrs.

MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939."

The motion was adopted

SHRI CHAND RAM: I introduce the Bill.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 17-8-1978.

13.44 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Reported Affairs of Shipping Corporation of India

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): Madam Chairman, I am raising a matter about the victimisation of captain R. D. Kohli, Shipping Corporation of India. Luckily the hon. Minister is also available in the House; he will know it.

Captain R. D. Kohli who is number 2 in the Shipping Corporation of India as the executive director has also acted as managing director/chairman of SCI for over six months soon after after the former chairman/managing director Mr. Srivastava left SCI to take up a foreign assignment. Now captain Kohli has been superseded by five of his own juniors who are now placed above him on the board of SCI. These five officers are far junior to captain Kohli; knowledgewise he is rated as the most knowledgeable person in the field of merchant navy. This is a clear-cut victimisation of Capt. R. D. Kohli. Reference 21st July, 1978 *Economic Times*:

> "The fact that some functional directors will also be superseded as a result of the appointment of five new executive directors on a higher salary scale would apear to have created heart-burning in the Shipping Corporation. There are signs of demoralisation at senior levels, particularly among persons who have put in long years of service and at least one functional director is understood to be contemplating resignation."

Shipping circles suggest that the political influence—I do not know whether the political influence refers to Mr. Chand Ram, The Minister of State in charge of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport or some other political influence.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): It has no foundation.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: I do not know. Since you are present I am saying it. I do not know whether the political influence refers to you or some other political influence. Don't get agitated.

> "Shipping circles suggest that the political influence appears to have played a major part in the selection of some candidates. Otherwise, the contribution of the senior-most person, Capt. Kohli, would not have been brushed aside."

Thus, apart from financial loss, Capt. Kohli will lose much of the image he has earned for himself in the shipping world by dint of sheer hard work and dedication.

The matter deserves a thorough investigation to prevent any future victimisation of loyal bureaucrats in the hands of politicians.

(ii) Reported Arrest of Employees of Education Department of Punjab.

SHRI BHAGAT RAM (Phillaur): The police of Chandigarh Union Territory arrested 313 employees of Education Department of Punjab up to this date without any provocation from the employees side. The Ministerial Staff Association is peacefully agitating since long for their quite genuine demands such as additional staff in proportion to the increased work load, release of selection grade, recall of deputationists, etc. On 21st July while the employees were staging dharna peacefully before the resi-

dence of the Education Minister, the police of Chandigarh shamelessly arrested 89 employees including the President, Secretary and almost all the important office-bearers of the Association. The employees again staged dharna on 27th July, 3rd August and 10th August in support of their demands and for release of their leaders and workers. The police again arrested all those who were peacefully staging dharna. Now the number of arrests has reached 513. The police attacked the hunger-strikers and demolished their camp which was started 80 days before. There is great resentment among the employees of Punjab. The work in the Education Department of Punjab is entirely disturbed and is almost at a standstill. It is highly undemocratic and is undesirable from a Government committed to the restoration of civil liberties and rule of law.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to stick to the text.

SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Only three more sentences. There is hardly any time when prohibitory orders under section 144 are not imposed in Chandigarh to curb the trade union and other democratic activities. This reflects the inefficiency of the administration to deal with the normal situation without the help of the police.

I therefore, demand that all the arrested employees should be immediately and unconditionally released and the Home Minister should make a statement on the shameful act of the police and warn the concerned authorities.

(iii) FACTS REVEALED BY NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR APPLIED ECONOMIC RESEARCH re. INDIAN ECONOMY.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर): सभापति महोदय, भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के बारे में जो कुछ तथ्य "नवभारत टाइम्स" के दिनांक 14-8-78 के अंक में प्रकाशित हुए हैं और जिनके सम्बन्ध में व्यावहारिक आर्थिक राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद का हवाला दिया गया है, वह अत्यन्त ही गम्भीर एवं आश्चर्यजनक है। साथ ही सरकार के समक्ष एक चेतावनी के रूप में है। समीक्षा में कहा गया है कि जो कदम मंहगाई को रोकने के लिये उठाये जा रहे हैं, उनका लाभ थोक व्यापारी ले रहे हैं या खुदरा दुकानदार, लेकिन उपभोक्ता तक वह लाभ नहीं पहुंच रहा है।

समीक्षा में यह भी कहा गया है कि थोक के भावों में जो गिरावट आती है, वह खुदर भावों में नहीं दिखाई देती। समीक्षा में वितरण व्यवस्था को दोषपूर्ण बताया गया है तथा इसमें सुधार की अपेक्षा की गई है। कुछ मामलों में स्थिति को मिश्रित भी बताया गया है तथा कुछ मामलों में तुरन्त योग्य कार्यवाही की अपेक्षा की गई है। इसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि औद्योगिक विकास की दर जो पहले 10.4 प्रतिशत थी, वह घटकर इस समय 3.5 प्रतिशत रा गई है। इसे बढ़ाने हेतु कोई प्रभावी कदम नहीं दिखाई पड़ रहा है तथा उद्योग सम्बन्धी नीति का भी विकास पर कोई अनुकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ रहा है।

सरकार द्वारा मूल्यों को नीचे लाने अथवा उन्हें स्थिर रखने हेतु भी प्रभावी कदम उठाये गये हैं, किन्तु आम जनता को इसका जो लाभ मिलना चाहिये वह कतिपय त्रुटियों से नहीं मिल पा रहा है।

मैं यह कहना आवश्यक समझता हूं कि यह मामला गम्भीर आर्थिक चेतावनी के रूप में है, सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी नीति को स्पष्ट करे कि इस प्रकार आम उपभोक्ताओं के लाभ के लिये तथा औद्योगिक विकास की दर को स्थिर रखने के लिये क्या कदम उठा रही है। मैं चाहूंगा कि संबंधित मंत्री महोदय, इस बारे बारे में वक्तव्य देने की कृपा करें।

13.55 hrs.

COAST GUARD BILL—*Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Sher Singh on the 16th August 1978, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution and regulation of an Armed Force of the Union for ensuring the security of the maritime zones of India with a view to the protection of maritime and other national interests in such zones and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shrimati Chandravati to continue. You have got three minutes more.

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती (भिवानी): मैडम चेयरमैन, मैं कल आपको तस्करी के बारे में बता रही थी कि हम चाहे कितना ही अच्छा कानून क्यों न बनायें, लेकिन जिस ढंग से कानून का इम्पलीमैंटेशन होता है, वह आज भी उसी तरह से हो रहा है, जैसे किसी वक्त मनु ने जो कानून बनाया था कि वर्ग के हिसाब से अगर दो वर्ग के आदमी एक ही तरह का अपराध करते हैं तो उनको एक तरह की सजा नहीं मिलती, दो तरह की सजा मिलती है । अगर छोटा आदमी अपराध करता है, छोटी चोरी करता है तो उसको घसीट कर ले जाया जायेगा और उसको सजा दी जायेगी, लेकिन अगर बड़ा आदमी करता है, चाहे आर्थिक अपराध समग्लिंग का हो या तस्करी का हो, रिश्वत का हो या किसी तरह की खरीदोफरोख्त के मामले में कमीशन का हो, या कंट्रेक्ट की कुछ चीजें हों तो उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता । रिश्वत या आर्थिक अपराध हर बड़ा आदमी करता है, उसमें पोलिटिशियन भी हैं और ब्यूरोक्रेट्स भी हैं । मैं मानती हूं कि अपराधी बड़े बिजनेस मैगनेट्स भी हैं जो सब की कोजो इन्डायरेक्टली कंट्रोल करते हैं और हमारे पोलिटिशियन्स और ब्यूरोक्रेट्स उन अपराधियों को पनाह देते हैं, उनसे हिस्सा लेते हैं । अगर ब्यूरोक्रेट्स और पोलिटिशियन्स साफ हो जायें तो मैं समझती हूं कि जो कानून हम बनाते हैं, उसको इम्पलीमैंट करने में कोई असुविधा नहीं होगी, नहीं तो चाहे हम कितने ही अच्छे कानून बना लें, उनको इम्पलीमैंट करने में हमेशा असुविधा होती है। क्योंकि जो इम्प्लीमैंट करते हैं, वही उन लोगों को जो अपराध करते हैं, बचाने में लग जाते हैं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute more.

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : मडम चेयरमैन, मुझे थोड़ा अधिक समय दीजिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the very begining I told you three minutes. Please conclude now. You had three minutes yesterday.

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : लेकिन मैं इन तीन मिनट में तो कुछ नहीं बोल सकूंगी मुझे कुछ सुझाव भी देने हैं । खैर,

तो एक बात मैं आपको कह रही थी कि किस तरह से कहां तूफान आते हैं या बाढ़ आती है, उसके बारे में हम पहले से सोचते नहीं हैं, जब एकदम यह आ जाते हैं और बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान करते हैं, तब उसके बारे में सोचते हैं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Confine yourself to the Bill.

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : पीछे हम अंडमान गये थे । हमारी सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से अंडमान एक बहुत उपयुक्त टापू है । लेकिन वहां आवागमन के जो साधन होने चाहिए, वे वहां नहीं हैं । बल्कि मैं कहूंगी कि वे बिल्कुल इनसफिशेंट हैं । उस टापू के इर्द-गिर्द मछलियां बहुत पाई जाती हैं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Perhaps you were not present when the Member from Andamans spoke in detail about the problems of Andamans. You are taking the time of the House in repetition.

SHRIMATI CHANDRAVATI: Let me say....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not take the time of the House repealing all those points.

SHRIMATI CHANDRAVATI: Let me speak what I want to speak. It is within my right.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is also the question of time limit. Others have spoken within the time limit. Kindly confine yourself the time limit.

SHRIMATI CHANDRAVATI: If you go on interrupting, how can I speak?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken more than the time allotted to you.

SHRIMATI CHANDRAVATI: But you have spoken more than me Madam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I go according to the time allotted to Members. Now you continue.

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि इस बिल की मंशा बहुत अच्छी है, लेकिन मैं चाहती हूं कि इस को अच्छी तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाए, ताकि हम अपने लम्बे समुद्र-तट की रक्षा कर सकें, जो दूसरे लोग हमारे समुद्र में ट्रेसपास करते हैं, जो इनट्रूडर हैं, वे न आ सकें और हम अपने समुद्रीय पदार्थों को ठीक तरह से एक्सप्लायट कर सकें । हम अपने ही लोगों को एक्सप्लायट करते हैं, चाहे वे मछली पकड़ते हैं और चाहे अनाज पैदा करते हैं । जो लोग कच्चा माल पैदा करते हैं, चाहे वह खाने का हो या पहनने का हो,उन का एक्सप्लायटेशन हो रहा है । लेकिन हमारे देश के रीसोर्सिज को विदेशी लोग एक्सप्लायट करते हैं । तीस साल की आजादी के बाद भी हम अपने रीसोर्सिज को एक्सप्लायट नहीं कर पा रहे हैं ।

इस लिए मैं आप के द्वारा सरकार से कहना चाहती हूं कि हम अपने समुद्र में पाये जाने वाले खनिज पदार्थों और खाद्य पदार्थों को तभी एक्सप्लायट कर सकते हैं, जबकि हम अपने समुद्र पर पूरा अधिकार स्थापित कर सकें, और उसपर पूरा अधिकार तभी होगा, जब हम अपने कोस्ट को गार्ड करने की पूरा व्यवस्था कर सकेंगे, ताकि हमारे समुद्रीय क्षेत्र में कोई इनट्रूडर न आ सके, कोई वहां ट्रेसपास न कर सके ।

*SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN (Nagapattinam): Hon. Madam Chairman, welcoming the Coast Guard Bill even though it has been introduced belatedly, I would like to say a few words.

I support this Bill because it fulfils the long-felt need of the country. This Bill seeks to set up a patrolling force to protect the 4000 miles of country's coast-line. It is not an exaggeration to say that there has also been erosion of our sovereignty in the absence of such an organisation which is entrusted with the duty of safeguarding the security of our land possessions.

It is estimated that there are about 3 crores of fishermen in our country living on the coast-line. I am sorry to say that these poor fishermen have been left to the tender mercies of Nature. All along they have been the victims of vicious cyclones and sinister storms. They are always caught unawares by the onrushing waves. Now that this Coast guard force is being set up, I suggest that this force must be given mobile communication sets and fast moving vehicles enabling them to inform these innocent fishermen about the cyclone warnings. I represent Nagapattinam coastal constituency. I am personally acquinted with the agony of these people. Last November there was a devastating cyclone which not only destroyed the habitations of these fishermen but also took away many hundreds of precious human lives. If only there had been such a patrolling force equipped with the necessary technical know-how, we could have saved many human lives and their humble belongings. I suggest that the Coast Guards must be made responsible for this humanitarian task also.

Secondly, I would like to point out that the livelihood of these fishermen all along he coast-line is being eroded slowly and steadily. The manually operated catamarans on which these fishermen go for fishing cannot by any stretch of imagination compete with power-driven mechanised boats employed by black-marketeers, smugglers etc. unauthorisedly and also by the multi-national companies which have been licensed to do deep-sea fishing. Here also the Coast Guard organisation must play a vital role in protecting the livelihood of these fishermen from these marauders engaged in self-aggrandisement.

Thirdly, since some battalions of Coast Guard would be located in the coastal States, and since they would be engaged in patrolling the coast- line of these States, it should be ensured that there is proper co-ordination and liasion with the State Police without whose cooperation and support the Coast Guards on their own will not be able to discharge their duties efficiently. For this purpose a high-level

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

Committee at the State level should be set up so that both these organisations work in unison in the interest of the security of the nation. I request that this suggestion should be brone in mind by the hon. Minister when the organisation is established.

Before I conclude, I am opposed to the death sentence provided for in the legislation for a recalcitrant guard. Many hon. members who preceded me referred to ceaseless efforts we are making for abolishing the death sentence. I suggest that life sentence may be substituted for death-sentence for a culprit coast guard.

I would like to point out that the Coast Guard should not be a subordinate organisation of our Navy. The Government should also not encourage deputationists from the Navy to this organisation. This should be an independent unit set up with new recruits with all their verve and enthusiasm. This organisation should also be equipped with mobile communication sets, power-driven boats, wireless sets and all the other necessary scientific equipment so that they discharge their duties efficiently and effectively. In the interest of rooting out smuggling on Nagapattinam Coast, the Customs force there must be supplied immediately with at least two mechanised boats.

14.00

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): Madam Chairman, I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members who participated in this discussion and, generally, welcomed the Bill. I am happy that all sections of this House welcomed this legislation.

I would like to make a brief reference to some of the points which were raised during the speeches by the hon. Members. The first point which was made by Mr. Manoranjan Bhakta was that he had some doubts whether, before we brought this Bill to form the Coast Guard organisation, we had some discussion with the State Governments and Union territories. I may submit that over the last 16 months since the interim coast guard organisation came into existence, the Officer on Special Duty has been visiting the State capitals and meeting the Chief Minister and the Chief Secretaries of the affected States to find out their local problems within territorial waters so that plans could be prepared to cater to meet certain situations that were being experienced by the coastal States. So, it is nit as if we have not discussed all those matters with the State Governments. In fact, for the last 16 months, we have been doing it.

The second point which was raised by you, Madam, in your speech was about the Coast Guard Organisation itself. You felt that it was not necessary to have a para-military force. But I may submit that the coast guard to be effective must be governed by a strict disciplinary code. It cannot work otherwise. Being a maritime force, we have to adopt some of the aspects of Navy. Because of this, we have to have a para-military force.

One point which was raised by almost all the members, and I share their concern, was about small fishermen. That was about Clause 14. The intention behind this Clause is, besides rendering assistance to fishermen, to protect them from harassment caused by foreign vessels. Fishing being a State subject, providing protection to fishermen from harassment caused by trawlers, etc., within the territorial waters will be dealt with by the State Governments concerned. However, there is a provision in Clause 121 of this Bill, under which the Central Government may, by general or special orders, direct, with the concurrence of the State Governments concerned, that any of the powers or duties which may be exercised or discharged under a State Act by a police officer may, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be specified in the order,

[Prof. Sher Singh]

be exercised or discharged by a member of the Coast Guard. Therefore, if at any time it is desired to avail of the services of a coast guard in matters exclusively in the domain of the States, the provisions of this Clause can be invoked.

I may further add that the Ministry of Agriculture, in consultation with the State Governments, is considering the question of delimiting the fishing dones. Several meetings of the Central and State Government officials have been held on the subject of fishing in the territorial waters. In fact, some thought is being given to enact a legislation to regulate fishing in the territorial waters, and the Coast Guard could be one of the agencies to render assistance in this matter.

I may also add that we have come across various instances when fishermen have been in distress due to inclement weather or rigours of the sea, On these occasions, the Indian Navy has been rendering all possible assistance—whenever any request has been made to the Central Government. The Indian Navy has been maintaining a very close liaison with the maritime States with a view to ensuring all possible assistance to the fishermen in distress for one reason or another. Likewise, the Coast Guard will also be in constant touch with the State Governments to ensure that all posible assistance is rendered to the fishermen warranting asistance from this agency.

The Government is fully aware of the difficulties being experienced by small fishermen. Whenever the occasion demands, the Coast Guard will be directed to render all possible assistance it is capable of. The interim Coast Guard has on several occasions come to the rescue of fishermen in Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The Coast Guard is maintaining a very close liaison with the various State Governments. We are locating Coast Guard Districts in all coastal States—one in each coastal State. We will have a continuous liaison, and all the problems of fishermen will be attended to by the Coastal Guard when it is called upon to do so.

Another point which was made by almost all the speakers was about the capital punishment, about the death penalty, in the case of mutiny. I may submit that the same punishment as is prescribed in this Bill has been prescribed in both the Navy Act and the BSF Act also. In any case, the death penalty can be carried out only after the approval of the Central Government and not without it.

MR. Chairman, you also made one point about the customs maritime organization which is to be integrated with the Coast Guard organization...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point made was whether the Coast Guard would also give protection to the fishermen from mechanized trawlers.

PROF. SHER SINGH: As I have said, within the territorial waters, it is a State subject; we can come only when the State Governments authorise us to do something; and whenever we are called upon to do it, we will do it. And the Agriculture Ministry, as I said, is also thinking of delimiting the fishing zones and also they have framed some rules...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is the 20 km. territorial waters.

PROF. SHER SINGH: In fact within these territorial waters—it is for them to decide in consultation with the States—they may take some action about it and they could also ban these big trawlers functioning in that area. That can be done.

One point, Madam Chairman, you made was with regard to the Customs Marine Organization consisting of fast interceptors and shore work-shops. That is going to be amalgamated in the Coast Guard Organization. The terms and conditions under which the existing personnel of the Customs Marines are to be inducted into the Coast Guard Organization are yet

to be worked out between the two Departments. But the employees of this organization will no doubt get justice. That is the only thing that I can say about it.

One last question which was also raised by many members was with regard to the formation of trade unions and other associations. I might submit that it has been provided both in the Navy Act as also in the BSF Act that trade union activities and formation of associations for any political purpose or having any connection with political organizations are banned. They are banned for all para-military forces and the Coast Guard Organization, being a para-military force, we have to have this provision in this Bill also.

One point was made about the qualifications of the Chief Law Officer. I might submit for the information of the House that the qualifications laid down for the Chief Law Officer are the same as for the Judges of the High Court. So, he will not be an officer of a low status. He will be an officer of the status of a High Court Judge.

Madam, these were some of the points which were made. I again express my gratitude to all the Members who participated in this discussion and have welcomed this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House. The questin is:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution and regulation of an Armed Force of the Union for ensuring the security of the maritime zones of India with a view to the protection of maritime and other national interests in such zones and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration.

There is an amendment by Dr. Ramji Singh for insertion of a new clause—clause 1A. Dr. Ramji Singh, are you moving your amendment?

Clause 1A (New)

DR. RAMJI SINGH (Bhagalpur): Yes, Madam Chairman, I beg to move:

Page 1,—

after line 7, *insert*—

"1A. The constitution and regulations of Tat-Raksha-Vahini shall be on the pattern of Indian Navy." (5).

इस में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि (ए) में कोई दूसरा अच्छा सा नाम दिया जाना चाहिये । मैंने एक अच्छे नाम का प्रस्ताव उनके सामने किया है और चाहा है कि इसका नाम तट रक्षा वाहिनी रखा जाए । मैं समझता हूं कि इस सुन्दर नाम को उनको स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये ।

यह ठीक है कि एक समय था जब समुद्र हमारी रक्षा करता था और हिमालय भी हमारी रक्षा करता था । लेकिन हिमालय आज आहत है और समुद्र की भी रक्षा करने की आवश्यकता हमारे सामने आ पड़ी है । 6083 किलोमीटर समुद्र तट हमारे पास है—

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please speak on the amendment. You want a change of the name. Please state why you want the change of the name.

डा रामजी सिंह : इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि इसका नाम रक्षा वाहिनी कर दिया जाना चाहिये । यह नाम ज्यादा प्रचलित है । मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि या तो इसे सीधे भारतीय नौसेना के अन्तर्गत कर दिया जाए या इसको एक स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व प्रदान किया जाए, जैसा उन्होंने किया भी है । लेकिन जो विधेयक उन्होंने रखा है यह न तो शुद्ध रुप से सैनिक कानून के अन्तर्गत है और न ही शुद्ध रुप से . . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN No, no, you are going into the merits of the Bill. Please speak on your amendment.

डा० रामजी सिंह : सभापति महोदया, नाम की बड़ी महत्ता है । मैं समझता हूं यह तो एक इतिहास में रह जायगा कि अच्छत नाम होगा । जिस तरह से बंगला देश की जब मुक्ति हुई तो मुक्ति वाहिनी बनी । इसी प्रकार से यह भी तट के जो स्मगलर्स हैं उनसे मुक्ति दिलाने के लिये यह वाहिनी होगी । इसलिये अगर मेरा संशोधन मंत्री जी को स्वीकार हो और इसको तट रक्षक वाहिनी मान लें तो इसमें उनको कोई नुकसान भी नहीं होता है और एक अच्छा नाम उनको मिल जाता है ।

श्री० शेर सिंह : सभापति महोदया, यह प्रश्न कि इसका नाम क्या रखा जाय एक समिति के सुपुर्द हुआ। उसने सभी नामों पर विचार किया—भारतीय तट रक्षा गार्ड, तट रक्षा दल, तट रक्षा वाहिनी, सागर तट रक्षक कई नामों पर विचार हुआ और अन्त में यही सोचा कि कोस्ट गार्ड का नाम तट रक्षक रखें तो वही ठीक होगा। उसमें रक्षा वाहिनी करने की जरूरत नहीं है। इतना छोटा शब्द होगा जिसमें सारा अर्थ आ जाता है। इसलिये तट रक्षक नाम ही रखा है। मैं माननीय सदस्य से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह कृपा कर के इसको मान लें क्योंकि इस पर काफ़ी विचार हुआ है और हमारी हिन्दी डायरेक्टोरेट और कमीशन फ़ोर साइंटिफ़िक टेक्नीकल टर्मिनोलाजी ने भी इस पर विचार किया।

जहां तक दूसरा उन्होंने सुझाव दिया है कोस्ट गार्ड को नेवी को तरह बनाया जाय और यह पैरा मिलिटरी फ़ोर्स बन रही है। बी० एस० एफ० के कुछ ऐसे प्रोवीजन हैं, कुछ उसका रुप है और उसका भी ध्यान रखा गया है और नेवी का जो रुप है दोनों को मिला कर रखा गया है, क्योंकि इसका रुप केवल नेवी और केवल बी० एस० एफ० जैसा नहीं है। इसलिये विधेयक में बी० एस० एफ० और नेवी दोनों से ही कुछ प्रोवीज़न्स लिये गये हैं। यह दोनों आवश्यक हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up New clause 1A. There is an amendment—amendment No. 5—by Dr. Ramji Singh. Are you pressing?

DR. RAMJI SINGH: I withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 5 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendment to clauses 2 to 13. I shall put them together.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 13 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 13 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are amendments by Shri D. B. Patil and Shri Amrut Kasar. They are not here. I shall put clause 14 to vote.

The question is:

"That Clause 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an amendment by Shri Yashwant Borole. He is not here. I shall put Clause 16 to vote.

The question is:

"That Clause 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clauses 17 to 61 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 17 to 61 were added to the Bill.

Clause 62 (Capture of deserters).

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is an amendment by Shri Anant Dave.

SHRI ANANT DAVE (Kutch): I move:

Page 17, line 21,—

for "without" substitute "with" (1).

सभापति महोदय, अपने अमेंडमैंट के बारे में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि समुद्र के किनारे जो स्मग्लिंग होती है, उसको रोकने के लिये यह बिल लाया गया है। मैं जिस इलाके से आता हूं वहां बहुत बड़ा समुद्र का किनारा है, वहां आज भी बहुत बड़ी समगलिंग चल रही है। इस बिल के बाद वहां कुछ कार्यवाही होगी, ऐसी मुझे आशा है, लेकिन आज दिन तक वहां कुछ नहीं हुआ है। वहां पर कड़ी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये क्योंकि कच्छ में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में स्मगलिंग चल रही है। 4,5 दिन पहले वहां एक बड़ा स्टीमर टूटा हुआ मिला है पता नहीं चल रहा है कि कहां से आया और कहां जा रहा था और किस देश का था लेकिन यह जो बिल आया है, कई दिनों से कोस्ट गार्ड काम कर रहे हैं, तो अब यह काम होगा।

इसमें कहा गया है—

"Any police officer may arrest without warrant"

मेरा अमैंडमेंट यह है कि इसमें जो विदआउट वारन्ट है, वह नहीं होना चाहिये, बल्कि विद-वारन्ट होना चाहिये। क्योंकि वहां अनपढ़ आदमी रहते हैं, उनको पता नहीं होगा कि इसमें क्या होगा, कई दिन तक तलाशी नहीं होगी, पुलिस के पास वारन्ट नहीं होगा वह ऐसे ही पकड़ लेगी तो एक समस्या होगी। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि यह विद-वारन्ट होना चाहिये। वारन्ट के बिना किसी को भी नहीं पकड़ना चाहिये, ऐसा मेरा सुझाव है।

प्रो० शेर सिंह: माननीय सदस्य इसको पढ़ें, क्लाज 62 डैजर्टर्स के लिये है। यदि शिप पर से भाग जायें और वह पकड़े जायें, तो ठीक है, लेकिन अगर कहीं बाहर ही हाथ लगें और पुलिस अफसर देखें कि किसी के बारे में शक हो कि डैजर्टर है और वह वारन्ट लेने के लिये सब कार्यवाही करे, तो वह उसको पकड़ ही नहीं सकेगा। इसलिये ऐसे मामलों के लिये उसको अथौरिटी दी है। यह बी० एस० एफ० एक्ट में भी है। तो यह डैजर्टर्स के लिये है कि अगर उसके बारे में पता लगे कि बिना अथौरिटी के ट्रैवल कर रहा है और डैजर्टर है तो उसको उसी समय पकड़ा जा सके। इसीलिये यह पावर दी है।

मैं चाहूंगा कि माननीय सदस्य इसको वापिस ले लें तो बड़ी कृपा होगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to withdraw your amendment?

SHRI ANANT DAVE: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clauses 62 to 64 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 62 to 64 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Borole has an amendment. He is absent. So, there is no amendment to Clause 65. The question is:

"That clause 65 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 65 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 66 to 71 were added to the Bill.

Clause 72 (Power of Criminal Court to require delivery of an offender)

SHRI ANANT DAVE: I move:

Page 19, line 17,—

for "Central Government" *substitute*—"Supreme Court" (2).

मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक और भी प्रार्थना करूंगा। मेरा जो पहला सुझाव था, वह मैंने वापिस ले लिया है। मेरा जिला कच्छ बिल्कुल बार्डर पर है, वहां से पाकिस्तान की सरहद बहुत नजदीक है। छोटे-छोटे फिशरमैन को कोस्ट गार्ड परेशान न करे, ऐसा आश्वासन मिलना चाहिये। निर्दोष आदमी इससे परेशान न किये जायेंगे, मैं ऐसा आश्वासन चाहता हूं।

मैं अपने इस अमैंडमेंट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं कि जब क्रिमिनल कोर्ट का जूरिस्डिक्शन हो और कोस्ट गार्ड का जूरिस्डिक्शन हो तो इसमें दिया गया है कि यह कंवैंशन सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट तय करेगी, मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर यह सवाल पैदा हो जाये तो उसे सुप्रीम कोर्ट को रैफर कर दें। जिस किसी आदमी को पकड़ा जाये, उसे किसी भी कोर्ट में खड़ा कर बेल पर रिलीज कर देना चाहिए। इस क्लाज के मुताबिक जब तक सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट यह तय नहीं करेगी कि कौन सी कोर्ट का जूरिसडिक्शन है, वह आदमी कोस्ट गार्ड की जूरिसडिक्शन में रहेगा, उस की जेल में रहेगा, भले ही वह बिना कारण पकड़ा गया हो। इस लिए कोर्ट की जूरिसडिक्शन का फ़ैसला करने के लिए सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को रैफर नहीं करना चाहिए, क्योंकि उसका जवाब बहुत समय तक नहीं आयेगा और इस से निर्दोष लोगों को बहुत परेशानी होगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि ऐसे मामले को सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के बजाये सुप्रिम कोर्ट को रैफर करना चाहिए और उस आदमी को बेल पर रिलीज कर देना चाहिए।

प्रो० शेर सिंह: यह सवाल जूरिसडिक्शन का नहीं है। जिस कोर्ट का जूरिसडिक्शन है, वही कह सकती है कि हम इस केस को ट्राई करेंगे, कोस्ट गार्ड वाले नहीं करेंगे अगर कोस्ट गार्ड के कब्जे में कोई ऐसा आदमी है, जिसने कानून तोड़ा है, जो क्रिमिनल है, तो कोर्ट उसको मांग सकती है। ऐसे आदमी को या तो कोस्ट गार्ड वाले ट्राई करेंगे, या जिस क्रिमिनल कोर्ट की जूरिसडिक्शन है, वह ट्राई करेगी। जूरिसडिक्शन दोनों का है, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि ट्राई कौन करे। अगर इस का फ़ैसला सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट करे, तो ठीक रहेगा।

सब-क्लाज (2) में लिखा है कि कौन सी कोर्ट ट्राई करे, जब तक सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस का डेटरमिनेशन न करे, तब तक कोस्ट गार्ड वाले उस को अपनी कस्टडी में रखें। अगर कोस्ट गार्ड की कोर्ट को उसे ट्राई करना है, तो मुजरिम उसके पास मौजूद है। अगर उसने ट्राई नहीं करना है, तो उस आदमी को क्रिमिनल कोर्ट के सामने पेश किया जायेगा। गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में रूल्ज बनायेगी और किसी प्राफ़ेसर को एथारिटी देगी, जो जल्दी फ़ैसला कर दिया करेगा। लेकिन इस बात को सुप्रिम कोर्ट को रैफ़र करने से मामला बहुत लंबा खिंच जायेगा—सालों लग जायेंगे। इस दृष्टि से भी यह फ़ैसला करने की पावर सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास ही रहनी चाहिए कि किसी केस को कोस्ट गार्ड की कोर्ट ट्राई करे या क्रिमिनल कोर्ट करे।

श्री अनन्त दवे: मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह आश्वासन चाहता हूं कि सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ऐसे मामलों को जल्दी—पंद्रह बीस दिनों में—तय कर देगी।

प्रो० शेर सिंह: मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट ऐसे मामलों का फ़ैसला जल्दी से जल्दी किया करेगी। पंद्रह या बीस दिन तो नहीं रखे जा सकते हैं।

SHRI ANANT DAVE: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 2.

Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIMAN: Now the question. is:

"That Clause 72 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 72 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 73 to 114 were aded to the Bill.

MR. CHAIMAN: There is an amendment by Mr. Borole. He has still not come. I will put to clause to vote.

The question is:

"That clauses 115 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 115 was added to the Bill.

Clause 116 was added to the Bill.

Mr. CHAIRMAN: There are three ... in the name of Shri Borole. Still he has not come. So, they are not moved. I will put the clause to vote.

The question is:

"That clause 117 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 117 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 118 to 123 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

PROF. SHER SINGH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

Dr. Ramji Singh.

डा० रामजी सिंह: (भागलपुर) : सभापति महोदया, यह बहुत खुशी की बात है कि हमारे राज्य प्रति रक्षा मंत्री जी को यह तट रक्षक विधेयक प्रस्तुत करने का श्रेय मिला है । सचमुच में हमारा 6085 किलोमीटर का तट प्रायः असुरक्षित था और यही कारण था कि कच्चातिव द्वीप जो हमारा था उस से हमें वंचित होना पड़ा । यही नहीं, इस तट रक्षा के अभाव में ही हमें यह सुन कर के कितना आश्चर्य हुआ है कि विदेश के लोग हमारे देश के एक टापू में बहुत दिनों से बसे हुए थे और हमारी सरकार को और हम को पता भी नहीं था कि विदेशी यहां आ कर के बसे हुए हैं । लगता है कि सचमुच में हमारा तट बहुत असुरक्षित था । इसीलिए इस तट रक्षक विधेयक का पहला काम तो यह होगा कि जो हमारा विस्तीर्ण समुद्र तट करीब करीब 5 हजार मील का फैला हुआ है वह सुरक्षित होगा और अब सरकार यह नहीं कह सकेगी कि चूंकि हमारे पास कोई साधन नहीं था, कोई उपकरण नहीं था इसलिए यह असुरक्षित है, अब सरकार की ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी होगी और इस तरह की कोई भी घटना होगी तो उस के लिए सरकार को पूरी जिम्मेदारी उठानी होगी ।

दूसरा जो शुभ उद्देश्य इस विधेयक का है वह यह है कि हमारे जो मछली मारने वाले लोग हैं उन को भी सुरक्षा दी जाय । वस्तुतः तीन करोड़ लोग मछली पालन पर भारतवर्ष में लगे हुए हैं और वे 75 प्रतिशत समुद्र में ही मछली पालन करते हैं । यह मालूम ही है कि मछली मारने वालों को बहुत बड़े बड़े ट्रालर्स तंग किया करते हैं । बंगाल की खाड़ी में जापान और फिलिपाइन से भी लोग बड़े बड़े जहाज ले कर के मछली पकड़ने के लिए आते हैं और इस से हमारे छोटे छोटे मछेरों की जीविका पर काफी कुप्रभाव पड़ता है । इसीलिए इस तट रक्षक विधेयक का एक उद्देश्य यह भी होगा कि ये मछली मारने वाले छोटे छोटे मछेरे हैं उन की सुरक्षा की जाय और जो बड़े लोग उन को तंग करते हैं उन से उन को बचाया जाय, खास कर के मल्टी-नेशनल्स से तो बहुत होशियार रहना चाहिए । मल्टी नेशनल्स को जितनी उन की लाइसेंसिंग कपेसिटी है उस से ज्यादा मछली न मारने दी जाय और बिलकुल नजदीक आ कर के भी वे मछली नहीं मारें ताकि उन के द्वारा छोटे छोटे लोगों की जीविका पर आघात न पहुंचे । यहां भी लघु उद्योग और बड़े उद्योग का संबंध है । जो बड़े बड़े जहाज हैं, बड़े बड़े ट्रालर्स हैं वे दूर जा कर मछली मार सकते हैं । छोटी दूरी पर तो छोटी छोटी नावों को ही जाना चाहिए और जिस तरह से हम लोगों ने उद्योग में लघु उद्योग को बड़े उद्योगों से संरक्षण दिया है इसी तरह यहां भी जो छोटे छोटे मछेरे हैं उन को हमें रक्षण देना चाहिए । तट रक्षक विधेयक का यह दूसरा उद्देश्य है ।

16.35 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

तीसरा उद्देश्य तट रक्षक विधेयक का यह है कि जो हाजी मस्तान और युसुफ पटेल तथा उनके लगे भगे लोगों के द्वारा बहुत बड़ी तस्करी होती रही है समुद्र के रास्ते, उस पर भी रोक लगाई जाये। यह तो मालूम ही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में तस्करी बहुत ज्यादा होती है। अभी भी तस्करी बिल्कुल बन्द नहीं हुई है और ज्यादा से ज्यादा तस्करी समुद्र की मार्फत होती है। कहा जाता है कि कस्टम डिपार्टमेंट का इन लोगों से मेल-जोल रहता है। कस्टम्स डिपार्टमेन्ट को आप उतना दोष नहीं दे सकेंगे, अब तो कस्टम्स डिपार्टमेंट और तट रक्षक, दोनों मिल कर काम करेंगे इसलिए कहीं ऐसा न हो कि दोनों मिल करके साझेदारी में समूचे देश की तस्करी को और बढ़ाते जायें। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। आज समुद्र में तस्कर की दस नावें आती हैं तो उनमें से एक नाव को कस्टम पकड़ लेता है और 9 को छोड़ देता है। इसीलिए सभी तटवर्ती शहरों में तस्करी का माल काफी पाया जाता है। इसलिए कोस्ट गार्ड्स में अगर अनुशासन का ध्यान नहीं रखा जाएगा, यदि उनमें कड़े से कड़ा अनुशासन नहीं रखा जाएगा तो यह भी भ्रष्ट हो जायेंगे। इसीलिए मैंने कहा था कि या तो इनको आर्मी डिसिप्लिन में रखा जाए क्योंकि आर्मी में सचमुच में भ्रष्टाचार का कम से कम स्थान है इसलिए या तो आप इसको आर्मी के डिसिप्लिन में दें वरना सिविल साइड में कस्टम के साथ देंगे तो वहां पर भ्रष्टाचार का प्रवेश हो जाएगा और जो सेना सचमुच में पवित्रता के लिए, देश-भक्ति के लिए प्रख्यात है वहां पर भी भ्रष्टाचार की गंगोत्री का प्रवेश करा देंगे। मैं चाहूंगा हमारे राज्य प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी इस पर ध्यान देंगे। जैसा कि पुलिस के बारे में कहा जाता है कि दस पैसे भी ले लेती है उसी तरह की बात कहीं यहां पर भी न हो जाए—इस बात को शुरू से ही ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिए। आप एक अच्छी शुरूआत करने जा रहे हैं इसलिए इसके रेक्रूटमेंट, डिसिप्लिन ट्रेनिंग और आर्गेनाइजेशन बिल्कुल सख्त होना चाहिए ताकि पैरा मिलिट्री बी०एस०एफ० और सी०आर०पी० की लाइन पर इसको आप रख सकें तथा भ्रष्टाचार की गुंजाइश न रहे वर्ना न तो फिर आपकी स्मगलिंग रुकेगी और न ही छोटे छोटे मछेरों को बड़े बड़े ट्रालर्स से संरक्षण मिल सकेगा।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। इसमें इन्होंने मृत्यु दण्ड का प्रावधान रखा है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर हम गांधीवादी निष्ठा को स्वीकार करते हैं तो मृत्यु दण्ड की व्यवस्था को यहां से उठा लेना चाहिए। आप कह सकते हैं कि किसी ने बहुत हीनियस क्राइम किया हो उसके लिए होना तो उसके लिए आप लाइफ इम्प्रिजनमेंट की सजा रख सकते हैं। आज विश्व के दर्जनों देशों में मृत्यु दण्ड की सजा को उठाया जा रहा है तब 1978 में अगर हम मृत्यु दण्ड का प्रावधान लायें, यह बात कोई शोभा नहीं देती है और न ही जनता पार्टी की उद्घोषित गांधीवादी निष्ठा से मेल खाती है। इसलिए मैं राज्य प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में वे पुनः विचार करें।

एक चीज और भी है। आपने इसमें लोगों को ट्रेड यूनियन राइट्स नहीं दिए हैं। यदि आप इसको सैनिक संगठन बनाते हैं तब तो ठीक है, आप उनको ट्रेड यूनियन राइट्स न दें लेकिन अगर इसको आप एक दाया मीडिया बनाते हैं तब ट्रेड यूनियन राइट्स आपको देने ही चाहियें। मैं आशा करता हूं कि आप इन बातों पर विचार करेंगे और शुरू से ही इस तट रक्षक विधेयक को लागू करने के लिए पूरी सतर्कता बरतेंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री० शेर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रश्न डा० रामजी सिंह जी ने उठाये हैं उनमें बहुत सारे प्रश्नों के उत्तर मैं दे चुका हूं। मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि तटरक्षक विधेयक जो हमारा पारित होने जा रहा है, हमारे देश के इतने लम्बे तट की रक्षा के लिए हम उनको कानून बनाकर अधिकार दे रहे हैं उसमें जरूर इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाएगा कि तटरक्षक अधिनियम के नीचे जो हमारी फोर्स बन रही है वह तस्करी को रोकने के लिए भी भरसक प्रयत्न करेगी और जो भी ट्रालर्स पकड़े जायेंगे, बाहर के या अन्दर के उनके ऊपर सख्ती से कार्यवाही करेगी। जैसा आपने कहा यह सेना की तरह एक डिसिप्लिन्ड फोर्स होगी। इसलिए नैवी एक्ट और बोर्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स एक्ट दोनों में से बहुत से प्रावधान लिए गए हैं।

तटरक्षकों के लिए बहुत से नियम ऐसे होंगे जो हमारी जल सेना के हैं, कुछ ऐसे होंगे जो बी० एस० एफ० के हैं। लेकिन बहुत कड़े अनुशासन के अन्दर उनको रखा जाएगा। जो हमारे देश में करोड़ों मछली पकड़ने वाले भाई हैं, उनको कहीं कोई कष्ट या तकलीफ किसी कारण से होगी तो उनकी पूरी सहायता की जाएगी। टैरिटोरियल वाटर्ज जिन के ऊपर स्टेट सरकारों का अधिकार है उसके बारे में भी कृषि मंत्रालय कोशिश कर रहा है कि फिशिंग जोंज का डिलिमिटेशन कर दिया जाए, परिसीमन कर दिया जाए। साथ ही ऐसे भी कोई नियम बना दिए जायें कि बड़े ट्रालर्ज, छोटे हमारे मछली पकड़ने वाले जो करोड़ों की संख्या में भाई हैं उनको तंग न कर सकें। बल्कि कुछ हिस्सा उनके लिए सुरक्षित करने की बात भी अगर सोची जाए तो वह भी बहुत अच्छा रहेगा। मेरी सूचना है कि कृषि मंत्रालय इस प्रकार का एक विधेयक इस सदन में लाने वाला है, इस पर विचार चल रहा है, राज्य सरकारों से भी उनकी बात हो रही है। इस तरह मछली पकड़ने वाले जो लोग हैं छोटे छोटे और जो करोड़ों की तादाद में हैं उनकी मदद के लिए भी और तस्करी रोकने के लिए भी और छः हजार से अधिक किलोमीट

[प्रो० शेर सिंह]

जो हमारा समुद्री तट है, सीमित साधन होते हुए भी, जहां तक सम्भव होगा उसकी सुरक्षा के लिए भी, तथा समुद्र के नीचे जो सम्पत्ति है जो हमारे छोटे छोटे लोग सी में काम करते हैं उनकी देख-भाल करने के लिए, उनकी मदद करने के लिए देश की सुरक्षा के लिए ये लोग अपना दायित्व ठीक तरह से निभायेंगे, इतना मैं आश्वासन दिलाता हूं।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Every Member spoke about death penalty. At least you must have one agency. In BSF you have it. Why have you not expressed any opinion on what you think. It is not a judicial body. It is a two member court.

PROF. SHER SINGH: It is a very wide question. It cannot be tackled just at this level, whether we are going to abolish capital punishment. But in this case it has been provided only for mutiny. Government will have powers to commute. It is only with the final sanction of the government that this punishment will be imposed; otherwise not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.42 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE.* DISAPPROVAL OF DELHI POLICE ORDINANCE, 1978 AND DELHI POLICE BILL

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I beg to move:

"That this House disapproves of the Delhi Police Ordinance, 1978 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1978) promulgated by the President on the 1st July, 1978".

I had already at the time when the Ordinance was placed on the Table of the House expressed my opposition to it. The very concept that is behind the Ordinance, behind the Bill is repugnant to the concept of the rule of law; it also stands discredited by the living experience of our people because we have seen how during the period of emergency particularly with even the limited powers that the police have, what excesses they could commit. There was no redress for the grievances that were there against the police till now. There are many cases still pending to be settled. That is why the Delhi Committee of the Communist Party of India at the time when the ordinance was being talked about, when a Select Committee was there in the Metropolitan Council, presented a memorandum to the Council and also to the Prime Minister in which they made it absolutely clear:

> "To begin with we may be permitted to state that the institution of police commissioner owes its origin to the need felt by the British Imperialists rule to devise a system of police administration which could ensure perfect safety for their tribe in the three major urban strongholds (Bombay, Calcutta and Madras) occupied and used by them as springboards for rapid expansion of their empire. The idea evidently was to facilitate ruthless use of punitive force, unfettered by any considerations of legality, in order to enforce abject submission on the part of the colonial subjects. A system designed *ab initio* to dispense with any discreet or judicious use of coercive/punitive State machinery against the people should not. You would agree, be allowed to have a place in the scheme of any administration which lays claim to being a defender of the democratic and fundamental rights of the people."

Therefore, it is in this background that the ordinance was passed and the Bill, which really gives draconian powers to the police, is now before the House. Nobody denies that in Delhi today the law and order situation is very serious. But this is not the answer to it. Action has to be taken by the Government and by the elected representatives to give protection to the civilian general public. For that action, there is enough that can be

done even in your existing law. You do not have to give greater powers to the police force in order to see that law and order is maintained, because we have seen that under the existing laws, if the police moves promptly, law and order can be maintained. But so long as your police continues to behave as it does, so long as the elected representatives and the elected Government do not see to it and check what the police does, so long as the elected Government does not also take speedy action on all those recommendations and judgments that come from the court, this kind of thing will continue, so long as politics is not removed from the sphere of governmental action where fullest safeguards are necessary. With regard to the ordinance, the first point I would like to bring to the notice of the House is that the Police Commissioner now will not be answerable to the elected authority of Delhi. Delhi has been demanding Statehood for a very long time and you have also introduced a Bill to give Statehood to Delhi. We do not think it goes far enough and we will discuss it when it comes. But when that Bill is on the anvil, what is the hurry to come out with this ordinance and with this Bill before that Bill comes? By this you are bringing in another authority who will be outside the purview of the elected State Assembly of Delhi, *i.e.*, the Administrator. The Administrator today is going to have over-all powers over this Police Commissioner and the police in Delhi. He can do whatever he likes because he is not answerable to the people of Delhi. There is no democratic principle behind this Bill at all. When we are asking for further extension of democratic rights, you are bringing a Bill which only further extends the authoritarian rule and that too in the name of restoring democracy you are giving further strength to the bureaucracy because it is the bureaucratic authoritarian rule that is going to come into being under this Bill. Therefore, the first thing is that the police are going to be answerable to the Administrator, who will not be responsible to the Metropolitan Council which is there today and or to the Council of Ministers that is coming tomorrow. But he is going to be a law unto himself with the Central Government looking into it whenever they have the time. In other words, he is going to have such wide powers that cut across the existing powers of the elected bodies that are there. As far as the ordinance and Bill are concerned, three things are lumped together and the police are given wide powers over all these. These three things are criminal activities, communal disturbances, and genuine political and trade union activities. The police are now going to have to power to interfere in all these three things. Previously the police was there to keep law and order and criminal activities came within the purview of the police. They were empowered to act in such matters. Communal disturbances and genuine political activity should be under the purview and under the jurisdiction of the elected representatives. How can you hand them over to the Administrator? Therefore, in a bureaucratic manner are you going to bring about communal harmony? Are you going to enable the people to carry on with their genuine legitimate political activity?

We have seen how the police behave. After this ordinance has come, we are extremely concerned because we saw what happened on the 14th. How the police, when it chooses, allows unruly elements, reactionary, unruly elements, with a certain reactionary political ideology behind it, to run riot. On the other hand, when there is a strike, when there is a meeting of the workers, you suddenly find that the police are very much ahead of time and they even try to prevent legal, normal activity as is provided in our Constitution and in various labour legislations. Therefore, today all these activities are going to be brought under one umbrella, and that umbrella is the great Administrator, the Fuehrer of Delhi, who is not answerable to any elected, legislative body, who is not

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answerable to the Assembly on which Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta is so very keen.

Therefore, you are doing away with the present system of quasi-judicial supervision through the executive magistracy over the police and switching on to a system of the Police Commissioner with the Administrator, which will inevitably lead to authoritarianism.

Then I would like to say that the Bill gives to the police very wide powers, and they will now be transgressing into the provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act. For instance, Clause 35 of the Bill deals with sanitation, preservation of order etc. and Clause 37 says—I do not know whether you have read through the Bill:

> "The Commissioner of Police may, from time to time, make regulations prohibiting the disposal of the dead, whether by cremation, burial or otherwise at places other than those set apart for such purpose:"

This is a power that is there with the Delhi Municipal Corporation. Why is the police being vested with the power that: so far has been with the Municipal Corporation? I can understand if the Minister gets up and says about the law and order situation that theft is going on, murders are taking places this has happened, that has happened, but here Clause after Clause—Clause 35, 36, 37, 60, 63, 65 etc.—conflicts with the existing provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act.

Take for instance Clause 83 which is in conflict with sections 391 and 418 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act. Section 418 is with regard to Punishment when certain municipal regulations are not observed and there, where the Municipality provides for a fine of Rs. 100, our Janata which has come into being on the slogan of restoration of democracy, has raised it. All the time we are being told that the freedom of the press is more important. "I do not mind if I die of hunger or starvation, but the press will be free"—this is what Shri Kanwarlal Gupta said, because then he is reported in the press. I thought he was interested in the Delhi Police, but he is not.

Anyway, now what happens? Clause 98 provides for penalty for failure to keep in confinement cattle etc. It says:

> "For the first offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees, or with both; for the second or subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both."

Sir, with the experience we have had of the manner in which the police harass every citizen, who is an innocent chap, this is a obnoxious piece of legislation. Bit by bit, clause by clause, when you go through it, you will find that the police can do anything they' like, because today it is not a question of having the case go through a judicial magistrate and then the magistrate coming to a conclusion, giving the accused person the right to defend himself under the existing laws of the land. No. The police are going to have their own courts and they are going to be outside the purview of the judiciary and they are going to have these very wide draconian powers.

I have a hunch that certain principle was put before the Government that it is necessary in Delhi because of the law and order situation that we have to have a Police Commissioner, as exists in Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and so on. But I wonder whether the Minister is really aware of every single clause in this Bill, every single power that the police is given—I doubt it very much; at least I hope I would be enlightened—I hope he will

enlighten us when he speaks during the clause by clause consideration as to what exactly is behind giving the police those powers which even today vest with the Municipal Corporation. For instance, take the licence to open tea houses. What has the police got to do with it? Why should they be given that power?

Then there are people like me; I am not a Minister, nor the Deputy-Speaker of Speaker. When I come to Delhi and get down at the New Delhi Station, the licensed porter can only come with me as far as the gate of the railway station in Delhi. I am living across the road. If I want my baggage to be carried across the road, the licensing of that poor chap who earns 25, 50 or 80 paise is to be done by the police. Can you imagine the harassment that is going to be there? According to the Act, a "police officer" means any police man, any constable. So, anybody can stop this poor chap. Can you imagine the harassment that is going to take place to hundreds of thousands of passengers, who just live across the road to Paharganj in the case of New Delhi Station or to Nai Sarak in the case of Old Delhi Station? The auto-rickshaw or taxi will not come because it is so near, and those people have more luggage because they have gone on a pilgrimage or are returning after a vacation. Of all citizens, why should these porters come within the ambit of this section to say that the police will license these people? What does it mean? You talk about unemployment and you shed crocodile tears. But when people are trying to earn an honest paise, the police are going to be given these powers to harass these poor chaps who come and help the passengers and thereby earn an honest paise.

Similarly, there are so many such provisions. I would not like to take the time of the House by dealing with them. When we come to the clause by clause consideration, since we have given notice of amendments, we will certainly move those amendments and, may be, then the hon. Minister will see the light of day and refer the Bill to a Select Committee, or perhaps withdraw it altogether, or hand over the police to the Elected State Assembly that is coming into being.

Why do you want to put the cart before the horse? There is something very fishy in it. When we discussed the Cost Guard Bill we talked about fishermen and so on. But this is politically fishy, not fish in the sense in which we talked about in the Cost Guard Bill. It is a politically fishy legislation, and we are totally against it, because the Act says that a "police officer" means a constable. So, he can do anything he likes and get away with it.

15.00 hrs.

Then, I come to clause 21—punishments. Here, I would like to speak on the side of the police because, basically, this goes against my conscience as a trade unionist; it goes against any tenet of free and democratic functioning in the country. Because there are some policemen who are very brutal and some who do attack the people in a very wrong way and there are some who are found guilty of the Emergency excesses, we should not deny to the police the right to fight for their own rights also. We have given an amendment that these punishments that are there are much too stringent. There should be some safeguards against the higher officers harassing the officers lower down because we have seen this happening very often. Therefore, as far as the punishments are concerned, the reduction in pay, withholding of increment, fine not exceeding one month's pay, all these are things that go against all tenets of democratic functioning.

When somebody has done something wrong, you chargesheet him and

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you take appropriate action against him. Why this kind of thing that he is either made to pay a fine or his pay is not given? I do not think that is right. Why should a poor policeman's family suffer? If you withhold his pay, is it only he who is going to suffer? His family also suffers. Therefore, on principle, we are totally against these provisions for the punishment of the policemen. We are of the firm opinion that there should be only a departmental action to be taken because they have to maintain discipline. But not the kind of punishment that is envisaged in Clause 21.

The other most obnoxious thing is Clause 30, I think, the punitive fines, restoring or giving fresh life to something that the British imperialists imposed on this country. The punitive fines are to be imposed just arbitrarily where some communal disturbance is alleged to have taken place or even at a place where somebody alleges that due to "disturbances", his property has been damaged. The punitive fines on all the people in the locality can be imposed under this law. Do you think this is right? Can anybody with any conscience today think in terms of punitive fines which we fought bitterly in the days of the national liberation movement? All of those here who participated in the liberation movement will remember how punitive fines were a thing which we fought politically and punitive fines were something that was abhorrent.

We cannot allow today, in the year 1978, after 31 years of freedom in this country, the punitive fines to come again on the statute book and the total and wholesale power given to the police to impose those punitive fines as and when they like. What kind of justice is this? What kind of democracy is this?

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: It is the people's fine.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: If it is the people's fine, it is all right. But these are punitive fines to be imposed by the police, as they like. I least expected Pandit Tiwary to support these punitive fines. If he finds people who unauthorisedly occupy those buildings that are under his jurisdiction, that is a different matter.

The punitive fines for what? Is this the way our people are going to be taken along with progress? Is this the way our people are going to be mobilised in order to see that every section is brought into the task of national development? Is this the way that you are going to harness this great wealth of the country, that is, the human wealth, that we have, the hands that are there to labour and build new constructions, to build those big projects that the hon. Minister sitting opposite has in mind? Is this the way you are going to harness the labour of those who are going to build the new railway lines that Mr. Sheo Narain dreams of every day? Is this the way you are going to put through, Mr. Minister of Education, your scheme for adult education—by punitive fines being imposed? This goes against all democratic principles. This goes against the democratic principles even more when you are giving this totally blanket power to the police to impose this fine at any time. They just have to say that this is a disturbed area, they just have to declare it a disturbed area. That is all. There is no provision here for the people of that area to get any justice from anywhere, and they have to pay the fine.

This kind of legislation is something that one cannot just imagine—a Government that claims to have restored democracy trying to bring before this august House such a Bill and trying to impose this sort of fine upon the people of Delhi. That is why, from the beginning to the end, we oppose this Ordinance, and we oppose this Bill also. I would demand of the Minister that he withdraws this Bill and does not ask us even to discuss such a shameful piece of legislation on the floor of this august House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"This House disapproves of the Delhi Police Ordinance, 1978 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1978) promulgated by the President on the 1st July, 1978."

Now, the Minister will move his Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): Sir, I beg to move: *

"That the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the regulation of the police in the Union territory of Delhi, be taken into consideration."

The Delhi Police Commission, also known as the Khosla Commission, in its report submitted in 1968, recommended the introduction of the Commissioner of Police system in Delhi. Though the above recommendation remained under consideration of the Government, it was in November 1976 that a decision was taken by the previous Government not to accept the recommendation. After the present Government took over, the matter was reconsidered in the light of the complexities of the task of Police and the new challenges faced by them with progressive urbanisation of the Union territory of Delhi and the rapid growth of population. It was felt that the duality inherent in the present Police-Magistracy system inhibits the Police in quickly responding to situations and affects their efficiency in their primary task of crime control and maintenance of law and order. Such an arrangement also tends to curb the initiative and efficiency of Police. The Police Commissioner system had been obtaining in the former Presidency towns of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras right from the inception of the modern concept of policing, and it has been operating to advantage in other metropolitan areas of Hyderabad, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Nagpur and Poona, where it was introduced subsequently. After considering all aspects of the matter and in the interest of the improvement of the efficiency of the Police in the Capital city, the present Government decided to switch over to the Police Commissioner system. An announcement was made in this regard in both Houses of Parliament by the former Home Minister on 8-8-1977 and it was indicated that steps were being taken to see that the change over to the new system was affected as early as possible. The necessary legislation was drafted and placed before the Metropolitan Council of Delhi in December, 1977, for obtaining their reommendations. The recommendations of the Metropolitan Council were available only in the second week of May, 1978. Since considerable delay had already occurred, the change-over was brought into force by promulgating the Delhi Police Ordinance, 1978, on 1st July, 1978. This Bill only seeks to replace the said Ordinance.

The Bill is mainly based on the Bombay Police Act, 1951 with some modifications to suit the requirements of Delhi...

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: What are the modifications?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I am coming to that.

It provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Police and the vesting in him, subject to the control of the Administrator of the direction and supervision of the police force in Delhi. Under the Bill, the Commissioner of Police may be empowered by the Central Government to exercise and perform the powers and duties of an Executive Magistrate and of a District Magistrate under such of the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 as may be specified.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri S. D. Patil]

Similarly any officer subordinate to the Commissioner of Police, being an officer not below the rank of an Assistant Commissioner of Police, may be empowered by the Central Government to exercise and perform the powers and duties of an Executive Magistrate under such of the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and in relation to such areas in Delhi as may be specified. The Bill also empowers the Commissioner of Police to exercise the powers of a District Magistrate under the Acts specified in Schedule I therto.

The other important features of the Bill are the following:

(a) The Commissioner of Police will have power to make regulations for regulating traffic of all kinds, licensing and controlling of places of public amusement or public entertainment or prohibiting the carrying of gun-powder or any other explosive substance in public places, directing the closing or disuse of any source, supply of receptacle of water and providing against pollution of the same or of water therein, regulating the conduct of assemblies and processions, etc.

(b) The Commissioner of Police will have power to disperse gangs and extern bad characters and habitual offenders.

(c) The Commissioner of Police will have certain powers to prevent cruelty to animals.

(d) Creation of certain new offences with respect to disregarding rules of the road, causing obstruction or mischief by animals, causing obstruction in streets, doing offensive acts in or near a street or public place, behaving indecently in public and annoying passengers in streets, etc.

As already mentioned, the Bill is modelled on an existing law, that is, the Bombay Police Act, 1951. A number of provisions of the said Act relating to externment of bad characters, regulation of traffic, control and licensing of places of public amusement or public entertainment etc. were extended to Delhi in the past and have been in force for a number of years. Some of the provisions of the Bill are based on or are analogous to the provisions of the Police Act, 1861 and other laws like the Madras Town Nuisances Act as in force in Delhi. Thus both the administration and the public are already familiar with many of the provisions of the Delhi Police Bill. The Bill seeks to amend and consolidate the existing laws relating to police apart from introducing the Commissioner of Police system.

I am sure this Bill will be welcomed by all sections of the House except Shrimati Paravathi Krishnan. At this moment she is not prepared. Sir, I commend this Bill for the acceptace of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the regulation of the Police in the Union territory of Delhi, be taken into consideration."

Now, there are some amendments for sending it to the Select Committee and two for circulation.

Shri Ramanand Tiwary—are you moving your amendment?

SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY (Buxar): Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, Dr. Baldev Prakash—not here.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta also not here.

Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav also absent.

SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the regulation of the police in the Union

territory of Delhi, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 17 members. namely:—Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri Hitendra Desai, Shri Morarji R. Desai, Shrimati Mrinal Keshav Gore, Shri Samar Guha, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, Shri K. Lakkappa, Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Shri Vasant Sathe, Dr. B. N. Singh, Shri Ugrasen, Shri Chandradeo Prasad Verma, Shri Vinayak Prasad Yadav, Shri Yuvraj; and Shri Ramanand Tiwary.

with instructions to report by the second day of the next session." (1)

SHRI G. S. REDDI (Miryalguda) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Delhi Police Bill, as a consequence of the Ordinance, has come into force from the 1st July 1978. On behalf of my party I support the Bill because the provisions of the Bill are not made new—it is only new to Delhi city—because it was already in force in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Poona, Nagpur and Hyderabad.

There are two systems of Police Administration—one is with the cooperation of the District Magistracy and other is the Commissionerate. Now, the system adopted by the Government is the system of appointing Commissioners of Police, Assistant Commissioners of Police and so on. This system is adopted with a view to have more control in order that the law and order situation could be better organised and administered. Now it is only since 1st July that we are under the Commissioner of Police in Delhi. This should have been brought into force in Delhi long back. I do not know what were the obstacles. It appears that the obstacles were of the type that Indian Administrative Service was jealous with this type of administration that the Commissionerate should come over to Delhi. Any way various powers entrusted to the Police in Delhi, I hope, will be only for the better administration in Delhi. Sir, the other day we saw how the Police Administration completely failed to control the crowd near the Prime Minister's house. It was a sorry state of affairs that our Prime Minister should be subjected to this type of harassment due to the failure of the police. If the Commissioner is empowered, he should be able to exercise a better control and I do not think that such an incident could have happened in the city of Delhi. Besides that, we are daily reading papers that there are so many atrocities and crimes being committed. Personally I do not see any change in the administration or any change in the protection of life and property of the people of Delhi even after the Commissioner has been appointed.

As an example, I would say that the traffic is also under the control of the Commissioner of Police. We people from the South, when we alight at the Delhi Railway Station, what do we see? We are subjected to the harassment by the auto rickshawwallahs and taxiwallahs so much that we are subjected to a cruel treatment and no auto rickshaws or scooters or taxis will be easily available unless we seek the protection of the police constables who are there at the station. Of all the cities that I have visited, Bangalore seems to be a model for the Police Administration where the passengers that come from outside from other countries feel happy that they are helped as soon as they alight from the train. There the administration is so good that they get the conveyance easily. That gives a very good impression of our country. If the foreigners are harassed or even the people coming from the South are harassed in the Delhi Railway Station, just imagine the impression the passengers will carry that the police is ineffective in order to provide the security.

I come to another incident that has happened. In the *Times of India* paper, it has been reported that one Mr. Wallace, who is a History Sheeter of Budle A of Tilak Nagar Police

[Shri G. S. Reddi]

Station has been appointed as a member of the Public Relations Committee, Delhi Development Authority.

Now, on my putting a question in the Parliament I have received the following reply:

> "Shri P. S. Wallace, President Indian Christian Association, was nominated by the Delhi Administration, as a member of its Public Relations Committee as a representative of a minority community. According to information available with the Delhi Police, he was convicted in one case u/s 279/337 I.P.C. and fined Rs. 100/- or in default to undergo 30 days simple imprisonment."

So, Sir, I do not know how a man who has been convicted for a criminal offence has been chosen as a member of the Public Relations Committee of the Delhi Administration.

Moreover as per the report in the *Times of India* he is a history sheeter with thirteen convictions against him. How is it that the Police were not able to point out that this man has been convicted thirteen times and he be not taken on the Public Relations Committee. It seems either the Police were negligent or the Delhi Administration were not careful in selecting a proper representative as a member of the Public Relations Committee. With the coming in of the new set-up, the Commissioner should be more vigilant so that the people may feel that the police are protecting and safeguarding their life and property. Secondly, the police should enforce such traffic rules that the passengers at the railway station feel happy that they are provided all kind of conveyance and there is no harassment in this regard. With these few words I support the Bill.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this new Bill—which replaces an Ordinance—has been brought to improve the police administration in the capital city of Delhi. Sir, the Statement of Objects and Reasons says:

> "The duality inherent in the police-magistracy system as provided in the Police Act, 1961 inhibit the police in quickly responding to situations and effects their efficiency in their primary task of crime control and maintenance of law and order. After considering all aspects of the matter and in the interest of improvement of the efficiency of the police in the Capital city, it was felt that the balance of advantage would be in favour of a change-over to the Police Commissioner system which avoids such duality and which has been working efficiently in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and other metropolitan cities such as Hyderabad, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Nagpur and Poona."

Sir, Smt. Parvathi Krishnan, who opposed this Bill seems to have several mis-conceptions about this Bill. She said that there will be less of accountability. I wish to point out that there is no change at all in accountability. If the police was answerable to the administration of Delhi in the past, it will continue to be answerable still. If the police was answerable to the Home Ministry of the Government of India, it continues to be answerable to the Government of India. There is therefore no dimunition in regard to accountability at all. Another thing which she said was that judicial powers have been transferred to the police. It is absolutely not correct. Only the executive powers of the District Magistrate have been transferred to the Communists because there was divided responsibility, as I have already pointed out.

Now conditions have greatly changed. The work of the police has become more complex and more difficult. Population has increased. Urbanisation is going apace. The duties and responsibilities of the police have further widened but their strength, organisation and training and conditions of

work have remained almost primitive. If an effort is made to improve their conditions of work, their organisation and training and in other respects, I think, it should be welcomed.

Then, Sir, the crime situation is much worse in the urbanised areas than in the rural areas. We might have been able to muddle along in the countryside with the old Act, but in the Metropolitan areas, it has become increasingly difficult to control the various manifestations of lawlessness which are occurring every day.

Sir, it seems from the evidence available that the cities are unable to cope with the mounting civic problems generated by rapid urbanisation. The living environment is thus creating a situation which is more favourable to the breeding of crimes than for healthy citizenship. Super-imposed upon this is the crimogenic nature of the impersonal environment itself. The capital cities are naturally political centres of gravity. All kinds of agitations, demonstrations and processions take place almost daily in these cities to attract public attention and to pressurise the Government. The presence of Ministers and the other dignitaries adds considerably to the duties of the police.

The industrial cities have the additional feature of recurring labour-management conflicts and those with colleges and universities witness regular manifestations of student unrest.

In short, the police have to work in an environment which throws incessant challenges to them. These are the present conditions of their work.

Every day we see demonstrations of one type or the other which divert the attention of the police and take away much of their time.

Sir, I think an assessment has been made that 70 per cent of the time of the police is being taken up by such activities which have normally little to do with investigation, prevention and control of crimes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Hon. Member will continue on the next day. Now we take up the next item.

15.30 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Substitution of Article 40)

श्री तेज प्रताप सिंह (हमीरपुर) : : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर: स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री तेज प्रताप सिंह : मैं विधेयक पुर: स्थापित करता हूं ।

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 17-8-1978.

INDIAN MEDICINE CENTRAL COUNCIL (AMENDMNT) BILL*

(Amendment of Sections 2, 3, Etc.)

DR. BAPU KALDATE (Auragabad) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970".

The motion was adopted.

DR. BAPU KALDATE : I introduce the Bill.

15.31 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (PONDICHERRY) SCHEDULED CASTES ORDER (AMENDMENT) BILL*

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I introduce the Bill.

SICK TEXTILE UNDERTAKINGS (NATIONALISATION) AMENDMENT BILL*

(Amendment of Section 21 and Second Schedule)

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalization Act, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN : I introduce the Bill.

15.32 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article 18)

श्री शरद यादव (जबलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरः-स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री शरद यादव. मैं विधेयक को पुरः-स्थापित करता हूं ।

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 17-8-78.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of Article 75*)

श्री शरद यादव (जबलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर: स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

The motion was adopted

श्री शरद यादव : मैं विधेयक पुर: स्थापित करता हूं ।

15.33 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of Article 75*)

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर: स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

The motion was adopted.

श्री रशीद मसूद : मैं विधेयक पुर: स्थापित करता हूं ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of Article 75*)

श्री नर्मदा प्रसाद राय (सागर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर: स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री नर्मदा प्रसाद राय: मैं विधेयक पुर: स्थापित करता हूं ।

15.34 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

(*Insertion of New Articles 23A, 23B and 23C*)

by Shri Y. P. Shastri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Y. P. Shastri on the 5th May, 1978, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution be taken into consideration"

Shri Shanti Bhushan; you were on your legs.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on the last date when I was intervening, I had said that I was in agreement with Shri Mavalankar when he had said that there was a stage when a country could make a provision for the right to work and unemployment relief and that stage has to be when the unemployment problem had been solved basically, so that there would be a few unemployed persons, who would be entitled to unemployment relief on account of the fact that for some reason, it was not possible to give them employment for a certain period. But at a time when the unemployment problem is of a

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 17-8-1978.

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colossal magnitude, if the strategy that has been suggested is applied, that you create a fundamental right and provide for unemployment relief, then the very unemployment relief might frustrate the creation of such conditions, in which condition every person will really have a right to work. Merely by writing down in the Constitution that a person shall have the right to work, he will be provided with gainful employment by the State, the State would not be able to provide gainful employment.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Then why have the Constitution, scrap it.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The Directive Principle means, that so long as it is a Directive Principle, the State is under an injunction to create conditions ,to adopt policies, to adopt such strategies which will create work for everybody, and therefore ,it will be possible, it will be practicable for the State to provide employment to every able-bodied citizen. Of course, for a few persons for certain reasons, suitable employment may not be available for short periods, during that period, what is contemplated is, that they would have an unemployment relief. Can anybody, any employer, or any State, if there is no employment for a very large number of people and their figure runs into lakhs and crores, just by writing down in the Constitution create employment for them? So, there is a certain stage. As Shri Mavelankar had pointed out ,there has to be a certain stage when such a fundamental right can be written in the Constitution by way of a fundamental right, accompanied with the right to unemployment relief; and we have to create those conditions as quickly as possible. I had said on the last occasion that that strategy was being worked out, so that the conditions would be that by and large, everyone would be given a gainful employment; and at that stage, if there are a few persons who cannot be provided employment for short periods, then there should be a provision for unemployment relief. I would like to spell out, not merely in generalities, but as to how to do it, and what strategy is being considered by the Planning Commission to create these additional jobs, so that within a reasonable time, there would be a job available for everybody, by and large. That is what I would like to spell out to-day in some detail, in concrete terms and not merely say things generally.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : जो दलीलें आप दे रहे हैं वे कभी समझ में नहीं आयेंगी ।

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Why should you have such a lack of confidence in yourself. that such a stage will never come? Of course, it will come.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : हम ने तो मैनडेट दिया है, यह करना आप को है ।

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Therefore, that mandate will be fulfilled, *viz.* jobs will have to be created for everybody. Obviously, there has to be a strategy. What are the strategic decisions which are being taken, how is the Planning Commission attacking this problems, what schemes and plans they are formulating and how they hope and will expect to create these jobs for such a large number of unemployed people—I want to spell them out, because this matter has been considered in depth by the Planning Commission; and, in formulating the five-year plan which is going to be finalized, this strategy has been adopted. A certain strategy has been adopted; and this is the strategy which I want to spell out before the House.

Firstly, it is for course axiomatic that the creation of employment in the organized sector has a certain relation with the rate of growth. Of course, in regard to the rate of growth, a certain decision has been taken *viz.* of what order that rate of growth can be; but I would like to point out that as far as that rate of growth is concerned, and tackling the problem of unemployment is concerned, it can tackle that problem to a very very limited extent, because the rate of growth in the organized sector only creates a certain amount of potential

so far as jobs are concerned; and that, in the overall context of unemployment, is a very very small amount. So, while the proper rate of growth in the organized sector cannot be neglected, Government or the Planning Commission cannot depend upon it for solving this colossal problem of unemployment. Therefore, it has been decided that the solution for the unemployment problem will have to be sought in increasing income and employment, in agricultural and allied activities and in small scale manufacturing and service centres.

Then a certain conclusion has been drawn, *viz.* that in addition to achieving the highest feasible rate of growth, it is important to improve the pattern of growth, because it has been seen that if there is growth in one sector, then by the investment of a particular amount what is the job potential which is created? On the other hand, if that purchasing power is created in a different sector, in that case what is the potential of employment which is created thereby? And the result of that study was that the production targets for the next five years for the different sectors has been explicitly determined, keeping in view the need to increase employment generation. The basic requirement for increasing labour absorption is that the pattern of demand itself should change in a more labour-intensive direction. So far as private consumer demand is concerned, Planning Commission calculations show that with the existing distribution, every million rupees of consumption transferred from the non-poor to the poor will generate 20.2 additional person—years of employment, *viz.* if that additional income of Rs. 1 million crores goes to the not-so-poor sector, *viz.* their incomes get increased, then that income will create a demand of that nature, in which less employment potential is created. On the other hand, if this purchasing power or income, instead of being added to the incomes of the not-so-poor people, is added to the income of the poor people, then a different kind of demand gets generated; and that kind of demand which is generated by adding to the income of the poor people, is of a different kind, in which a much higher job potential is created.

The consumption of non-poor requires 217.6 person-years of labour per million rupees spent, but the consumption of the poor requires 237.8 person-years per million rupees spent by them. Therefore, the most important way in which the Government can influence private demand in the right direction is to pursue policies which inject massive purchasing power among the poverty groups. To this end, the Planning Commission is recommending a number of specific policy measures. A massive irrigation programme is proposed, with a higher component of minor irrigation, because irrigation can shift income to the rural poor by increasing the productivity of small farmers and by increasing the demand for hired as well as family labour. The need to accelerate land reform is emphasised and the distribution of all farm inputs is intended to be steered more and more in favour of small farms because they absorb more labour per hectare. The supply of essential goods through the public distribution system at reasonable prices is also calculated to increase the real income of low-income households. Obviously if the poor people get their items of consumption cheaper, their real income increases with the result that consumption by the poor sector increases, creating more job potential. If these policies are pursued, the ensuing redistribution of private purchasing power should increase the demand for labour-intensive goods.

A substantial proportion of public investment resources is being allocated in the next Plan for the expansion of the infrastructure (such as road construction and water supply) and social services, such as health and education, particularly in the rural areas as these services have a high construction component generating both enormous amount of revolving employment directly and significant permanent employment indirectly. The

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Revised Minimum Needs Programme alone, covering elementary education, adult education, rural health, rural water supply, rural road construction, rural electrification and housing for rural landless labour households, is expected to create 160 days of employment for about 1 million workers during the next ten years.

Thus, by redirecting private demand through the redistribution of purchasing power and public demand through a greater expansion of public services, the employment-content of the structure of production is sought to be increased.

On the whole, the following features have been built into the recommended investment pattern to accelerate the growth of employment:—

(i) An overall growth rate of 4.6 per cent is planned.

(ii) An accelerated implementation of land reform, differential input supply policy favouring small farmers, the minimum needs programme and the public distribution system are expected to redistribute purchasing power and hence to increase the demand for labour-intensive goods.

(iii) Public investment in rural infrastructure and social services has been substantially escalated to increase construction employment as well as indirect permanent employment.

(iv) In selected mass employment consumer goods sectors, an optimum allocation of new capacity between different techniques will be recommended so as to ensure that the growth of employment in each of these sectors is satisfactory.

If the planned pattern of investment and production materialises, it is likely to create 49.3 million additional person-years of employment. Of this, 22.8 million will be in agriculture and allied sectors as a result of the planned growth in irrigation capacity (17 million hectares) and in the animal husbandry, fishery and forestry sectors. New labour absorption in mining and manufacturing may be about 9.4 million person-years on account of the high rate of growth projected, particularly in the small industry sector. And, the big power programmes, the construction component of the whole plan and the planned expansion of the infrastructure and social services, particularly in the rural areas may absorb about 17.1 million person-years in other sectors including services. The labour-intensity of the whole structure of production is projected to increase so that while gross domestic product grows 4.7 per cent employment should grow 5.3 per cent a year.

An important project in the animal husbandry sector will be the Dairy Operation Flood II which is expected to create 367,000 person-years of additional employment by 1982-83 and 3.95 million person-years of additional employment by 1987-88.

The village and small-scale industries programme, for which the allocation is being increased by nearly three times, is calculated to create 6.8 million person-years of additional full time employment (3 million in small-scale industries, 0.3 million in powerlooms and 3.5 million in handloom). It will also create part-time employment for 6.27 million including 4.89 million in khadi and village industries, 0.58 million in handicrafts and 0.8 million in sericulture.

The total employment calculated for 1977-78 and 1982-83 (167 and 216 million respectively) is measured in standard person-years of 9 months (or 273 days of 8 hours) per year. These figures cannot be compared to the labour force projections without converting the labour forces also into standard person-years on some assumptions. Excluding children below 15 years and assuming that one female worker equals half a standard person-years, we get adjusted labour

force estimate shown in the following table:

Employment and Adjusted Labour Force & Employment in Standard Personyears 1977-78/1982-83.

	1977-78	1982-83
Adjusted Labour Force (Million)	207.8	231.8
Expected Employment (Million Standard Personyears)	167.1	216.3
Employment Gap (Million Standard Personyears)	40.7	15.5

When the adjusted labour force is compared with employment (in standard personyears) it appears that the employment gap should fall from about 41 million to 15.5 million standard personyears. In other words, the proposed pattern of investment and production should reduce the employment gap by more than half.

In addition to production or section planning, it is proposed that employment opportunities be further increased by means of the preparation and implementation of local full employment plans in 2,000 out of 5,000 blocks in the country in the next five years. Area-oriented schemes, with an allocation of Rs. 2800 crores (including the Hills and Tribal Area allocation) for five years are to be launched for the purpose. These are different from special crash programmes etc. because defects were found in them and they were not serving the real purpose, and were also contributing to inflation because, employment being less, it will also create production so that it gives rise to inflationary tendencies.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan, gradually a view gained ground that it is better to build employment aspects into development programmes of various sectors, rather than to operate special employment programmes. It was decided in 1975 to have an evaluation study of the Special Employment Programme by the Programme Evaluation Organisation and to consider introduction/continuance of such programmes only after considering the results of the evaluation study. Accordingly, the Programme Evaluation Organisation conducted an evaluation study in 1976. The draft report of this study has been prepared and is at present pending the final clearance of the Planning Commission.

It is well known that the Comptroller & Auditor-General in the Supplementary Report of 1972-73 commented adversely on the crash scheme for rural employment. The Dantwala Committee which evaluated the experience of the Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project 1972, has not commented very favourably on the adoption of such Special Employment programmes for rural areas. The report stresses the need for a multi-pronged attack on the problem of unemployment which embraces the entire planning strategy. It further advised that the entire development strategy should be based on labour-intensive technology to maximise labour absorption, leaving a smaller backlog of unemployment for special employment projects.

Regarding any suggestion for crash schemes for employment, the following general line may be adopted:

(1) The problem of unemployment and under-employment in India cannot be solved simply by "crash programmes" of job creation, i.e. by rural works financed by direct Government expenditure. (These works afford employment to able-bodied earth-workers who are wholly unemployed, and are prepared to migrate to the work-site). Under-employment may be seasonal among agricultural workers. Rural artisans and others need different kinds of jobs.

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(2) Unless the created jobs are productive, the outlay on employment-creation is inflationary. Productive schemes (including those for developing infra-structure for agriculture) have to be carefully worked out.

(3) There is need to have separate crash programme. The history of such programmes should be a warning against unplanned job-creation through works—unspecified—spread across the country.

15.50 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR *in the Chair*]

Coming to area planning for full employment, the programme for intensification of rural development is being taken up in 2,000 blocks out of about 3,000 blocks which are covered by any one or more of the three special programmes of SFDA, DPAP and CAD. The development concepts under any one of these three special on-going programmes will be included under the intensive programme of rural development in the selected blocks. In addition, 300 new blocks will also be taken up for intensive block level planning and development every year for a period of five years, starting from the current financial year.

In keeping with the twin objectives of generating additional employment and raising the income level of identified groups, maximum emphasis under the new programme will be on individual beneficiary schemes. For this purpose, detailed guidelines for intensive development of blocks and methodology for planning and implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programmes have been formulated and sent to the State Governments by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

During 1978-79 an additional outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs per intensive block will be made available, in addition to the allocation they will be getting under the on-going programmes. In the case of blocks selected from the SFDA and CAD blocks, an additional amount of Rs. 500 lakhs is being provided entirely by the Government of India. In the case of blocks selected from DPAP areas, the additional allocation by the Government of India will be Rs. 4 lakhs to be supplemented by Rs. 1 lakh per block by the State Government, instead of normal 50 per cent sharing between Centre and States. Broadly, it has been assessed that an overall investment of Rs. 5,000 gives full employment to a family and takes them above the poverty line. Out of this Rs. 5,000 the subsidy portion is about Rs. 1,600 and the rest is to come in the form of loan support. An investment of about Rs. 5 lakhs in each block on subsidy programme each year should be able to put 300 families above the poverty line with full employment. In this way, in five years 1,500 families would be benefited in a block.

In the case of new blocks numbering 300 that are being taken up during the current financial year for intensive development and planning, an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs per block will be provided. In respect of blocks where good progress is made in identifying and implementing suitable programmes, additional funds could, however, be provided subsequently during the current financial year.

I would submit that the true and real reasons for there being such colossal unemployment in the country has been worked out, has been properly identified and corrective policy orientation has been decided upon. It has been analysed as to what changes have to be made in the production strategy, in the income strategy etc. and how they will affect the employment potential in the country. In the Draft Five Year Plan there is a very drastic change in the development programme to be adopted. The main problem

which has been taken into consideration is the real problem of the country, namely, the unemployment problem, which is the first problem which has to be tackled. Therefore, the new strategies, the new policies have been conceived in a scientific manner, they have been worked out as to why there has been so much of unemployment, what are the changes which are necessary etc. and those changes have been concretised.

When the Five Year Plan is implemented, it is not merely some generality but the whole thing has been worked out as to how exactly this unemployment problem can be tackled, to what extent it will be possible to attack it during the next five years. The expectation is that the figure of 4 crores, or 41 million people who are unemployed today in 1977-78, that figure will fall down to 15 million, that is, less than 40 per cent, by the time of the completion of the Five Year Plan, so that in the next Five Year Plan even that 15 million would be covered. In the mean while, the labour force would also be increasing by two per cent, so that we have to create jobs for more than two per cent, say three per cent. Then only we can create new job for the addition of labour force of two per cent which comes into existence every year and also keeping on wiping off the backlog so that after a period of ten years there is no backlog, which is the real solution to the problem.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: How do you plan for the jobs? It is a very utopian idea.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The hon. Member was not in the House. He has probably come late, because I spelt out the whole thing in detail.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will it work?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Yes. What studies have been conducted by the Planning Commission, what policy changes have been envisaged by the Planning Commission, what are the strategies that are going to be applied by the Planning Commission; how are the calculations made and how those expectations. etc., are justified, I have worked out the whole thing. I have given that strategy in great detail because my purpose was to give a convincing statement to the House that it will show that it is not merely that we are just preaching, that unemployment will be solved, etc.

There is a scientific strategy behind it. When a claim is made that during the next 10 years, the unemployment problem will be wiped out, some people are sceptic. Some people say, it is very easy to say that. Many people used to say, so many things are impossible. The people were even saying, how could the Opposition parties win an election against such a powerful leader in 1977? They were saying, "You have no resources, no organisation, etc." The people were very sceptical. Many people were not prepared to say that the Janata Party would be able to win the elections in 1977. But all those people were proved false. It is shown what a decisive victory we had. (Interruptions) I am only using that fact to prove that many a time the people are sceptical ....

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Do you mean to say that we shall wake up one fine morning to find unemployment vanishing?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Not that. We are not those people who used to say, "garibi hatao" without having a proper scheme. Every problem in the country can only be attacked and solved by having a scientific approach. First of all, the problem must be identified, its extent must be identified, its colossal magnitude must be identified. Then, it must be seen what can be done about it. There is a method of solving the problem. You have to go about it in a business-like manner. It is not merely enough that you start working hard. If you are working

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hard in a wrong direction, you cannot solve the problem. Without identifying what the problem is, without scientifically working out how that problem can be solved, you cannot solve the problem. Maybe, sometimes, you might come to an answer that the problem is not capable of solution. But that is not the solution.....

SHRI K. GOPAL: Just like the Raj Narain problem!

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The answer has been that the problem is certainly capable of solution. The answer is not that it is capable of solution in six months or one year. But the answer is that it is capable of solution in the time-frame of 10 years. It has been worked out, namely, what strategy, what re-orientation in policies, etc., is required; now the re-distribution of even income among the poor or non-poor, etc. affects the employment problem; how the production pattern affects the employment problem. All that has been worked out and it has been decided in which area investment should be made and all that.

So, it is an integrated approach. There are various schemes which I have spelt out broadly. I have also spelt out to what extent we will be able to solve the problem annually. Therefore, what will be the position after a period of five years, namely, at the end of the Five Year Plan and thereafter at the end of the next Five Year Plan. I have made a calculation that the present unemployment problem is of a magnitude of about 41 million and that, at the end of the Five Year Plan, it will get reduced to 15 million, that is, 40 per cent less than half in the next Five Year Plan and then this will stand wiped out. Of course, so far as those people are concerned, who are completely sceptical, who do not believe and who only believe that unemployment problem cannot be solved by anybody by any approach, they alone will view this strategy and this programme with misgiving. Otherwise, others should look at this programme, at this strategy, with confidence. There is no reason why it should not succeed. With the cooperation of all the people in the country, this programme is bound to succeed because it is scientifically conceived and it is going to be scientifically implemented also.

I know, in the scientific area, in the scientific field, if you take proper steps in the correct direction, it works. But if your step is mis-directed, mis-calculated, obviously, it will not give any result. That is why we have gone about the problem in a business-like manner, by trying to identify what is the reason and which policy would be able to really make an attack on the problem.

16.00 hrs.

As I was saying, I am in complete agreement with Prof. Mavalankar that the stage of converting this into a fundamental right with the corresponding right to unemployment relief comes later when the basic problem has been solved, because, there would always be a few people for whom proper employment cannot be found for short periods at least, and during such periods, certainly their problem is the problem of the country and unemployment relief has to be given. But, as I said, this can be done only when the basic problem has been solved and you have to care for only a small number of people. But with such a large, colossal number of people, if you start giving unemployment relief, you will never be able to create jobs for them. I am in entire agreement with Prof. Mavalankar that this has to be the strategy. And it is in that context that the promise which was made in the manifesto has to be viewed, namely, while the Party believes in this policy of right to work being a fundamental right with the corresponding right to unemployment relief, it is not merely to be written in words, conditions have to be created, so that such a right would be a real right, an enforceable right. After creating those conditions, at the proper stage, this right has to be written by

way of a fundamental right, also with the corresponding right to unemployment relief. But till that stage is reached, we have to apply all our energies to framing proper policies, proper strategies, proper schemes, for really solving this colossal problem of unemployment. I have tried to spell out in some detail—of course, it could not be with absolute details—the broad strategy which is going to be employed for the purpose of solving this problem. Therefore, with these words and with the assurance that the problem is going to be solved and that the proper stage to write down this right to work by way of fundamental right in our Constitution would be after reaching that stage which was envisaged by Prof. Mavalankar, I would earnestly appeal to the Mover of this Bill to withdraw it because he has highlighted a very important problem. I am very grateful to him that he has highlighted this very important problem. He has attracted the attention of not only the whole House but the whole country, so that the whole country might be thinking about it and with confidence that this is the proper strategy with which we may be able to get the cooperation of all sections of the people in the country to help the Government and the Planning Commission in implementing this policy. We would see to it that this problem, this scourge of unemployment, is wiped out from the face of this country. With these words, may I make an earnest appeal to the hon. Mover that, with all this having been spelt out, he would be very kind not to press his Bill and agree to withdraw it—because the purpose he had in mind, namely, of attracting the attention of all the people, has already ben served—and would wait for the proper day when this also can be implemented when the fundamental right to work can be, properly and in an enforceable way, written down in our Constitution.

सभापति महोदय : श्री वाई० पी० शास्त्री ।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : सभापति महोदया, पिछली बार इस में समय बढ़ाया गया था इसलिए कि कुछ और मेम्बरों को इस पर बोलना था ।

सभापति महोदय : बलबीर सिंह जी आप बैठ जाइए । समय समाप्त हो चुका है । मिनिस्टर के बाद और कोई नहीं बोलेगा । शास्त्री जी जवाब देंगे ।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : आप पिछली प्रोसीडिंग्स देख लीजिए ।

सभापति महोदय : प्लीज सिट डाउन । आप बैठ जाइए ।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : यह क्या बात है ? पिछली बार समय बढ़ाया गया था और कहा गया था कि मिनिस्टर साहब बाद में बोलेंगे ।

सभापति महोदय : अब यह नहीं हो सकता । मैंने श्री शास्त्री जी को बुलाया है ।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री (रीवा) : सभापति महोदया, अभी मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी का भाषण सुना । मुझे उन के भाषण से बहुत बड़ी निराशा हुई । आश्चर्य की बात है कि आज यह कहा जा रहा है कि अभी समय नहीं आया है कि काम के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाये । आज हमारे देश को आजाद हुए 31 वर्ष बीत चुके हैं । जिस समय यूनिवर्सल डिक्लेरेशन आफ ह्यूमन राइट्स संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने स्वीकार किया उस समय सन् 48 के दिसम्बर में उस के आर्टिकल 23 के सब-क्लाज 1 में लिखा गया—

"Everyone shall have a right to work and protection against unemployment."

यूनिवर्सल डेक्लेरेशन आफ ह्यूमन राइट्स के दस्तावेज में हमारे देश भारतवर्ष ने भी हस्ताक्षर किए । उसी समय, आज से 30 वर्ष पहले 1948 में हमने स्वीकार किया था कि :

"Everyone shall have a right to work and protection against unemployment."

लेकिन तीस वर्षों में हम तैयारी नहीं कर सके और आज कहा जा रहा है कि जब तैयारी हो जायेगी उस समय काम के अधिकार को फंडामेंटल राइट्स में रखा जायेगा । हमारे एलेक्शन मैनिफेस्टो में वायदा किया गया था :

We shall delate the right to private property from the list of Fundamental Rights and Instead put in the right to work.

उसमें लिखा गया कि जनता पार्टी सम्पत्ति के अधिकार को समाप्त करेगी और उसके स्थान पर काम के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में मान्यता देगी । उस समय क्या यह कहा

[श्री यमना प्रसाद शास्त्री]

गया था कि हम इसको दस वर्षों के अन्दर करेंगे ? क्या हमारा एलेक्शन मेनिफेस्टो दस वर्ष के लिए बनाया गया था ? क्या वह हमारा चुनाव घोषणा पत्र पांच वर्षों के लिए ही नहीं था ? उसके आधार पर जिन्होंने अपना मत देकर हमको जिम्मेदारी सौंपी है उन्होंने क्या यह सोचा था कि हमारे साथ इस तरह का विश्वासघात किया जावेगा ? प्राप्त प्रापर्टी राइट को समाप्त करने की दिशा में हमने कदम उठाया है और उसके लिए हमारे विधि मंत्री तथा सरकार बधाई की पात्र है लेकिन एक ही वाक्य में हमने वायदा किया था कि सम्पत्ति के अधिकार को निरस्त कर काम के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में प्रदान किया जायेगा [फिर हम उस वाक्य के दूसरे भाग को क्यों भूल रहे हैं ? काम के अधिकार को बिना प्रदान किए, सम्पत्ति के अधिकार को समाप्त करना बेकार है।

मैं यहां पर आपके सामने एक उदाहरण और प्रस्तुत करना चाहूंगा । यहां पर सन् 1971 में इंडियन ट्रेड यूनियन की एक कांफ्रेन्स हुई थी, यह उसकी किताब है जिसके पेज 40 पर प्रो० राज कृष्ण का आर्टिकल है । उस समय वे प्रोफेसर थे और आज प्लानिंग कमीशन के सदस्य हैं । इस आर्टिकल में उन्होंने लिखा है :

Property and work, both are durable sources of income. If one source which the propertied classes have is given protection by the constitution, there is no reason why the other source which the propertyless classes have should not be protected.

केवल दो अधिकार हैं, एक सम्पत्ति वालों के लिए अधिकार है सम्पत्ति का और आज मौलिक अधिकार से सम्पत्ति के अधिकार को निकालने के बावजूद भी उसे वैधानिक अधिकार के रूप में रखा गया है । संविधान के अनुच्छेद 300(1) में लिखा गया है कि :

Nobody shall be deprived of his property except through the due process of law.

अर्थात् किसी को अपनी सम्पत्ति के अधिकार से वंचित नहीं किया जायेगा केवल कानूनी तरीके को छोड़कर । यह भी कहा गया है कि सीलिंग से कम जिनकी जमीन है उनकी जमीन अगर ली जायेगी तो उनको पूरा मुआवजा मार्केट रेट के हिसाब से दिया जायेगा । जिनके पास सम्पत्ति है उनके डयूरोबिल सोर्स आफ इनकम को, उनकी आमदनी के स्रोत को सुरक्षित किया जा रहा है लेकिन जिनके पास कुछ नहीं है जो हैव-नाट्स हैं उनकी आमदनी का स्रोत केवल काम ही है । वे काम के द्वारा ही आमदनी कर सकते हैं । इस प्रकार से सम्पत्ति वालों के लिए तो अपनी सम्पत्ति बनाये रखने का अधिकार बना रहा परन्तु जिनके पास सम्पत्ति नहीं है, जो सर्वहारा है, अकिंचन है, जिसके पास कुछ भी नहीं है उसको काम का अधिकार मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में नहीं मिला । इससे बढ़कर दुर्भाग्य की बात और क्या होगी । इसलिए हमारा यह कहना है कि आज आपको काम के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में मानना चाहिए।

आपने बहुत सी बातें बताई हैं कि 6ठी योजना में हमने काम देने के लिए बहुत प्रावधान किए हैं । आपने जो प्रावधान किए हैं उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूं, वह सही दिशा में उठाए गए कदम हैं । लेकिन यह कदम भी उसी तरह से निष्प्रभावी साबित होंगे जिस तरह से पहले के कदम निष्प्रभावी साबित हुए । पहले क्रैश प्रोग्राम के सम्बन्ध में कहा गया था कि इसके द्वारा सभी को काम देंगे लेकिन उसके बाद दांतवाला कमेटी ने कहा कि इससे लोगों को काम नहीं मिल सका और कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है । एक बार नहीं अनेक बार कमेटियां बनी हैं और अपने निर्णय दे चुकी हैं कि इस तरह के कार्यक्रमों से रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने की दिशा में कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है । पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के शासनकाल में [प्रो० महलोनवीस की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति बनी थी पंचवर्षीय योजना का मूल्यांकन करने के लिये और यह पता लगाने के लिए कि उनका लाभ गरीबों को मिला है या नहीं । और उसने भी यही रिपोर्ट दी थी कि इससे गरीब लोगों को कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंचा है । मुट्ठी भर लोगों को ही लाभ पहुंचा है इस निष्कर्ष पर वह समिति पहुंची थी । उसके बाद आपने स्वयं बताया है कि हाल ही में दांतवाला साहब की अध्यक्षता में जो कमेटी नियुक्त हुई थी उसने भी यही रिपोर्ट दी है और कंट्रोल और आडिटर जनरल ने भी यही कहा है कि क्रैश प्रोग्राम से कोई लाभ बेरोजगारों को नहीं हुआ है । अब अब आप नई दिशा देने जा रहे हैं, नया कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करने जा रहे हैं और उसकी आपने रूपरेखा भी प्रस्तुत की है । आपने बताया है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज जगह-जगह खोली जाएंगी और जिन के पास धन है उस धन को जिन के पास धन नहीं है, उनके पास ट्रांसफर किया जाएगा । आपने यह भी कहा है कि हम योजना बना रहे हैं जिससे लोगों की क्रय शक्ति बढ़े । लेकिन पिछले 16–17 महीनों का अनुभव क्या बताता है ? आप दस बरस की बात करते हैं । दस वर्षों में से 17 महीने बीत रहे हैं, डेढ़ बरस बीत रहा है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस डेढ़ बरस की अवधि में क्या हुआ है ? मैं समझता हूं कि हालत बिगड़ी ही है सुधरी नहीं है । आप देखें कि जनवरी 1977 में 93 लाख लोगों के नाम एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज में लिखे हुए थे, रोजगार दफ्तरों में लिखे हुए थे— वास्तव में बेरोजगारों की संख्या इससे कहीं बहुत

अधिक है क्योंकि बहुत से लोग अपने नाम रोजगार दफ्तरों में नहीं लिखवाया करते किन्तु एक साल के बाद उनकी संख्या बढ़कर 1 करोड़ 11 लाख हो गई है। बारह प्रतिशत बेकारी में इस एक साल की अवधि में वृद्धि हुई है। यह वृद्धि होती चली जा रही है। अगर यही स्थिति रही तो छठी योजना की समाप्ति पर भी कोई विशेष अन्तर नहीं पड़ेगा। जिस तरह पहले वाली योजनाओं से हम रोजगार नहीं प्रदान कर सकें हैं इसी तरह की हालत अभी भी होने जवाली है।

आपने कहा है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री पर आप पहले से ज्यादा जोर दे रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग की योजना क्या पहले नहीं चली थी, क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमिशन पहले नहीं थी। क्या पहले भी स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए कुछ आइटम्ज रिजर्व नहीं कर दिए गए थे? यह ठीक है कि अब आपने कछ अधिक आइटम रिजर्व कर दिए हैं। लेकिन इस का आज भी कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं कराया गया है कि आज भी किस हद तक उससे लाभ पहुंच रहा है और कितना काम हो रहा है।

आपने कहा है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्रीज सैंटर खोल दिए हैं। जहां तहां इनको खोल दिया गया है। हम जा कर जब वहां पूछते हैं कि आप स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं तो जवाब मिलता है कि हमें अभी कुछ मालूम नहीं है कि हमें क्या करना है। इसका भी कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं कराया गया है। कोई तत्परता दिखाई जा रही हो, ऐसा मुझे दिखाई नहीं देता है। कोई उत्सुकता मुझे इस काम के प्रति नजर नहीं आती है। कोई भी काम हो उसके लिए लगन और निष्ठा चाहिये। यह जो ज्वलन्त समस्या देश के सामने है इसका निराकरण कैसे हो इसके प्रति अब भी तत्परता दिखाई नहीं देती है।

लैंड रिफार्म्ज का जिक्र किया गया है। यह भी कहा गया है कि उसके जरिये बहुत से लोगों को काम दिया जा सकता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि डेढ़ बरस में लैंड रिफार्म्ज के क्षेत्र में क्या काम हुआ है? कुछ भी हुआ है क्या? 44 लाख एकड़ जमीन सरपलस डिक्लेयर हुई है। अब तक केवल 14 लाख एकड़ जमीन ही बांटी गई है। इस गति से आप लोगों को काम नहीं दे सकेंगे। वास्तव में पोलिटिकल बिल, राजनीतिक संकल्प, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव बिल जो होनी चाहिये इन काम को करने के लिए, वह नहीं है और यही कारण है कि काम नहीं हो पा रहा है। 1973-74 में प्लानिंग कमिशन की टास्क फोर्स बनी थी और उसने भी यही कहा था कि लैंड रिफार्म्ज लागू नहीं किए जा सके हैं उसका कारण यह है कि पोलिटिकल बिल में हम लैक करते हैं, राजनीतिक संकल्प नहीं है। जब तक आप काम के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकारों में शामिल नहीं करेंगे तब तक बेरोजगारी की समस्या का समाधान हो ही नहीं सकता। आप देश के हर नागरिक को रोजगार उपलब्ध करायें। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो आपको बेकारी का भत्ता देना पड़ेगा। जब आपको बेकारी का भत्ता देना पड़ेगा तब आपको लगेगा कि मुफ्त में देने के बजाय यह अच्छा होगा कि किसी न किसी तरह इन सब को काम दिया जाए।

मैंने अपने विधेयक में यह कहीं नहीं लिखा है कि आज से ही सब लोगों को बेकारी का भत्ता देना शुरू कर दिया जाए। मैंने स्पष्ट रूप से पहली पहली धारा में यही लिखा है कि यह जब पास हो जाएगा तो यूनियन टैरिटरीज में राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति मिलने के बाद छः महीने के अन्दर अन्दर लागू होगा। लेकिन राज्यों में यह तब लागू होगा जब राज्य सरकारें अपने गजट में नोटिफाई करेंगी। इसके लिए पर्याप्त समय है। राज्य सरकारें नोटिफाई करेंगी तभी यह राज्यों में लागू होगा। यूनियन टेरिटरीज में जरूर 6 महीने में लागू होगा क्योंकि वह केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियंत्रण में हैं, उनमें ढाई, तीन करोड़ की आबादी होगी और उसके लिये भी मैं चाहता हूं अगर माननीय कामथ साहब का संशोधन स्वीकार कर लें जनमत जानने का तो उन्होंने 27 फरवरी तक का समय दिया है, उसके अन्दर जनमत प्राप्त होगा फिर बहस होगी और तब पास होगा। तो काफ़ी समय रहेगा। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने इस दिशा में कदम बढ़ाया है जैसे पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार में अनएमप्लाईमेंट अलाउंस उन लोगों को देने का कानून बना लिया है जिनका 5 वर्ष से रोजगार दफ्तरों में नाम लिखा है। केरल सरकार ने ऐसा ही किया है, पंजाब सरकार ने भी यह किया है और एमप्लायमेंट गारन्टी स्कीम में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने भी बेकारी भत्ता देने का निर्णय किया है। कुछ राज्य सरकारें जब कदम बढ़ा रही है तो क्यों न केन्द्रीय सरकार इस पवित्र काम को करे जो हमने देश की जनता को वचन दिया है उसको क्यों नहीं पूरा करते हैं? यह तो सब से पहला हमारा काम होना चाहिये था। आज देश के अन्दर निराशा की भावना है। प्रो० राज कृष्ण ने 1971 में जब इस बात को लिखा है कि राइट टू वर्क देना चाहिये, और आज वह स्वयं प्लानिंग कमीशन के सदस्य हैं, हमारे देश की सरकार ने उनके विचारों को स्वीकार किया है तभी तो उनको प्लानिंग कमीशन का सदस्य बनाया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि राइट टू वर्क फंडामेंटल राइट होना चाहिये कि जब प्रौपर्टीड क्लास के लिये आपने, इन्कम के सोर्स की गारन्टी दी है तो जिसके पास कुछ नहीं है, जो मेहनत करके खाना चाहता है, उसको काम का अधिकार क्यों नहीं देते हैं? उन्होंने यह भी बताया है कि अनएमप्लायमेंट अलाउंस देना पड़ेगा तो उसके लिये धन कहां से आयेगा। उन्होंने कहा है कि अगर 800 करोड़ भी देना पड़े तो वह भी कोई कठिन बात नहीं है। अगर आप में राजनीतिक संकल्प है तो आप कर सकते हैं। उन्होंने स्रोत बताया है कि आप कृषि पर इन्कम टैक्स लगायें, राजा, महा-

[श्री यमना प्रसाद शास्त्री]

राजाओं और उद्योगपतियों पर टैक्स एरियर्स को वसूल कीजिये। मैंने लोक सभा के इस सत्र में प्रश्न किया था जिसमें बताया गया कि केवल 20 बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों पर 1723 करोड़ रु० इन्कम टैक्स का बकाया है। उन पर वैल्थ टैक्स और ऐस्टेट ड्यूटी कितनी बकाया है इसका कोई अभी सरकार के पास हिसाब नहीं है। हमने पूछा एक लाख से अधिक जो प्रिवी पर्स पाते थे उन राजाओं पर कितना इन्कम टैक्स और वैल्थ टैक्स बकाया है ? तो कहा गया इसके हमारे पास आंकड़े नहीं है। अगर इन सारे टैक्सों को वसूल कर लें तो आप अनऐम्प्लायमेंट अलाउंस दे सकते हैं आसानी से। इस देश के अन्दर वकीलों, डाक्टरों, बिजनेस ऐग्जीक्यूटिव्ज पर प्रोफेशनल टैक्स लगाया जा सकता है। यह टैक्स इवेजन भी करते हैं। इनकी आमदनी काफी है। हमारे विधि मंत्री मुझे क्षमा करेंगे क्योंकि मैंने वकीलों का नाम लिया, लेकिन वकीलों की जो आमदानी है उस पर जितना टैक्स लगना चाहिये वह नहीं लगता है। यहां सुप्रीम कोर्ट में एक एक घंट का दो, ढाई हजार रु० फ़ीस वकील लेते हैं। उन पर कौन सा टैक्स लगा हुआ है ? और क्या वह समुचित इन्काम टैक्स देते हैं, नहीं देते हैं। उन पर प्रोफेशनल टैक्स लगाया जाये। इतना ही नहीं अगर आप अनएम्प्लायमेंट अलाउंस देने लगेंगे और राइट टू वर्क फंडामेंटल राइट हो जायेगा तो किसी को प्रोपर्टी का मोह नहीं रह जाएगा सम्पत्ति इकट्ठा करने का मोह इसलिये है कि लोग सोचते हैं कि हमारे बाल बच्चों के भविष्य का क्या होगा ? अगर उनको मालूम हो जाए कि बच्चों को राइट टू वर्क फ़ंडामेंटल राइट है, कोई भूखों नहीं मरेगा तो टैक्स इवेजन नहीं होगा और पूरा टैक्स आपको मिलेगा और प्रोपर्टी इकट्ठा करने का क्रेज भी कम होगा।

जैसा माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि प्रोहिबिशन के नाम पर आप 4,500 करोड़ रु० लूज करने जा रहे हैं। मैं पूछता हूं प्रोहिबिशन जरूरी है या सब को काम देना जरूरी है। प्रोहिबिशन करना भी चाहें तो भी कानून के जरिये नहीं होगा। जो पीते हैं वह छिप कर पीयेंगे भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ेगा। मैं मद्यपान का समर्थक नहीं हूं, मैंने जिन्दगी में चाय भी नहीं पी है। लेकिन अगर मद्यपान के निषेध के नाम पर आप 4,500 करोड़ रुपया सालाना की आमदनी खोते जा रहे हैं, अगर आप अन-एम्प्लायमेंट, बेकारी का भत्ता देंगे तो आप न केवल इस देश की जनता को दिये गये वचनों की पूर्ति करेंगे, बल्कि समूचे देश में एक नये वातावरण का सृजन कर देंगे, एक उल्लास की लहर सारे देश में छा जायेगी, और हर नौजवान यह सोचेगा कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने अपने वचन को पूरा किया है और हमारे सामने जो सारा भविष्य अनिश्चित था, वह अनिश्चितता का वातावरण अब हमारे सामने नहीं रह गया है, यह लोगों के सामने भावना आयेगी।

अभी अखबारों में पढ़ा कि हमारे देश की सरकार कमांडोज टास्क फोर्स बनाने वाली है, इस तरह के गुरिल्ला युद्ध करने वाले जैसे लोगों की एक सेना तैयार करने वाली है। यह किस लिये तैयार करना चाहती है ? इसलिये कि इस देश में नक्सलाइट मूवमेंट फिर बढ़ रहा है।

सभापति महोदय : शास्त्री जी, आपने आधा घंटा समय ले लिया है, अब समाप्त कीजिये।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : यह बहुत ही आवश्यक और महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है, इसलिये मुझे इसमें ज्यादा समय दीजिये।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि किस लिये यह कमांडोज टास्क फोर्स बनायी जा रही है। समाचार-पत्रों में छपा कि नक्सलाइट बढ़ रहे हैं और शिक्षित युवक खासतौर से नक्सालाइट मूवमेंट में शामिल हो रहे हैं। क्यों शामिल हो रहे हैं ? यह नवयुवक केवल इसलिये शामिल हो रहे हैं कि उनका भविष्य अनिश्चित है। अगर इस समस्या का जल्दी से जल्दी आपने समाधान नहीं किया तो आप एक विस्फोटक स्थिति देखेंगे। यह सबसे ज्वलन्त समस्य इस मुल्क की है, सबसे बर्निंग प्राबलम है, यदि कोई सबसे विस्फोटक प्रकरण है तो यह बेकारी की समस्या ही है।

एक जगह यदि 5 आदमियों के लिये नौकरी निकलती है तो 5,000 लोग अर्जियां देते हैं। 40 हजार लोग केवल 35 जगहों के लिये अर्जियां देते हैं, हमारे भोपाल में वित्त विभाग में कुछ जगह निकली थीं तो 40000 नव युवकों ने अर्जिया दी आश्चर्य की बात है कि इस देश के अन्दर इतनी बड़ी अन-एम्प्लायमेंट है। इतनी विस्फोटक स्थिति है, अगर वह लोग नक्सलवादी नहीं होंगे तो क्या होंगे ? आप गोलियों से भूनकर क्या इन बेकार नवयुवकों की फोर्स का दमन कर सकेंगे क्या कमांडोज टास्क फोर्स के द्वारा इस समस्या का निराकरण कर सकेंगे ?

आज जो बातें कही जा रही हैं कि हम सड़कें बनायेंगे, रूरल हैल्थ स्कीम बनायें, ड्राउट प्रोन एरिया, प्रोग्राम स्माल फार्मर्स डैवलपमैंट एजेन्सिज, कमांड एरिया डैवलपमैंट एजेन्सी यहां कई वर्षों से चल रही हैं, लेकिन क्या अन-एम्प्लायमैंट प्रोबलम का कहीं निराकरण हुआ। इस समस्या का निराकरण करने के लिये एक राजनैतिक संकल्प होना चाहिये तभी यह कार्य हो सकेगा। इसे आज आप स्वीकार करें।

सन 1945 में जापान तहस-नहस हो गया, दुनिया में सबसे पहले एटम-बम जापान में गिरा। लेकिन वही जापान आज की दुनिया में एक बहुत बड़ी आर्थिक महा शक्तियों में है। जापान, जर्मन और यू०एस०ए० सबसे अधिक सम्पन्न देशों मे आते है। यह कैसे हुआ सम्पन्न यह इस कारण हुआ कि वहां के कांस्टीट्यूशन में लिखा गया—"एवरी सिटीजन शैल हैव राइट एंड ओबलीगेशन टू वर्क"। जापान ने यह अधिकार दे दिया।

जर्मनी द्वितीय महायुद्ध में मिट्टी में मिल गया । कितनी बड़ी-बड़ी बरबादी नहीं हुई ? तहस-नहस हो गया । सन् 1939 से लेकर 1945 तक लड़ाई में पूर्णतः समाप्त हो गया । लेकिन पश्चिमी जर्मनी के कांस्टीट्यूशन "बाइमर आफ दी जर्मन रायफ" में वहां के नागरिकों को काम का अधिकार मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में दिया गया और आज उसका नतीजा यह है कि वहां इतनी बड़ी समृद्धि है कि सारी दुनिया के देश, जिस समय डालर की कीमत गिरने पर अपने देश की मुद्रा की कीमत घटाते हैं लेकिन जर्मनी के मार्क की कीमत बढ़ती है, रिवैल्यूएट होता है, डिवैल्यूएट नहीं होता है । उसके सिक्के की कीमत बढ़ती है । उसका कारण यही है कि वहां एक संकल्प है बनने और कुछ करने का । उनमें संकल्प की दृढ़ता है । अगर कोई कहे कि ये तो बहुत छोटे देश हैं जर्मनी और जापान, हिन्दुस्तान जैसे बड़े देश में यह कैसे हो जाये, तो मैं चीन का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं, यद्यपि वह पूरी तरह से हमारे यहां लागू नहीं होता है—और हम चाहते हैं कि वह लागू भी न हो । चीन की आबादी हम से डेढ़ गुना है । चीन की वर्तमान सरकार हमारे देश की आजादी के दो वर्ष बाद कायम हुई । हमारा देश 1947 में आजाद हुआ, जबकि चीन की आज की सरकार 1949 में बनी । लेकिन चीन में लोगों को राइट टु वर्क दिया गया । आज वहां कोई बेकार नहीं है और हर एक को काम मिला हुआ है । उन्होंने यह नहीं सोचा कि पहले हम इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर तैयार कर दें, तब उसके बाद लोगों को काम करने का अधिकार देंगे, सब जगह रोड बना दें, पहले लैंड रिफार्म्स पूरा कर दें, जहां तहां कुएं खोद दें और वाटर supply present व्यवस्था कर दें, और उसके बाद हम राइट transfer देंगे । उन्होंने कहा कि पहले लोगों को काम employment मिलेगा और फिर काम मिलेगा ।

यदि आज हमारे देश में नौजवानों को काम का अधिकार नहीं है, तो फिर उन्हें कोई भी अधिकार नहीं है—उन की केवल फंडामेंटलज ड्यूटीज हैं । सब अधिकार उन के लिए हैं, जिन के पास सम्पत्ति है, जो प्रापर्टीड क्लास है, और कर्त्तव्य उन लोगों के लिये हैं, जिन के पास कोई काम नहीं है ।

चीन ने अपने लोगों को काम करने का अधिकार दिया । क्या सरकार इस देश में यह भावना पैदा करना चाहती है कि इस देश के लोगों को काम का अधिकार तभी मिल सकता है, जब चीन जैसी व्यवस्था यहां कायम हो जाये ? यह कितना खतरनाक खेल है, कितनी खतरनाक भावना है । चीन और पाकिस्तान ने काराकोरम की पहाड़ी सड़क बना ली, उससे हमें खतरा नहीं है । चीन ने तिब्बत पर कब्जा कर लिया या चीन की फौजें हमारी सीमा पर तैनात हैं, उससे भी हमें खतरा नहीं है । लेकिन अगर देश के नवयुवकों में यह भावना घर कर गई कि चीन के रास्ते पर चलने से ही हमें काम का अधिकार मिल सकता है, तो इससे बड़ा खतरा इस मुल्क के लिए और क्या हो सकता है ? इससे इस मुल्क के लोगों की आजादी और इस मुल्क का लोकतन्त्र समाप्त हो जायेगा । हमारे लोकतंत्र के लिए सब से बड़ा खतरा यह है कि सरकार ने देश के नवयुवकों को काम का अधिकार प्रदान नहीं किया है ।

इस लिए विधि मंत्री से मेरी विनम्र प्रार्थना है कि वह इस बात पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें । मेरा यह संविधान संशोधन विधेयक कोई साधारण सा विधेयक नहीं है, जिसको वह मुझे वापस लेने के लिए कहें । मैं जनता पार्टी को किसी भी तरीके से संकट में नहीं डालना चाहता हूं । मैं जनता पार्टी का वफादार और निष्ठावान् सिपाही हूं । मेरे हृदय में यही तड़पन और छटपटाहट है कि इस देश की जनता में जनता पार्टी के प्रति निराश उत्पन्न न हो, जनता पार्टी के प्रति जो निष्ठा और विश्वास लोगों ने व्यक्त किया है, उसमें किसी तरह की कमी न आने पाये, वह समझे कि जनता पार्टी जो कहती है, वह उसे कर के दिखाती है । जनता पार्टी को शासन में आये कोई कम समय नहीं बीता है, डेढ़ साल का समय बीत चुका है ।

मैंने अपने विधेयक में लिखा है कि यह राज्यों में तभी लागू होगा, जब राज्य सरकारें गजेट में नोटिफाई करें । उसके लिए समय रहेगा । इसलिए विधि मंत्री से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि कम से कम वह श्री कामत के संशोधन को स्वीकार कर लें, जिस में कहा गया है कि इस विधेयक को 27 जनवरी, 1979 तक के लिए जनमत जानने के लिए प्रसारित कर दिया जाये । इसमें मंत्री महोदय को क्या आपत्ति हो सकती है ? जनमत आने दिया जाये, उसके बाद इस पर फिर बहस होगी और मंत्री महोदय फिर इस पर अपने तर्क रखें । तब तक सरकार इफ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर तैयार कर लेगी । लेकिन सरकार इस देश के नवयुवकों से यह अपेक्षा नहीं कर सकती कि वे दस बरस तक इन्तजार करें । दस बरस तक दुनिया कहां से कहां चली जायेगी । दस बरस तक हिन्दुस्तान का नक्शा क्या से क्या हो जायेगा । अगर जनता पार्टी के प्रति लोगों में निराशा उत्पन्न हो गई, और हमारे प्रति उन का विश्वास डिग गया, तो लोकतंत्र के प्रति उन का विश्वास डिग जायेगा—यह सब से बड़ा खतरा है । केवल हमारे प्रति विश्वास डिगने से कोई खतरा नहीं है, लेकिन लोकतंत्र के प्रति इस देश की जनता और नवयुवकों का विश्वास नहीं डिगना चाहिए ।

इसलिए विधि मंत्री से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह इस विधेयक को स्वीकार करें, और अधिक अच्छा होगा कि इस को जनमत जानने के लिए प्रसारित कर दिया जाये । मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि विधि मंत्री इस संशोधन को स्वीकार

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री]

लेंगे, ताकि यह जनमत जानने के लिए चला जाये, उसके बाद फिर इस पर चर्चा करें, और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता वह स्वर्णिम दिन देखे, जब हिन्दुस्तान के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को काम का मौलिक अधिकार मिल जाये और उसके लिए भविष्य की कोई अनिश्चितता न हो, और यह जान कर वह यह अनुभव करे कि वर्तमान संसद् ने देश को एक अमर वरदान दिया है ।

मुझे विश्वास है कि विधि मंत्री इस विधेयक को जनमत जानने के लिए प्रसारित करने सम्बन्धी श्री कामत के संशोधन को स्वीकार करेंगे ।

सभापति महोदय : इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में तीन संशोधन आये हुए हैं : एक श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक का, दूसरा श्री हरि विष्णु कामत का और तीसरा श्री बी० पी० मण्डल का । पहला है श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक का र सर्कुलेशन । क्या श्री नायक अपना मोशन प्रेस कर रहे हैं ?

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खुजराहो) : मैं प्रेस करना चाहता हूं ।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : मैं कामत साहब का संशोधन स्वीकार करता हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि उन का संशोधन अधिक वैज्ञानिक है क्योंकि उस में समय भी दिया है ।

सभापति महोदय : आप के कहने से नहीं होगा । श्री नायक को अपना वापस लेना पड़ेगा ।

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : मैं अपना संशोधन वापस लेने की अनुमति चाहता हूं ।

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

सभापति महोदय : दूसरा है श्री हरि विष्णु कामत का ।

श्री शांति भूषण : मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह भी वापस ले लें ।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : मैं वापस नहीं ले रहा हूं । उस पर मतदान होना चाहिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by January 27, 1979." (2).

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The amendment of Shri B. P. Mandal is barred.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : मैं सदन के प्रति बहुत नम्रता के साथ अपनी कृतज्ञता व्यक्त करता हूं समूचे हिन्दुस्तान के नवयुवकों की तरफ से कि हमारे सदन ने इस विधेयक को जनमत संग्रह के लिए प्रसारित करने का प्रस्ताव पास किया । इस के लिए मैं सदैव अनुगृहीत रहूंगा और कामत साहब को मैं धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

16.33 hrs.

INDIAN TRUSTEESHIP BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now go on to the next item on the Agenda, viz. the Bill of Mr. Arjun Singh Bhadoria.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा) : सभापति महोदया, मैं प्रस्ताव* करता हूं :

"कि ट्रस्ट नियमों की स्थापना तथा तत्सम्बन्धी विषयों का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाये ।"

मैं इस भारतीय ट्रस्टीशिप विधेयक को इस आशा और विश्वास के साथ पेश कर रहा हूं कि इस सदन के सभी पक्षों का समर्थन इस विधेयक को प्राप्त होगा ।

सही अर्थों में यह विधेयक आज से बहुत पूर्व ही गांधी जी के सही अनुयायियों की तरफ से आना चाहिए था । मुझे खुशी है आज आप के सभापतित्व में यह विधेयक को उपस्थित करने का अवसर मुझे मिल रहा है, सच्चे माने में गांधीवादी होने के नाते । लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से गांधी जी की हत्या के पश्चात् गांधीवादी तीन भागों में विभाजित हो गए—(1) सरकारी गांधीवादी, (2) मठी गांधीवादी और (3) कुजात गांधीवादी । इस ट्रस्टीशिप के दर्शन पर सरकारी और मठी गांधीवादियों ने परमार्थ और सेवा के नाम पर निर्गुण चर्चा तो बहुत की, परन्तु कभी भी इन लोगों ने इस को सगुण रूप देने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया ।

सौभाग्य से लोहिया जी ने अपनी मृत्यु के पूर्व मार्च, 1967 में एक कुजात गांधीवाद के रूप में इस सदन में इंडियन ट्रस्टीशिप बिल पेश करने का प्रयत्न किया, परन्तु 12 जून 1967 को राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने इस बिल को यह कह कर वापस कर दिया कि यह मनी बिल है । इस के बाद 24 जून, 1967 को डा० लोहिया ने फिर से लिखा । लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से उस समय यह पेश नहीं हो सका । उस समय लोहिया जी ने अपने ड्राफ्ट बिल में निम्न स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजेक्ट्स रखे थे :

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

"Mahatma Gandhi had once said that when India became free all the capitalists would be given an opportunity of becoming statutory trustees. The Bill seeks to provide such an opportunity to the owners of large companies and proposes necessary provisions for the democratic management of the resultant trust corporations in accordance with the priciples of trusteeship formulated by Gandhiji. The provisions of the Bill are dintended to usher in peacefully an era of a socialist society. As the Planning Commission has observed in the Second Five Year Plan, a socialist society is built up not only solely on monetary incentives, but on ideas of service to society. It is necessary, therefore, that the worker should be made to feel that he is helping to build a socialist State. The provisions of the Bill are expected to promote increased productivity by giving the workers a sense of full and intelligent participation in the processes of production, purchases, sales and investments of the enterprise. This Bill is not a compulsory but a permissive measure enabling the present owners of large companies to transform their existing titles based on absolute rights into trust ownership."

यह 1967 में डा० लोहिया ने जो कहा था वह मैंने आपके समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया है ।

ट्रस्टीशिप के उद्देश्य और मंशा—इसके बारे में मैं संक्षेप में अपनी बात कह रहा हूं ।

मैं आज भारतीय ट्रस्टीशिप विधेयक, 1978 इस आशा और विश्वास के साथ पेश कर रहा हूं कि हमारे मार्गदर्शक गांधी जी के विचारों में हमें आज की समस्याओं का हल दिखता है । इस प्रकार की बढ़ती हुई पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था का खतरा गांधी जी के सामने था और उन्होंने इसके जवाब में जो ट्रस्टीशिप की व्यवस्था सुझाई थी—उसमें हथियार से घृणा और भय के बजाय पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था से प्रेम और गुस्से के हथियार से लड़ा जा सकता है । देश को इस पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था के दलदल से निकालने का ट्रस्टीशिप ही एकमात्र हथियार है । ट्रस्टीशिप का मुख्य उद्देश्य अहिंसक रीति से समाज व्यवस्था में आमूल परिवर्तन कर बराबरी की व्यवस्था स्थापित करना है । वर्तमान स्थिति में ट्रस्टीशिप ही एक मात्र साधन है अन्त्योदय का ।

आज जो आर्थिक गैर-बराबरी और अव्यवस्था है, मजदूरों में असंतोष व्यापक पैमाने पर फैल रहा है । अमीर गरीब के बीच की खाई बढ़ती जा रही है । सरकार को जनता की अपेक्षाओं और आशाओं को पूरा करने में पूरी सफलता नहीं मिल पा रही है । उसका हल ढूंढना ही होगा और इसके लिए बहुत प्रयत्न की जरूरत नहीं है । अब इसका एकमात्र उपाय ट्रस्टीशिप ही है ।

मानव अधिकारों की सुरक्षा और राजनीतिक अधिकारों की बराबरी की लड़ाई में मिली आंशिक सफलता ही सरकार को मजबूत बनाये रखने में सफल नहीं हो सकती है, जब तक कि भूख से परेशान गैर-बराबरी के शिकंजे में जकड़ी जनता को आर्थिक अधिकारों में बराबरी दिलाने की लड़ाई का जिम्मा सरकार पूरी मजबूती के साथ नहीं उठायेगी, तब तक समस्याओं का सुरसा जैसा बढ़ता मुख बन्द नहीं किया जा सकता । जब तक गांधी जी के विचारों को मानने का ढोंग करने वाली पिछली 20 वर्ष की सरकार ने गांधी जी के नाम पर सभी गैर-गांधीवादी कार्यक्रमों को चलाया और जिस का नतीजा आज इस विकट रूप में देश को भुगतना पड़ रहा है । कथनी और करनी का अन्तर रहा है, लेकिन जनता की क्रान्तिकारी अपेक्षाओं और आशाओं को पूरा करने के लिये समर्पित जनता सरकार को गांधी जी को समर्पित 24 मार्च, 1977 की शपथ को निभाना होगा । उन के प्रति समर्पित श्रद्धांजलि तभी सही अर्थों में मानी जायेगी, जब उन के सपनों में सदा रहने वाले 65 करोड़ भारत की जनता के चेहरे पर ममता, संपन्नता और सुख की मुसकान लहरायेगी ।

तानाशाही के बढ़ते शिकंजे से देश को मुक्ति दिलाने के संकल्प के साथ ही जनता सरकार ने देश के पिछड़े—सताये गरीबों के अंत्योदय की ऐतिहासिक जिम्मेदारी भी अपने ऊपर ली है । लोकतान्त्रिक परम्पराओं को पुनः स्थापित करने तथा उन को मजबूत बनाने के लिये प्रिवेन्टिव-डिटेन्शन जैसे कानून को समाप्त करना जनता सरकार का एक महत्त्वपूर्ण कदम रहा है । किन्तु लोकतन्त्र को चिरस्थायी बनाने के लिये आर्थिक आजादी की व्यवस्था सब से पहली आवश्यकता है । लोकतन्त्र का आधार ही सामाजिक और आर्थिक बराबरी है । देश में लोकतान्त्रिक व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिये गांधी जी के सपनों के प्रति समर्पित हमारी सरकार का पहला उद्देश्य है कि वह जनता और देश को एकता के सूत्र में बांधते हुए एक उज्ज्वल भविष्य की तरफ ले जाये । सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक न्याय जनता को दिलाने पर ही गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, भ्रष्टाचार

[श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया]

और अविकास के कुचक्र से देश को उबारा जा सकता है । गांधी जी ने कहा था—अहिंसा पर आधारित उन के सपनों का समाज बराबरी पर आधारित समाज ही हो सकता है । गांधी जी के अहिंसा के समाज के मायने थे—ऐसा समाज जिस में किसी प्रकार का शोषण न हो, जिसे हम गर्व से कहें—शोषण मुक्त समाज । सभापति जी, ट्रस्टीशिप का अर्थ क्या है ? मैं इसे आप के समक्ष इस सदन में खण्डवार उपस्थित कर रहा हूं —

1. पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था को समतामूलक समाज व्यवस्था में परिवर्तित करना । इस के द्वारा पूंजीपतियों को अपने आप को सुधारने का मौका दिया जायगा । प्रत्येक मानव मन परिवर्तित कर अधिक दयालु बनाया जा सकता है । अतः इस तरह की व्यवस्था से पूंजीपतियों को भी मौका मिलेगा कि वे शोषण की व्यवस्था तोड़ें और मजदूरों को उत्पादन प्रक्रिया में हिस्सेदारी दे कर एक लाभ के समान बटवारे की व्यवस्था को स्वीकार करें । यह समतामूलक समाज की तरफ पहला कदम होगा ।

2. किसी भी तरह की व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति की समाप्ति करना, सिर्फ सामाजिक आवश्यकता के आधार पर ही किसी प्रकार की सम्पत्ति का संचय स्वीकार किया जा सकता है । किन्तु यह आवश्यक होगा कि इस प्रकार की सम्पत्ति से सारे समाज का फायदा हो ।

3. कोई भी व्यक्ति अपनी स्वार्थ सिद्धि के लिये न तो सम्पत्ति संचित कर सकेगा और न ही उस का अपने व्यक्तिगत संतोष के लिये उपभोग कर सकेगा । सम्पत्ति पर सारे समाज का हक होगा और उस का उपयोग समाज की भलाई के लिये ही किया जायगा ।

4. ट्रस्टीशिप का एक अन्य महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्य पूंजीपति और मजदूरों के बीच में सद्भाव पैदा करना भी है । जिस की प्राप्ति के लिये एक निश्चित मजदूरी तय की जाती है । मजदूरी निश्चित तौर पर मजदूर की सभी सामान्य जीवन की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के योग्य हो । साथ ही समाज में हर व्यक्ति को पुष्ट होने वाली आय पर भी सीमा बांधी जानी चाहिये । सब से कम आय प्राप्त करने और सब से ज्यादा आय प्राप्त करने वाले की आमदनी के बीच की दूरी कम से कम होनी चाहिये और बराबर यह प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये कि दोनों के बीच की दूरी घटती जाय जिस से कि समाज में गैर-बराबरी और शोषण की व्यवस्था हटा कर बराबरी और समतामलक समाज की व्यवस्था लाई जा सके । यह दूरी एक और बीस, फिर एक और पन्द्रह और घटते घटते स्किल्ड लेबर और आर्डनरी लेबर में अधिक से अधिक एक और दस तक की आय ।

5. गांधी जी के ट्रस्टीशिप व्यवस्था की जो सब से महत्वपूर्ण मान्यता थी, वह उत्पादन की व्यवस्था के विषय में उन का सोच था । समाज में उन्हीं वस्तुओं का उत्पादन किया जाना चाहिये, जितनी समाज को आवश्यकता हो । पूंजीपतियों की व्यक्तिगत इच्छा, स्वार्थ और सुविधा के आधार पर चल रही उत्पादन व्यवस्था बंद की जानी चाहिये ।

गांधी जी ने साफ तौर पर कहा था—पूंजीपतियों के सामने अपनी भलाई का एकमात्र रास्ता है कि वह अपनी अतिरिक्त अर्जित पूंजी को समाज को समर्पित कर दे, और यदि उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया तो भूखी, परेशान, उपेक्षित जन-शक्ति एक दिन अवश्य जगेगी और अपने हक पर कब्जा करने के लिये आगे बढ़ेगी । ऐसे में कितनी भी शक्तिशाली सरकार क्यों न हो, वह जन-उफान को सेना की शक्ति का इस्तेमाल कर के भी नहीं रोक पायेगी ।

ट्रस्टीशिप के मूल में अहिंसा, आत्म-नियंत्रण, आत्म-निर्भरता और प्रति उत्पादक यूनिट की स्वायत्तता निहित है । पूंजीपतियों के पास जो अतिरिक्त सम्पत्ति जमा होती जा रही है, उस का समान वितरण ही गरीब-अमीर की गैर बराबरी की बढ़ती खाई को भरने के संभव हो सकेगा ।

सरकार की आर्थिक और राजनीतिक सत्ता का विकेन्द्रीकरण कर उद्योगों को ग्रामोन्मुख बनाना, समतामूलक, जन कल्याणकारी राज्य की स्थापना में पहला कदम है । अब मुझे अपेक्षा है कि गांधी का सुझाया ट्रस्टीशिप का यह रास्ता अपना कर हम अपने उद्देश्य के प्रति दूसरा और महत्वपूर्ण कदम बढ़ायेंगे ।

सभापति जी, इसी सिलसिले में लोकनायक जय प्रकाश जी ने भी कुछ कहा है ।

In a publication recently issued by the Trusteeship Foundation, Bombay, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan has said:

> "It must be admitted that no progress has been made in spelling out either in theory or in practice Gandhiji's seminal concept. .... the theoretical foundations and the juridical and practical procedures and forms for running economic enterprise in accordance with the spirit of trusteeship have yet to be worked out by us."

Even before this Shri Jayaprakash Narayan has, among others, justified the need for giving legislative sanction to the Gandhian concept to trus-

teeship. Writing in *Bhoodan* of October 21 1967, he has said:

"There is at times a misunderstanding found as to the relation of Gandhian ideals to law. It is thought his ideals have nothing to do with law, so much so that if they were expressed through law, they lost their ethical validity. This is a mistaken view. It is only just and proper that when a certain ideal has come to be widely accepted and acted upon, it should receive the imprimatur of law. Referring to his idea of trusteeship (which by the way is what *Bhoodan* is in essence), Gandhiji often spoke of its being eventually regularized by law. That, indeed, is what has been happening in the course of the *Bhoodan* Movement, when *Bhoodan* and *Gramdan* have both been given legal recognition and Status by appropriate legislation."

Several attempts have been made so far to introduce legislative proposals in Parliament, but none has reached the statute book.

मैंने बहुत ही संक्षेप में ट्रस्टीशिप के सम्बन्ध में जो गांधी जी के, लोहिया जी के, जय प्रकाश जी के विचार थे, राय थी उनको आपके समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया है । आज आप देश की स्थिति को देखें । हमारा देश भयंकर खतरों में से हो कर गुजर रहा है, भयंकर संकटों के दौरे से गुजर रहा है और उनको देखते हुए ऐसा लग रहा है कि अगर देश को इन संकटों से बचाना है तो हम को हर हालत में इस विधेयक को कानून का रूप देना होगा । आर्थिक संकट गहरा होता चला जा रहा है । साथ ही साथ सामाजिक संकट इतना बढ़ रहा है कि मुल्क खतरे के बिलकुल ही नजदीक एक ऐसी दीवार पर खड़ा हो गया है कि यह खतरा कभी भी इस देश को किसी बड़े गड्ढे में गिरा सकता है । चाहे सामाजिक गैर बराबरी हो अथवा आर्थिक गैर बराबरी इन दोनों गैर बराबरियों को दूर करने के लिए हम अपने देश में ऐसी व्यवस्था स्थापित करें जिस में न हिंसा हो, और न जबर्दस्ती हो बल्कि हम प्रेम से, स्नेह से देश में एक ऐसा वातावरण पैदा कर सकें और करें कि जिस के आधार पर देश को बचाया जा सके और मुल्क को आगे बढ़ाया जा सके । यदि आर्थिक समस्याओं को शीघ्र हल नहीं किया गया तो आपकी नक्सलपंथियों के बढ़ने के बहाने की बात देश नहीं सुनेगा। देश हिंसा का रास्ता अपनाये या अहिंसा का आपके ऊपर (शासन पर) निर्भर करता है ।

मुझे अभी आपके समक्ष इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करते समय इतना ही इस सम्बन्ध में कहना है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for establishment of Trust Corporations and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

***SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB (Palghat):** Madam Chairman, all of us in this House should commend the laudable efforts of my hon. friend, Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria, who has introduced the Indian Trusteeship Bill through which he has attempted to translate into reality Mahatmaji's dream of ushering in an era of socialist society through peaceful means.

Mahatma Gandhi did not formulate his concepts sitting in an air-conditioned attic room. Living with the people of the soil, understanding their day to day problems of life, he tried to conceptualise solutions. The father of the nation was a humanist from first to last. He wanted the citizens of the country to become active participants in the building of an egalitarian society. Before he could concretise his concepts, Mahatmaji was removed from our midst.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the eve of Independence said that when the whole world slept India got awakened. Panditji tried to follow in the footsteps of Mahatma Gandhi, particularly in the matter of inculcating the spirit of social service among the people of the free nation. But, unfortunately, during the period 1947—1978, the path of economic growth has been paved not with the persuasive principles of Mahatmaji but with the perversive ideas borrowed from alien

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Sunna Sahib]

sources. Consequently we have gone astray and alienated ourselves from the day to day problems of our people. Mahatmaji said that trusteeship is the backbone of all economic activities. Instead of strengthening the backbone, we have allowed the growth of private capitalism in the country. A few minutes before this House discussed Mr. Shastri's Bill seeking to incorporate right to work in the Constitution. Gandhiji used to give a pre-eminent place to the concept of dignity of labour, which in other words meant 'right to work' for every citizen enabling him to realise the dignity of labour. Here also we have not enabled our countrymen to realise the dignity of labour by providing job opportunities to all the unemployed in the country, whose number has gone to 41 millions. I need not say that in this also our economis development programmes play a pivotal role.

The assets of 20 monopoly industrial houses have in the course of three decades gone up to Rs. 3000 crores. You will be surprised to know that the public sector financial institutions have help them with a loan of Rs. 2,400 crores. These monopoly industrial houses multiplied and maximised their profits at the cost of the people. This is no occasion to enumerate the dubious ways in which they manage to go scot free from governmental constraints. These houses have been the paradise for their kith and kin.

I would refer to Clause 30 of this Bill which says that any private entrepreneur may set up a new Trust Corporation by investment of fifty per cent in the share capital, provided the Central Government or the State Government concerned agrees to subscribe the remaining fifty per cent of the share capital subject to the condition that the total equity capital does no exceed Rs. 20 lakhs. Has this happened so far in our country? We have the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission. Yet our private sector capitalists are ingenius to circumvent the statutory compulsions. Their prime motive has not been service to people but to make them servitors. Personal gain is the sole consideration and the good of the society is beyond their ken.

Now, let me turn to investment in public sector. We have invested so far a massive sum of Rs. 30,000 crores. Have the public sector industrial institutions produced any return on this money, which could be used for social development? Unfortunately the answer is in the negative. Here also the stranglehold of bureaucrats has sniffed out such possibilities.

It may not be an exaggeration to say that social good has been the victim in both the cases. The coal-mines, when they were in the private sector, were being exploited full; but they have started showing losses under the management of public sector corporation. The ineptitude and callousness of those in charge of such public sector units in the matter of materials management have led to this regrettable consequence.

Mahatmaji talked of village industries. He wanted every one to wear Khadi, not merely as a sign of patriotism but also as a symbol of self-reliance, which meant wide-spread job opportunities throughout the country. By emphasising the establishment of village industries, he wanted to ensure the economic upliftment of rural areas of the country. Mahatmaji used to say that the man who keeps a paise more than his requirement is a black-marketeer. He was sure of his ground that a society would grow only on the basis of selfless service of those who constitute it. Unless the workers were encouraged to take full interest in the various activities of the industry such as production, purchase, sales and investment, there would not be that environment for both economic development and social upliftment. Only Trusteeship would primarily provide such a conducive climate. The concept of Trusteeship makes it abundantly clear that a Socialist

Society could be built not merely by monetary incentives but by the spirit of social service. Gita lays so much emphasis on the concept of detachment. Unless detachment becomes the cardinal principle of our lives, there cannot be any chance for the growth of common good. Our poet-patriot Bharathiyar used to say that if the society does not prosper then the country cannot prosper. A society can grow only when its constituents show a sense of detachment. Shri Aggarwal has brought this out in a beautiful way in his book on Gandhian Economics. Shri Ramachandran has referred to this basis as inevitable for advancement of common interests. Now we find that cooperative institutions in the country are in total disarray because of the absence of this basis tenet. In these circumstances, the concept of trusteeship must be given its due importance in the scheme of Government's economic activities.

During the past 30 years it has been proved to the hilt that common good is subservient to personal growth so far as the capitalists are concerned. The public sector has not yet imbibed the spirit of social good. Dr. Sushila Nayar, who is fortunately in the Chair, is a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi and she knows the importance Mahatmaji attached to this concept of Trusteeship, which would provide an opportunity to all the capitalists in independent India to become legal trustees, which would enable the proprietors of big companies to convert their absolute ownership into trust ownership.

I am sure that the Government would unreservedly appreciate the spirit behind this laudable legislation and come forward on their own with such a Bill, if they do not want to accept this Private Member's Bill. I hope that this is the time to translate Mahatma Gandhi's ideals into reality. It is to be ensured that the wealth of the nation contributes to the common weal and does not become a means to fatten a few chosen ones. This can be achieved only through the provisions of Indian Trusteeship Bill as introduced by Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria.

With these words, I apeal to the other Members of the House to lend their valuable support to this Bill.

17.00 hrs. Bby

डा० राजो सिंह (भागलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने माननीय और बुजुर्ग नेता, श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया, को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने एक बहुत ही सुन्दर विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है । जैसा कि उन्होंने बताया है, ट्रस्टीशिप का विधेयक इस संसद् में 1967 में डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने लाया, लेकिन उसे राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति नहीं मिली । उसके बाद श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज ने 21-11-69 को यह बिल लाया था । फिर ट्रस्टीशिप पर एक दूसरा बिल श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने 1975 में लाया ।

उसके बाद इस संसद् में तीन बिल ट्रस्टीशिप पर उपस्थित हुए । एक मेरा बिल था—जनता ट्रस्टीशिप बिल, दूसरा श्री भदौरिया का बिल था, जिस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं, और तीसरा श्री उग्रसेन का बिल था । इस प्रकार संसद् में ट्रस्टीशिप के सम्बन्ध में छः विधेयक आये हैं ।

जब हम ट्रस्टीशिप के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा करते हैं, तो मेरे सामने जनता पार्टी के घोषणापत्र का मुख पृष्ठ है, जिस पर लिखा है : "रोटी और आजादी—दोनों चाहिए, एक गांधीवादी विकल्प ।" उसमें स्पष्ट लिखा हुआ है : "जनता पार्टी गांधी जी की आस्थाओं और उनके आदर्शों को समर्पित है । स्वाधीनता-संग्राम के दौरान जिन उदात्त निष्ठाओं ने हमारा मार्ग प्रशस्त किया था, उनके आधार पर ही एक लोकतांत्रिक और समाजवादी राष्ट्र का निर्माण करने के लिए जनता पार्टी कृतसंकल्प है ।"

मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्य, श्री सुन्ना साहिब, ने भी इस का समर्थन किया है । मुझे विश्वास है कि जो भी व्यक्ति गांधीवादी निष्ठाओं में आस्था रखते हैं, वे इस विधेयक को अपना समर्थन देंगे ।

प्रश्न यह है कि सम्पत्ति का स्वामित्व किस के पास रहे । हमारे सामने दुनिया में दो तरह की व्यवस्थायें हैं—ट्र पोलर एक्सट्रीम सिस्टम्ज हमारे सामने हैं । आज विश्व दो आत्यंतिक ध्रुवों के आर्थिक सिद्धांतों से संतप्त है । एक तरफ व्यक्तिगत पूंजी है, जिस का ज्वलंत उदाहरण

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

अमरीका है । दूसरी तरफ राज्य का पूंजीवाद है, जो हम साम्यवादी व्यवस्था में देखते हैं । वस्तुतः दोनों पूंजीवाद हैं : एक प्राईवेट कैपिटलिज्म है और दूसरा स्टेट कैपिटलिज्म है । इस लिए आज हमें एक ऐसी अर्थ-व्यवस्था की कल्पना करनी है, जिस में इस तरह का केन्द्रीयकरण न हो कि व्यक्तिगत स्वातंत्र्य का हनन हो जाये । यही विश्व की समस्या है ।

जब हम इस विषय पर बात करते हैं, तो हमें गांधीजी की याद आती है । आज कुछ लोगों को यह शंका और संशय हो सकता है कि कहीं पूंजीवादियों के समर्थन के लिए तो यह बिल नहीं है । शायद ट्रस्टीशिप की मूलभूत मान्यताओं को उन्होंने समझा नहीं है । ट्रस्टीशिप का मतलब व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति का अधिकार नहीं है लुई फिशर ने लिखा है, और लास्ट फेज में प्यारेलाल ने भी लिखा है कि आजादी के बाद गांधी को पूछा कि आप किसानों के लिए क्या कहेंगे । तो उन्होंने कहा था कि हम कहेंगे किसानों को कि वह जमीन पर चढ़ जायं । फिर पूछा कि आप तब भूमिपतियों को क्या कहेंगे, तो उन्होंने कहा कि I shall ask them to cooperate. यह बता दिया । जब बिरला साहब के पास गांधी जी बैठे हुए थे तो बिरला साहब ने पूछा था, गांधी जी से कि बापू, सब दिन तो आप अंग्रेजों से संघर्ष करते रहे, अब अंग्रेजों के जाने के बाद आप किस से संघर्ष करेंगे, तो उन्होंने स्पष्ट कहा था कि अब मैं तुम से संघर्ष करूंगा ।

इसलिए सचमुच गांधी जी को नहीं समझने के कारण ही हम उन के एकोनामिक रेडिकलिज्म को नहीं समझते हैं । इसीलिए ट्रस्टीशिप को हम पूंजीवादी सिद्धांतों के दायरे में समझने की कोशिश करते हैं ।

गांधी जी ने 1931 में ही कहा था :—

"As for the present owners of wealth, they would have to make their choice between war and voluntarily converting themselves into trustees of wealth. They would be allowed to retain the stewardship of their possession and to use their talent to increase their wealth, not for their own sakes, but for the sake of the nation and, therefore, without exploitation. The state would regulate the rate of commission which they would get commensurate with the service rendered and its value to society. Their children would inherit the stewardship only if they proved their fitness for it".

मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि गांधी जी के इस उद्धरण के बाद कोई भी संशय किसी को होना चाहिए कि गांधी जी किस प्रकार से सिद्धान्त विश्वास करते थे । प्रश्न यह है कि समाज-परिवर्तन तो होना ही है । परिवर्तन सृष्टि का नियम है । यह जो यथास्थिति सामने है इस को बदलना होगा । पर परिवर्तन किस प्रकार होगा ? एक परिवर्तन है विकास जो सौ वर्षों में होगा । वह नहीं चाहिए । आज तो हमें तत्क्षण और आकस्मिक परिवर्तन चाहिए जिस को सडेन फंडामेंटल चेंज कहते हैं, जिस को रेवोल्यूशन कहते हैं । इवोल्यूशन नहीं रेवोल्यूशन चाहिए । लेकिन क्रान्ति की दिशा क्या होगी ? क्रान्ति किस प्रकार होगी ? क्या हिंसा से होगी या अहिंसा से होगी और वही मूलभूत प्रश्न है कि आज समाज के परिवर्तन के लिए अस्त्र कौन चाहिए ? हम ने देखा है कि में सचमुच समाज-परिवर्तन जब शस्त्र के द्वारा हुआ, हिंसा के द्वारा हुआ तो जनता के हाथ में सत्ता नहीं आई । हम ने देखा कि चार्ल्स प्रथम का सिर तो कटा लेकिन उस के नीचे से क्रामवेल जैसा डिक्टेटर पैदा हुआ । उसी तरह से फ्रांस की राज्य क्रान्ति में लुई तो खत्म हुआ। लेकिन वहां नैपोलियन जैसा राक्षस पैदा हुआ इसी प्रकार रूस में जार तो खत्म हुआ लेकिन स्टालिन जैसा तानाशाह वहां पैदा हुआ । इसीलिए यह निश्चित है कि जब हिंसा के माध्यम से समाज परिवर्तन का काम होगा तो जनता के हाथ में सत्ता नहीं आ सकती है । सत्ता आएगी ऐट दि बैरेल आफ दि गन तो गन जिस के पास होगी, तोप जिस के पास होगी उसी के पास सत्ता रहेगी । इसीलिए सचमुच में समाज परिवर्तन की दिशा क्यों होनी चाहिए ? समाज परिवर्तन के विषय में जब हम सोचते हैं तब हम लोगों को सोचना है कि क्या उस के लिए अहिंसात्मक कोई अस्त्र नहीं हो सकता है ? भारतवर्ष की स्वतंत्रता इस बात का प्रमाण है कि अहिंसात्मक-रूप से समाज में परिवर्तन हो सकता है । इसी तरह जमींदारी एबालिशन हुआ कोई रूस की तरह हत्याकांड नहीं हुआ । देशी रजवाड़े खत्म हो गए, कोई हत्याकांड नहीं हुआ । भूदान और ग्रामदान में लाखों एकड़ जमीन दी गई, कोई हत्याकांड नहीं हुआ ।

केवल यह भारतवर्ष का ही इतिहास नहीं है समयाभाव के कारण मैं ज्यादा उदाहरण नहीं रख सकता । आज भारतवर्ष में गांधी जी की भूमि में ट्रस्टीशिप किस पर बहस कर रहे हैं लेकिन प्रोफेसर लास्की के शिष्य शाउटेल जयप्रकाश जी के पास गए थे, उन्होंने कहा था कि इंडस्ट्रियल कामन ओनरशिप बेकट 1976 में ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट में पास हो सकता है । प्रश्न यह है कि पूंजीवाद के जो दोष हैं वह भी सामने हैं और समाजवाद के जो दोषर्स हैं वह भी सामने हैं । पूंजीवाद की जो अच्छाइयां हैं उत्पादकता और मितव्ययिता आदि वह भी सामने हैं । आज रूस का अर्थशास्त्री इसलिए रोता है कि प्रोडक्शन में इंसेंटिव नहीं है ।

आज इसीलिये पूंजीवादी अर्थशास्त्र के जो गुण हैं, उत्पादक अर्थ शास्त्र के गुण उद्यम, कुशलता, मितव्ययता, तत्परता चाहिये । समाजवाद के जो आवश्यक गुण हैं—वे भी हम को आने चाहिये । वहां शोषण नहीं, विषमता, दासता और असमानता का अन्त है । तो प्रश्न यह है कि दोनों सिद्धान्तों की अच्छाइयों को हमें लेना है । आज सचमुच में कोई अंध विश्वासों के लेख में नहीं रह सकता है । आज सचमुच में साम्यवाद के जहां गति-तत्व डाइनेमिक खत्म होगी, वहां से चलना चाहिये और पूंजीवाद भी जहां जीर्ण-शीर्ण पड़ गया है, वहां से आगे प्रारम्भ करना चाहिये । इस प्रकार दोनों ही सिद्धान्तों की अच्छाइयों का समन्वय करना चाहिये और दोनों ही सिद्धान्तों की बुराइयों को निराकरण करना चाहिये तथा दोनों से परे भावात्मक, बौद्धिक, सैद्धान्तिक आधार प्रस्तुत करना चाहिये । प्रश्न है— जो साम्यवाद है या कोई वाद है, वह किस के लिये है—

"सबार ऊपर मानुष सत्य ताहार ऊपर नाई ।"

इसीलिये आज यूरोप में भी डेमोक्रेसी और सोशलिज्म दोनों साथ-साथ आ रहे हैं । सचमुच में सत्ता जब आती है, तो उस के साथ निरंकुशता आती है —

"Power corrupts a man and absolute power corrupts absolutely."

इसीलिये लोगों को पागल करने के लिये राजसत्ता ही बहुत पर्याप्त होती है, परन्तु जिस राज्य के पास राजसत्ता और आर्थिक सत्ता दोनों का केन्द्रीकरण हो जाए, उस राज्य से तानाशाही के बीज निश्चित ही फैलेंगे । इसी लिये बापू जी ने कहा था—

"Violence of private ownership is less injurious than the violence of the State. However, if it is unavoidable I would support minimum of State ownership."

गांधी जी न किसी प्रकार के रूढ़ीवादी रहे, न व्यक्तिगत पूंजीवाद के गुलाम थे, न राज्य के समाजवाद के गुलाम थे । उन्होंने विश्व को एक नया आयाम और नया अध्याय दिया । इस लिये ट्रस्टीशिप की जहां तक बात है—हम कहेंगे कि केवल यही नहीं, दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में ट्रस्टीशिप के व्यवहार को अगर आप देखना चाहें, तो प्रो० शमाखेर की पुस्तक—स्माल इज ब्यूटिफल—देखें । इस में उन्होंने कई बातें कही हैं—पूंजीवादी और साम्यवादी गति-तत्व समाप्त हो चुके हैं । इस लिये अगर मनुष्य सुख से जीना चाहता है और शान्ति से मरना चाहता है तो उसे ममता के साथ स्वतन्त्रता भी चाहिये, आजादी के साथ रोटी भी चाहिये । जयप्रकाश जी ने सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति का आह्वान करते हुए कहा था:—

"There is no dichotomy between freedom and bread."

इसी लिये इन्दिरा गांधी ने उस समय जो कहा था—यह स्वतन्त्रता खत्म करने की बात नहीं है, स्वतन्त्रता और रोटी में कोई भी विरोधाभास नहीं है । आज आवश्यक है कि हम विदेशों के उदाहरण भी देखें । ब्रिटेन में "स्काट वाटर कामनवेल्थ" 1951 में हुआ । समयाभाव के कारण मैं अधिक नहीं कह रहा हूं । जान-लूइस पार्टनरशिप जहां 2500 एम्पलाइज काम करते हैं, वहां हुआ । सैण्डर-लेंड में 1973 में भी छोटी सी कम्पनी में हुआ । रावन कम्यूनिटी में, 1965 में इण्डस्ट्रीयल कामन ओनरशिप एक्ट बना । यू०एस०ए० में भी सीयर्स रावक का उदाहरण आप के सामने है । वेस्ट जर्मनी में जीस फाउण्डेसन का उदाहरण है । स्वीडन में इन्डस्ट्रीयल डेमोक्रेसी है । जापान, मैक्सीको और यूगोस्लाविया में भी हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सचमुच में हमारे सामने प्रश्न यह है कि हमें किस प्रकार के स्वामित्व के लिये क्या करना चाहिये ? मैं कभी नहीं मान सकता हूं कि व्यक्तिगत स्वामित्व चलना चाहिये । न तो यह हमारे संस्कृति में है, न हमारे लिये आवश्यक है और जनता पार्टी ने भी सम्पत्ति के मौलिक अधिकार को समाप्त करने के लिये अपने वचन को पूरा करने का प्रयास कर लिया है । इस लिये सम्पत्ति व्यक्तिगत नहीं है, सम्पत्ति किसी की नहीं है । इसी लिये उपनिषदों में कहा है —

"ईशावास्यमिदं सर्वं यत्किंच जगत्यांजगत् तेन त्येकेन भुजीं थाः ।"

गीता में भी स्पष्ट है "त्यक्त सर्व परिग्रहः" इसी तरह चाहे बाइबल हो या कुरान हो—वे व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति के पक्ष में नहीं हैं। जब ट्रस्टीशिप की बात हम करते हैं तो यह स्पष्ट करते हैं कि सम्पत्ति व्यक्ति की नहीं है, वह समाज की है । जैसा कि कम्यूनिस्ट मेनिफेस्टो में कहा गया है—

"Capital is a social power."

इसीलिये जब ट्रस्टीशिप की बात होती है तो यह स्पष्ट हो जाना चाहिये कि सम्पत्ति किसी व्यक्ति की नहीं है । सम्पत्ति सब स्वपति के आही । वह उस का उपयोग दूसरों के लिये करेगा, समाज के लिये करेगा । आज पब्लिक एन्टरप्राइजेज की क्या हालत है ? जो लोग उस काम को नहीं जानते, जिन को उस का अभ्यास नहीं है, उन के हाथ में ये चली जाती हैं, करोड़हा-करोड़ रुपये उन पर खर्च होते हैं—लेकिन परिणाम कुछ नहीं निकलता है । इसी लिये यह कहा जाता है कि जिन को इस की कुशलता मालूम है, जिन को इस की क्षमता है, उन के हाथ में दें और जैसा गांधी जी ने कहा है—उतना ही वह उस से लें, जितना समाज दे, वह पैतृक सम्पत्ति नहीं हो सकती है । इसीलिये गांधी जी के शिष्य—जिन को कुजात-गांधीवादी भी कहा जाता था—

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

डा० लोहिया स्टेचुटरी ट्रस्टीशिप की बात करते थे । अगर यह हो जाए, तो बहुत अच्छा है, यदि यह सम्भव न हो, तो "परमिसिव ट्रस्टीशिप" की बात को मान लेने में विधि मंत्री जी को कोई झंझट नहीं होना चाहिये । इस को तो मान ही लेना चाहिये, यदि नहीं मानते हैं तो हम कहेंगे कि जनता पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र के खिलाफ काम कर रहे हैं ।

गांधी जी ने यह भी कहा था—हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के बाद अगर सम्पत्ति वाले अपनी स्वेच्छा से अपनी सम्पत्ति का वितरण नहीं करेंगे, तो हिन्दुस्तान में खूनी क्रान्ति होगी और उसे कोई नहीं रोक सकेगा । अहिंसा के पुजारी—विनोबा जी ने भी कहा था—अगर यह अहिंसक सामाजिक क्रान्ति विफल हुई तो फिर बाबा के दोनों हाथों में नंगी तलवार होगी । इस लिये मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा—जब हम गांधी जी की ट्रस्टीशिप की बात करते हैं तो उस में व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति की कोई वकालत वह नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि वह तो कहते हैं—व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति तो हराम है ही । इस लिये, सभापति महोदया, ऐसी स्थिति में आप से यह कहेंगे, हमें सोचना चाहिये—आज जब हम गांधीवादी निष्ठा और आस्था के आधार पर व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं तो हमें "परमिसिव-ट्रस्टीशिप" को स्वीकार कर लेने में कोई संकोच नहीं होना चाहिये ।

*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Madam Chairman, Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria has introduced the Indian Trusteeship Bill of 1978 in the House. While introducing the Bill the mover had dealt with in extenso what Gandhiji and Ram Manohar Lohia had cherished about the concept of trusteeship in our country and Shiv Ramji Singh who followed next added to it the views of Vinoba Bhave. They have in their speeches tried to highlight the fact that all the factories and mills should be brought under the trusteeship of the capitalist and that of the workers and if this is done then the economic inequality, social inequality that is presently prevailing in the society can be ended and we would be able to usher in the country to a socialistic society or lead to that objective I would have been really very happy if through the modality suggested by Shri Bhadoria the country could achieve the objective set forth in the Bill but I say it firmly and with sadness too that even after hundreds of years the country would not be able to chieve the objective and it would remain a pious wish only. I would like to emphasise this fundamental difference in regard to the approach of the matter because, if it were so, those who had ruled the country for 30 long years in the name of Gandhi, those who followed the teachings of Shri Ram Manohar Lohia and those who had set forth lofty ideals in the manifesto of the Janata Party, would have a succeed in levelling down the social and economic disparties that have continued to exist in this country during all these years but the disparities far from getting diminished went on increasing in a gallopping manner and it is indeed a sad commentary, that no less than 70 per cent of the population of our country today live below the poverty line. A little while ago Shri Shastri was speaking on his Bill about the necessity of incorporating the "right to work" in the chapter of Fundamental Rights of the Constitution. I have heard him carefully and I have also heard with rapt attention the speech of the Law Minister Shri Shanti Bhushan which preceded that. The Law Minister was mentioning in great detail how the Government was trying to scientifically orient the planning mechanism to eradicate unemployment from this country within ten years. Through their speeches they have suggested, particularly Shri Ramji Singh, that the change can be brought about in a peaceful way and in fact they had supported the principal of status Quoism. With all my respect and regards to the great men of our country like Gandhiji, Ram Manohar Lohia, Jaiprakash Narayan, Vinoba Bhave etc. let me tell this House clearly and firmly that nothing can be achieved unless we are able to bring about a structural change in the socio-economic sphere of our country and I hold that that the prevailing capitalist economy only breeds decay and deepens disparities—social, economic and financial

*The original speech was delieved in Bengali.

and unless this is ended we have no hope to look forward to a socialistic society where equality permeates all walks of human life, we can never achieve the objectives of the Bill within the present social set up. My friend Shri Ramji Singh is not here in the House at this moment. He had said a little while ago that democracy cannot flourish in a socialistic and communistic form of Government and he said that the Communist countries are suffering from State Capitalism. I fully and firmly disagree with this idea. Shri Ramji Singh himself had said "*Sabar Opor Manus Satya Tahar Upar Nai*" If it be so, then should we not try to create a society where every individual of the society has a fundamental right to work, a fundamental right to get education, a fundamental right to get treatment free of cost when he is sick and above all the social liberties to pursue his language and culture along with his right to earn his bread and such a society is only possible in a Communist pattern of Government and even democracy becomes really meaningful only under such a set up. It is only in this set up that a fuller developments of man is possible and I feel it is the best form of society. Today we talk of *bourgeoisie* democracy. We talk of Parliamentary Democracy. But in whose interest the democracy is functioning. It is functioning to safeguard the interest of the capitalists, feudal lords and the class of exploiters who are exploiting the poor. In this set up may I ask the hon. Members whether a cultivator has any real liberty, whether a share cropper has any real liberty, whether the agricultural labour has any real liberty. No they have none. Shri Ramji Singh was saying that in a socialistic set up violence has its own place. But may I tell you Madam that all those who swear by Gandhiji and his cult of non-violence, having captured the State power, during the last thirty years, had let loose or sided with a reign of violence where the small cultivators and the share croppers were evicted from their land holdings and the land barons went on enlarging their empire despite all legislation. It is true that the Janata Government has restored democratic rights to the people but even they cannot deny that even during their rule the Harijans are being exploited, and even killed, the share-croppers are being uprooted, the landless are being harassed the agricuitural labour are still not getting their minimum daily wages of Rs. 8.10 p. Then where is the real democracy? Where is the cherished socialistic pattern of society that the rulers of our country have been dreaming for the last 30 years? In my State of West Bengal, a leftist Government is now in power. Our resources are meagre but within the grave limitations of our resources we are trying our best to uplift the lot of the small and marginal farmers, the share croppers and the agricultural labourers. I would therefore say without any sense of hesitation that a society based on communist philosophy is the only answer to the problem; it is the only salvation for the exploited and harassed poor who have been subjected to harassment for centuries. I am not ashamed to say this. I will further say that in a Communist/Socialist Society the feudal barons and the class of exploiters will have no liberty to carry on their exploits. Under our present social system nearly 95 per cent of the population of the country are being explited by the remaining 50 per cent of the population. It is a dreadful and humilitating situation and it cannot be allowed to continue for long. In the society of our make the individual will have the fullest liberty for his social and economic development. Today in our country the owner of a small industry does not enjoy as much liberty as an individual in a Communist society.

Madam Chairman the present bill has many good wishes for the people. I have no querrel with them but I am a serious about in its implementation. I feel that it is not possible to achieve the objectives of the bill the way the mover wants to have it done. It is simply not possible. While giving

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

reply to the debate on his Bill, Shri Shastri was horror struck and he was saying about violence. China and Naxalites were also mentioned during the debate. Shri Ramji Singh in his speech said that it is not possible to achieve the objective through evolution. He also said that a revolution is necessary. We also say that a revolution is a must. Now the question is whether this revolution should take the path of violence or non-violence. I must say with all the emphasis at my command that the option is not left to us, the exploited millions of the country. It all depends how the Government dominated by *bourgeoisie* class is going to react to the struggle for attainment of equal rights by the vast majority of the explited population of our country. The Centre has the Central Reserve Police, and the B.S.F. and the States have their own para military forces which total to about 8/10 lakhs. If all these para military forces try to use violence to crush and curb the just and peaceful struggle and agitation of the millions of our exploited population then I will say that the 95 per cent of 65 crores of population would be perfectly justified to take up arms to make their revolution to bring about a social change in the country a success. Therefore it all depends how the ruling class chooses to behave towards these whom they have been exploiting till date. It is also very essential to emphasise that by maintaining a *status quo* in the social order we cannot achieve the objective of the Bill and I will take this opportunity to warn the feudal and capitalist forces who are trying to guide the functioning of the Janata Government from behind the screen, that the people of the country will not tolerate them any longer. The invincibility of one party rule in the country has ended. The people have defeated and crushed the myth. We have State Governments who believe in different political philosophy. In West Bengal and Tripura we have the leftist Government, in Tamil Nadu—the AIADMK is ruling, in Goa and Kashmir, parties subscribing to two different idiologies are in the helm of affairs. In short, the political situation in the country today is in a fluid state. What would be the shape of India of tomorrow will depend much upon the attitude of the class of exploiters. Marxism is a political science. In bringing about the social change, we firmly feel and believe that under the conditions prevailing in our country—the social and economic philosophy of Marx is the most suitable one and the best and we would like to apply this philosophy for ending the miseries of our people and as I have already said, whether this application will take the path of violence or non-violence will much depend upon the Central Government, the feudal lords and the capitalist class. We want to offer this alternative to the people which is the real way to end social and economic disparity that prevails in every segment of the society, which will help them to attain their full development in social cultural and economic sphere and we are sure that all efforts to mislead the people will be frustrated. One party, the CPIM, will make every effort to apply the Socio-political philosophy of Max and we feel that the unity of the exploited millions of our country and the unity of the leftist forces will offer the real alternative to the people of our country to bring an end to their present miseries. Whether our struggle for the attainment of our ideals will be peaceful or violent will much depend upon the attitude of the Central Government and the capitalist exploiters. But we are determined and we are sure that we would be able to translate our ideals into a reality and then we would be able to lead people to liberation, towards their betterment and finally we will succeed in establishing socialism in this country. With these words I conclude.

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : सभापति महोदय, श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया ने, समाज में पहले दिन से जो बहस चली आ रही है और उसे जिस ढंग से डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने पेश किया, उसे उसी ढंग से पेश करने की कोशिश की है । हमारे समाज में जब तक बुनियादी तौर पर पैसे का आधिपत्य, रुपये का अधिकार खत्म नहीं होगा तब तक हमारी जितनी भी स्कीमें हैं वह सारी की सारी फेल होती जायेंगी ।

वैदिक काल में एक बच्चा पैदा होता था, वह 5 साल तक घर वालों के पास रहता था, उसके बाद वह गुरुकुल में चला जाता था । घर वालों का अधिकार बच्चे पर नहीं होता था, वह बच्चा गुरुकुल में जाता था और वहां ब्रह्मचर्य धर्म के बाद गृहस्थ में आता था, फिर 25 साल कमाई करने के बाद उसको फिर घर से निकाल देते थे । 5 साल के बाद गृहस्थ आश्रम में शामिल होने के लिये भी उसे अधिकार नहीं था कि वह क्या काम करेगा । जो गुरुकुल वाले समझते थे कि यह काम ठीक से कर सकता है, उसके मुताबिक ही उसको काम दिया जाता था । उसे खुद कोई अधिकार नहीं था । जब वह पचास साल का हो गया, तो फिर वह घर से बाहर निकल गया । और 75 वर्ष के बाद बाद तो वह एक जगह ठहर भी नहीं सकता था । यह तरीका कुछ देर चला । फिर दूसरा तरीका चलता रहा । आखिर में गांधी जी ने ट्रस्टीशिप का भी रास्ता दिया । जहां तक कार्ल मार्क्स का ताल्लुक है, उसमें साइंटिफिक सोशलिज्म की बात कही थी । मगर अभी मार्क्सिज्म के महापंडित जिस ढंग से बात कर रहे थे, उससे जाहिर है कि ये लोग उस आइडियालोजी के गुलाम हो कर रहे हैं । रूस वाले भी अपने ढंग से उसके गुलाम होकर रह गये हैं । लेकिन अब सारे यूरोप में एक नई क्रान्ति आई है । वहां के छोटे छोटे देशों की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टियों ने कहा है कि हम रूस के साम्राज्यवाद को कबूल नहीं करेंगे और हम अपने यहां अपने तौर पर ढांचा कायम करेंगे ।

हिन्दुस्तान में भी अपना एक ढांचा था । अभी मैं ने वैदिक काल की बात कही है । उस के बाद एक और ढांचा बना, जो अंग्रेजों के आने तक बना रहा । किसान पैदा करता था और दूसरे लोग काम करते थे । जब फसल आती थी, तो हर एक काम करने वाले को—कोई लकड़ी का काम करता था, कोई लोहे का काम करता था, कोई दूसरी मेहनत करता था, कोई पढ़ाने वाला था—उसमें से हिस्सा मिल जाता था । उस वक्त पैदावार एक जगह जमा नहीं हो सकती थी । जब फसल आ जाती थी, तो वह लोगों में तक्सीम हो जती थी ।

उसके बाद हम तरक्की करते गये । अब यहां पर मशीनरी का युग आया है, जिसमें दौलत एक जगह इकट्ठी हो गई है । हम रोज अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं, और हाउस में मंत्री महोदय बयान देते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की इतनी दौलत बीस घरानों के पास जमा हो गई है । जब जनता पार्टी का राज्य नहीं हुआ था और यहां पर अलग अलग पार्टियां थीं, तो हम लोग बाजू उठा कर कहते थे कि ये घराने और बड़े हो गये हैं, यह खाई बढ़ती जा रही है, एक तरफ कैलाश है और दूसरी तरफ गहरा समुद्र है । हम बहुत जोर से यह आवाज उठाते थे । लेकिन जब हमारे हाथ में राज्य-सत्ता आ गई है और वह बाजू उठा कर बोलने वाले श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीस इस कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं, तो कल जवाब देते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि उन घरानों को कुछ लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं । जब हम पालिसी के तौर पर कहते हैं कि उन्हें लाइसेंस नहीं दिये जायेंगे, तो उन्हें लाइसेंस क्यों दिये गये हैं और क्यों दिये जा रहे हैं । जो सफाई उन्होंने पेश की वह पिछले तीस सालों में पहली सरकार भी पेश करती आई है । इस वक्त भी यही कह जाता था कि बड़े घरानों के पास टेकनालोजी है और वे बड़े अच्छे ढंग से काम कर सकते हैं ।

श्री नाथू सिंह (दौसा) : कहीं कुर्सी में में तो गड़बड़ नहीं है ।

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि कहीं कुर्सी में तो कोई गड़बड़ नहीं है । मैं कहूंगा कि इस को डिसइनफैक्ट करा दिया जाये । इसमें जरूर कोई जरासीम होंगे, जो तीस साल पहले अंग्रेज यहां फैला गये होंगे, और पिछले तीस सालों में कांग्रेस वालों ने यहां फैला दिये होंगे । इसी लिए इस कुर्सी पर बैठ कर वही आवाज शुरू हो जाती है । श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण ने सम्पूर्ण क्रांति की बात कही थी । लेकिन वह सम्पूर्ण क्रांति तभी आयेगी, जब हम पूंजीवाद के बारे में नया नजरिया बनायेंगे और मौजूदा ढांचे को बदलने के लिए कदम उठायेंगे । यह पूंजीवाद का ढांचा जिस ढंग से कायम है और सरमाये पर, दौलत पर, नोटों पर सत्ता जब तक कायम रहेगी तब तक यह काम इसी ढंग से चलते रहेंगे । यह इतना बड़ा हमारा समाज है । अभी हम ने पहले जो प्रस्ताव पेश किया था बास्ती जी ने कि सब को काम दो, उसमें मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ी फिगर्स पेश कर दी कि इतने करोड़ आदमी आज बेकार हैं और हम इस ढंग से काम करेंगे तो यह तो फिर कुछ भी नहीं बनेगा । लेकिन दस साल के बाद फिर यही फिगर्स आ जाएंगी कि इस अरसे में और बेकारी बढ़ गई है, और ज्यादा बेकार पैदा हो गए हैं । तो बुनियादी ढांचा बदलना पड़ेगा । ढांचा क्या है ? इस देश में दौलत है हमारे पास जमीन मौजूद है, खनीज मौजूद है, दरियाओं का पानी मौजूद है बिजली मौजूद है, मेहनत करने वाले करोड़ों हाथ मौजूद हैं जिन को हम कहते हैं कि काम नहीं दे सकते इन हाथों से काम लेने के लिए, इस दौलत से

[चौधरी बलबीर सिंह]

काम लेने के लिए हमारे पास दिमाग मौजूद है। यह सारा जितना समाज है वह मौजूद है और अगर हम यह फैसला करें कि हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी को हम कपड़ा दें, मकान दें, रोटी दें तो क्या यह नहीं कर सकते? रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान ये तीन नारे थे, तो रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान हम पैदा करें। अगर हमारा देश अनाज पैदा कर सकता है, जितनी हमारे देश की आबादी है उस की जरूरत भर को तो फिर क्या खतरा है कि यहां इस देश में कुछ और आदमी पैदा होते जायेंगे? जितना यह फेमली प्लानिंग पर पैसा खर्च करते हैं अगर यह इन हाथों को काम देने के लिए खर्च किया जाय तो यह समस्या नजर नहीं आएगी। चीन की आबादी 90 करोड़ की है। वहां उन की और समस्या होगी लेकिन वहां यह समस्या इतनी भयंकर शकल में नहीं है जितनी यहां है या दूसरी जगह है। जितने इस देश में खाने वाले मुंह हैं क्या हम उन सब के लिए अनाज नहीं पैदा कर सकते हैं? जब हम कहते हैं कि हमारे पास सरप्लस है, हम बाहर अनाज दे सकते हैं तो फिर क्या घबराहट है? हिन्दुस्तान में रहने वाले जितने हैं क्या उन को हम कपड़ा नहीं दे सकते हैं? जब हम कहते हैं कि कपड़ा एक्सपोर्ट करेंगे, बना बनाया कपड़ा एक्सपोर्ट करेंगे तो इस देश में रहने वालों को कपड़ा क्यों नहीं दे सकते? तीसरी समस्या है मकान की। जितने लोग आज ऐसे हैं जिन को हम काम नहीं दे सकते, उन से मकान बनवाना शुरू कर दें, मकान बन जायेंगे। सवाल यह है कि हमारे पास दौलत मौजूद है, हाथ मौजूद हैं, अकल मौजूद है, जब तीनों चीजें मौजूद हैं तो इन तीनों चीजों को बेलेंस क्यों नहीं करते इन को आर्डिनेट क्यों नहीं करते? इन को इकट्ठा कर के काम करेंगे तब आएगी सम्पूर्ण क्रांति की बात। हर हाथ को काम मिलेगा और हर आदमी को रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान मिलेगा, तब यह सारी बातें चलेंगी।

यह ट्रस्टीशिप वाली बात जो है, हम ने बहुत सारे देखे हैं ..(व्यवधान)... थाने में इकट्ठे कर दिये दस नम्बर के बदमाश, डाकू, चोर और स्मगलर्स, वे कसमें खा कर चले गए कि हम आगे से बदमाशी नहीं करेंगे। तो क्या बदमाशी कम हो गई? हम कहते हैं कि हम दौलत नहीं रखेंगे लेकिन जो दौलत वाले हैं उन को तरीके आते हैं?। तो उस के लिए हमें लाजिमी तौर पर दौलत के बारे में जो हमारा नजरिया है वह बदलना पड़ेगा। जो सदियों से हमारा सोचने का ढंग चला आ रहा है उस को बदलना पड़ेगा। उसको तब्दील करके समाज में जो नाबराबरी है उस को ठीक करने के लिए हम जो कर सकते हैं वह करेंगे। भदौरिया साहब ने इस को पेश किया है और डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने जो कहा था उस को मानने वाले जार्ज फरनानडिस आज सत्ता में हैं, अटल जी हैं, उन के हाथ में राज सत्ता है, तो वह जो कहते थे उस के मुताबिक काम करके और समाज को बदल कर के सम्पूर्ण क्रांति लाएं। आप का धन्यवाद।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I start by congratulating the Mover, Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria, for bringing this Bill, because it gives us a chance to express our views on some of the tenets of Gandhism and Socialism, as understood in the Indian context.

I commend his Statement of Objects and Reasons. I do not want to take the time of the House by detailing the whole thing from the Statement of Objects and Reasons, but I am glad he mentioned three things there. He wants that in independent India the capitalists should become the legal trustees. He also wants through this Bill to usher in an era of socialist society through peaceful means. Finally, he says that the intention of the Bill is not to take any manadatory steps but to take persuasive steps so that the present proprietors of the companies may convert their absolute ownership into trustee ownership.

Nobody can object to these laudable objectives. They are all very good. My first point is that the Bill, as it stands now, as though it is an enabling one, as my other friends have said, it enables, it permits, it does not oblige every company to follow, but still the way it is worded, I do not know whether the Government can accept the Bill as it is. Because it is too general. Therefore, I am speaking very briefly on this Bill mainly to explain, as I see, some of the important matters connected with Gandhiji's ideas on trusteeship.

I am very sorry that Shri Shanti Bhushan, the Minister of Law, has been so overburdened these days. I find that, one after another Bill, he has to be at this desk of duty. Unfortunately, his collegue has resigned, as you know, and he is not getting any replacement. I wish there was somebody to replace him to enable him to have a cup of tea.

The main thing is that Gandhiji's trusteeship ideas and also ideas of

Gandhiji about various matters dealing with economic matters are not to be completely ridiculed or dismissed as irrelevant or Utopian. I want to suggest in all humility, but in all seriousness also, that much of Gandhiji's thought has a certain value because it is permanent, because it is relevant, because it is perenially refreshing. It is mainly so, because Gandhiji always thought in terms of certain fundamental values and he trusted human nature and then he started by putting his philosophy into practice. You can have the entire social philosophy by trusting human values and distrusting human nature. That is one way of doing. The other way of doing is, don't distruct human nature, trust human nature, but be also conscious of the limitations of human nature and, wherever there are limitations, regulate them, and wherever there is a limitation which has a potentiality of human nature as being elevating itself or lifting itself or enabling itself, go ahead with it. That is the only way in which society has built up its strength and culture. No society, no culture, has progressed merely on the basis of an enactment of law through Parliament. I am sure, the Law Minister will agree that a law has to be supported by public opinion; it has to be laid by ethical values and it has to be accepted by society in general.

From that angle, I feel there is much to commend for the objectives of my hon. friend, Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria, in bringing forward this Bill. All this may sound that the trusteeship idea is Utopian. May I say it is not quite so; it is not really so. If everything were Utopian, then the society will never progress. It all started with Utopian ideas. But the people had the guts, the individuals had the courage of conviction to go on those lines and they put them in practice. In fact, Gandhiji himself called his whole Autobiography as nothing but the story of "My Experiments with Truth". In that sense, he was a scientist.

My hon. friend, Shri K. C. Halder, was completely critical, I will not say violent, of this Bill and of the trusteeship idea. It was nice hearing him in sweet Bengai, making very aggressive points on the Bill. Generally, Bengali is a very sweet language. But today he was using such a sweet language for making such aggressive points. As a Marxist, he rightly said that nothing can be changed except through violence. Gandhiji's idea was that nothing can be changed permanently through violence. You can change certain things through violence but not permanently. Ultimately, you must trust in human nature and then you can go forward—it is a gradual and a slow process but a surer and a more steady process. Therefore, I say, it is a tall order but it is worth trying on an experimental and innovative basis.

How could Mahatma Gandhi do all this? As I said, he was not looking at it merely as a philosopher or as a speculator. He was an intensely practical man. And, he had a tremendous scientific attitude on the whole matter. Unless it was proved by him through some experiment that the thing worked, he would never advocate that. Therefore, to dismiss the whole idea of trusteeship as something unscientific is wrong. It is undoubtedly based on humanism and spiritualism. I dare say, much of humanism and spiritualism is also science.

The modern society is full of science and technology, and because of science and technology, we have made vast strides in various fields. But may I say, Sir, that in the modern society, there is lot of greed, there is lot of selfishness and there is lot of exploitation? Therefore, the question is how to deal with that problem, how to get rid of this greed, this selfishness and this exploitation. The Communist notion, the socialist notion, the doctrinnaire Communist socialist notion, is that you can do it only through the instrumetnality of law, through coercion and through the dictatorship of the

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

majority who are the workers, the producers and the wage-earners—who go and do the work and then dictate to the minority who is exploiting and is, therefore, dominating ... (*Interruptions*) It depends on the ruling class. I am not here at the moment discussing the scientific principle. I respect my friend and I also share a good part of Communist and socialist philosophy myself. But the point is that Gandhiji's idea or way of dealing with these difficulties and perplexities of greed, selfishness and exploitation was mainly to do it by trusting human nature and by going ahead on those lines. I only want to say, before I sit down, that the principle of trusteeship was, in a way, practised by Mahatma Gandhi when he came to Ahmedabad, my home and constituency incidentally, from South Africa and lived there. The number of textile mills there at that time was more than 50. And how did he conduct the affairs of labour and industrialists? The good relationship between them as through encouraging the capitalists to become good trustees. I do not want to give the names. But in those days the labour relations were not always very good, but Gandhiji saw to it that the relationship was good—especially in the well known strike of 1918 which Gandhiji's Private Secretary, Mr. Mahadev Desai, described as *'Dharma Yudh'*, a war of righteousness. Gandhiji's idea was this: labour and capitalists are not to be at war with each other; they should be partners; it should not be a clash of interests, but it should be a cooperative venture; therefore, not a class war but class partnership. That was his idea and he tried it in his own way. Gandhiji was concerned with many other things also; therefore, he had no time or energy to give concentrated attention to this. My only conclusion is that labour and capitalists can live together on the Gandhian principle of democratic participation and labour participation as Mr. Bhadoria wants through his Bill. But if that is so, the only point is that this matter should be left to persuasive measures rather than to legal enactments. If Mr. Bhadoria says that only legislative measures can bring about trusteeship, then I am afraid I have to tell him, 'Please do not go ahead on that path because it is not possible'. All that you can do is to give a sort of guideline to the State, whichever be the State, and tell the State that, wherever possible, it should be done peacefully through non-violence because that is more permanent, that is ever-lasting.

I conclude by saying that Shri Bhadoria's emphasis on persuasive steps and his emphasis on inculating a spirit of social service are something to be valued. But if he wants the Government, the Law Minister, to accept the Bill and go ahead, then Heavens protect us from that because this Bill will create all kinds of complications; the minority will be in difficulties—who do not want to subscribe to this. Therefore, this should be done only through persuasion, through voluntary methods, if a capitalist wants to use himself and his property as a trust, who stops him? Let him do it. And if he does it and many more follow, then I am quite sure the Government will be fortified in bringing forward more concrete legislation on those lines. These are my thoughts on this very interesting Bill.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Because minority used the means of production to oppress the majority of the people, Marx thought that, if all the property was vested in Government, then it was quite possible to eliminate exploitation. But it proved to be wrong when we had seen that, in the era of Communist rule, from lakhs of agriculturists, small farmers, land had been taken over by the Communist Government. They have been sent to prisons. They have been sent to collective camps. All right, the property has been taken over by the Communist Government. What is happening there? Marx was against creation of surplus value. What is happening in

the Communist countries? Surplus value is being created by the workmen, by the workers in the field, by the workers in the factories. As Djilas has said, a new class has been created, a bureaucratic class which is enjoying the fruits and state-ownership of property has proved that it is more oppressive and, therefore, Gandhiji had to think again as to what was good or the society. I individual ownership is oppressive, State ownership of property is more oppressive—he thought. Therefore, he wanted to suggest a *via media* policy. As Prof. Mavalankar has said, he wanted to trust human nature. Therefore, he wanted even the capitalists to be the trustees.

Sir, trusteeship we can see even in our society. The family is a trust. The head of the family is a trustee. Even there the father may be a good trustee but if the brother is a trustee, then we are seeing that he is deceiving his brothers. Therefore, the trusteeship degenerates and it depends upon the human nature of the head of the family or the trustee.

17.57 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

When a people founded on trusteeship, even when the government founded on trusteeship basis wanted a trustee to protect them, they created kingship...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Naidu, the discussion will continue on the next day.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Naidu is holding the floor.

MR SPEAKER: Now, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

17.58 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to present the Twenty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

With your permission I would like to read it out because there are some recommendations which are applicable to 21st August as well.

The Business Advisory Committee held a sitting on Thursday, the 17th August, 1978.

The Committee recommend the allocation of time to the following items of Government legislative and other business as shown against each:—

(1) Further consideration of Statutory Resolution by Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan for disapproval of the Delhi Police Ordinance, 1978 (2) The Delhi Police Bill, 1978 (Further consideration and passing)	2 hours 15 minutes
(3) The Tobacco Board (Amendment Bill, 1978 (Consideration of amendment made by Rajya Sabha)	1 hour
(4) The Visva Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1978 (Motion for concurrence in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee	1 hour
(5) The Press Council Bill, 1978 as passed by Rajya Sabha (Consideration and passing)	4 hours

The Committee further recommend that to provide time for disposal of urgent Government and other business, the House may also sit on Monday, the 28th, Tuesday, the 29th, Wednesday, the 30th and Thursday, the 31st August, 1978.

The Committee also recommend that in order to enable the House to complete further clause-by-clause consideration of the Constitution (Forty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1978 on Monday, the 21st August, 1978, the questions listed for that day may be postponed to Monday, the 28th August, 1978 and there may be no Question Hour on the 21st August.

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

There may be no Question Hour on Tuesday, the 29th, Wednesday, the 30th and Thursday, the 31st August, 1978.

The Committee further recommend that the House may continue to sit during the lunch hour also on Monday, the 21st, Tuesday, the 22nd, Wednesday, the 23rd and Thursday, the 24th August, 1978.

MR. SPEAKER: Probably the week after that also.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I now move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-Third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House today."

SHRI H. L. PATWARY: I congratulate the Minister for extending the House. The lunch recess on many days is being dispensed with. The Government should do something in regard to this extra strain on members.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: When he wants us to go without lunch, I hope he will agree to some of the debates we wanted on important matters and time should be provided for that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: May I be permitted to make a submission, Sir?

It was promised that the Industrial Relations Bill would be brought forward in this session....

MR. SPEAKER: That also may come.

Now, the question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-Third report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House today."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House stands adjourned till 11 O'clock on Monday, the 21st August.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday August 21, 1978/Sravana 30, 1900 (Saka).

GMGIPND—L—2634 LS—880.